ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

ON

THE STATE OF THE FINANCES

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR

ENDED JUNE 30

1926

With Appendices

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SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY AND PRESIDENTS UNDER WHOM THEY SERVED

NOTE.—Robert Morris, the first financial officer of the Government, was Superintendent of Finance from 1781 to 1784. Upon the resignation of Morris, the powers conferred upon him were transferred to the "Board of the Treasury." Those who finally accepted positions on this board were John Lewis Gervais, Samuel Osgood, and Walter Livingston. The board served until Hamilton assumed office in 1789.

Presidents	Secretaries of Treasury	Term of service	
		From—	*To—*
Washington	Alexander Hamilton, New York	Sept. 11, 1789	Jan. 31, 1795
	Oliver Wolcott, Connecticut	Feb. 3, 1795	Mar. 3, 1797
Adams	Oliver Wolcott, Connecticut	Mar. 4, 1797	Dec. 31, 1800
	Samuel Dexter, Massachusetts	Jan. 1, 1801	Mar. 3, 1801
Jefferson	Samuel Dexter, Massachusetts	Mar. 4, 1801	May 13, 1801
	Albert Gallatin, Pennsylvania	May 14, 1801	Mar. 3, 1809
Madison	Albert Gallatin, Pennsylvania [1]	Mar. 4, 1809	Apr. 17, 1813
	George W. Campbell, Tennessee	Feb. 9, 1814	Oct. 5, 1814
	Alexander J. Dallas, Pennsylvania	Oct. 6, 1814	Oct. 21, 1816
	Wm. H. Crawford, Georgia	Oct. 22, 1816	Mar. 3, 1817
Monroe	Wm. H. Crawford, Georgia	Mar. 4, 1817	Mar. 6, 1825
Adams, J. Q.	Richard Rush, Pennsylvania [2]	Mar. 7, 1825	Mar. 5, 1829
Jackson	Samuel D. Ingham, Pennsylvania [3]	Mar. 6, 1829	June 20, 1831
	Louis McLane, Delaware	Aug. 8, 1831	May 28, 1833
	Wm. J. Duane, Pennsylvania	May 29, 1833	Sept. 22, 1833
	Roger B. Taney, Maryland [4]	Sept. 23, 1833	June 25, 1834
	Levi Woodbury, New Hampshire	July 1, 1834	Mar. 3, 1837
Van Buren	Levi Woodbury, New Hampshire [5]	Mar. 4, 1837	Mar. 3, 1841
Harrison	Thomas Ewing, Ohio	Mar. 6, 1841	Apr. 4, 1841
Tyler	Thomas Ewing, Ohio [6]	Apr. 5, 1841	Sept. 11, 1841
	Walter Forward, Pennsylvania [7]	Sept. 13, 1841	Mar. 1, 1843
	John C. Spencer, New York [8]	Mar. 8, 1843	May 2, 1844
	Geo. M. Bibb, Kentucky	July 4, 1844	Mar. 4, 1845
Polk	Geo. M. Bibb, Kentucky	Mar. 5, 1845	Mar. 7, 1845
	Robt. J. Walker, Mississippi [9]	Mar. 8, 1845	Mar. 5, 1849
Taylor	Wm. M. Meredith, Pennsylvania	Mar. 8, 1849	July 9, 1850
Fillmore	Wm. M. Meredith, Pennsylvania	July 10, 1850	July 22, 1850
	Thos. Corwin, Ohio	July 23, 1850	Mar. 6, 1853
Pierce	James Guthrie, Kentucky	Mar. 7, 1853	Mar. 6, 1857
Buchanan	Howell Cobb, Georgia [10]	Mar. 7, 1857	Dec. 8, 1860
	Philip F. Thomas, Maryland	Dec. 12, 1860	Jan. 14, 1861
	John A. Dix, New York	Jan. 15, 1861	Mar. 6, 1861

[1] While holding the office of Secretary of the Treasury, Gallatin was commissioned envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary April 17, 1813, with John Quincy Adams and James A. Bayard, to negotiate peace with Great Britain. On February 9, 1814, his seat as Secretary of the Treasury was declared vacant because of his absence in Europe. William Jones, of Pennsylvania (Secretary of the Navy), acted ad interim Secretary of the Treasury from April 21, 1813, to February 9, 1814.

[2] Rush was nominated March 5, 1825, confirmed and commissioned March 7, 1825, but did not enter upon the discharge of his duties until August 1, 1825. Samuel L. Southard, of New Jersey (Secretary of the Navy), served as ad interim Secretary of the Treasury from March 7 to July 31, 1825.

[3] Asbury Dickens (Chief Clerk), ad interim Secretary of the Treasury June 21 to August 7, 1831.

[4] McClintock Young (Chief Clerk), ad interim Secretary of the Treasury from June 25 to 30, 1834.

[5] McClintock Young (Chief Clerk), ad interim Secretary of the Treasury from March 4 to 5, 1841

[6] McClintock Young (Chief Clerk), ad interim September 13, 1841.

[7] McClintock Young (Chief Clerk), ad interim March 1 to 7, 1843.

[8] Spencer resigned as Secretary of the Treasury May 2, 1844; McClintock Young (Chief Clerk), ad interim from May 2 to July 3, 1844.

[9] McClintock Young (Chief Clerk), ad interim March 6 to 7, 1849.

[10] Isaac Toucey, of Connecticut (Secretary of the Navy), acted as Secretary of the Treasury ad interim December 10 to 12, 1860.

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Secretaries of the Treasury and Presidents under whom they served—Continued

Presidents	Secretaries of Treasury	Term of service	
		From—	*To—*
Lincoln	Salmon P. Chase, Ohio [11]	Mar. 7, 1861	June 30, 1864
	Wm. P. Fessenden, Maine [12]	July 5, 1864	Mar. 3, 1865
	Hugh McCulloch, Indiana	Mar. 9, 1865	Apr. 15, 1865
Johnson	Hugh McCulloch, Indiana [13]	Apr. 16, 1865	Mar. 3, 1869
Grant	Geo. S. Boutwell, Massachusetts	Mar. 12, 1869	Mar. 16, 1873
	Wm. A. Richardson, Massachusetts	Mar. 17, 1873	June 3, 1874
	Benj. H. Bristow, Kentucky [14]	June 4, 1874	June 20, 1876
	Lot M. Morrill, Maine	July 7, 1876	Mar. 3, 1877
Hayes	Lot M. Morrill, Maine	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 9, 1877
	John Sherman, Ohio [15]	Mar. 10, 1877	Mar. 3, 1881
Garfield	Wm. Windom, Minnesota	Mar. 8, 1881	Sept. 19, 1881
Arthur	Wm. Windom, Minnesota	Sept. 20, 1881	Nov. 13, 1881
	Chas. J. Folger, New York [16]	Nov. 14, 1881	Sept. 4, 1884
	Walter Q. Gresham, Indiana	Sept. 25, 1884	Oct. 30, 1884
	Hugh McCulloch, Indiana	Oct. 31, 1884	Mar. 3, 1885
Cleveland	Hugh McCulloch, Indiana	Mar. 4, 1885	Mar. 7, 1885
	Daniel Manning, New York	Mar. 8, 1885	Mar. 31, 1887
	Chas. S. Fairchild, New York	Apr. 1, 1887	Mar. 3, 1889
Harrison, Benj.	Chas. S. Fairchild, New York	Mar. 4, 1889	Mar. 6, 1889
	Wm. Windom, Minnesota [17]	Mar. 7, 1889	Jan. 29, 1891
	Chas. Foster, Ohio	Feb. 25, 1891	Mar. 3, 1893
Cleveland	Chas. Foster, Ohio	Mar. 4, 1893	Mar. 6, 1893
	John G. Carlisle, Kentucky	Mar. 7, 1893	Mar. 3, 1897
McKinley	John G. Carlisle, Kentucky	Mar. 4, 1897	Mar. 5, 1897
	Lyman J. Gage, Illinois	Mar. 6, 1897	Sept. 14, 1901
Roosevelt	Lyman J. Gage, Illinois	Sept. 15, 1901	Jan. 31, 1902
	L. M. Shaw, Iowa	Feb. 1, 1902	Mar. 3, 1907
	George B. Cortelyou, New York	Mar. 4, 1907	Mar. 7, 1909
Taft	Franklin MacVeagh, Illinois	Mar. 8, 1909	Mar. 5, 1913
Wilson	W. G. McAdoo, New York	Mar. 6, 1913	Dec. 15, 1918
	Carter Glass, Virginia	Dec. 16, 1918	Feb. 1, 1920
	David F. Houston, Missouri	Feb. 2, 1920	Mar. 3, 1921
Harding	Andrew W. Mellon, Pennsylvania	Mar. 4, 1921	Aug. 2, 1923
Coolidge	Andrew W. Mellon, Pennsylvania	Aug. 3, 1923	----------

[11] George Harrington, District of Columbia (Assistant Secretary), ad interim July 1 to 4, 1864.
[12] George Harrington (Assistant Secretary), ad interim March 4 to 8, 1865.
[13] John F. Hartley, of Maine (Assistant Secretary), ad interim from March 5 to 11, 1869.
[14] Charles F. Conant, of New Hampshire (Assistant Secretary), ad interim June 21 to 30 [July 6], 1876.
[15] Henry F. French, of Massachusetts (Assistant Secretary), ad interim March 4 to 7, 1881.
[16] Charles E. Coon, of New York (Assistant Secretary), ad interim September 4 to 7, 1884; Henry F. French, of Massachusetts (Assistant Secretary), ad interim September 8 to 14, 1884; Charles E. Coon ad interim September 15 to 24, 1884.
[17] A. B. Nettleton, of Minnesota (Assistant Secretary), ad interim January 30 to February 24, 1891.

UNDERSECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY AND PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES UNDER WHOM THEY SERVED

Presidents	Secretaries	Undersecretaries [1]	Term of service	
			From—	*To—*
Harding	Mellon	S. Parker Gilbert, jr., New Jersey	July 1, 1921	Aug. 2, 1923
Coolidge	Mellon	S. Parker Gilbert, jr., New Jersey	Aug. 3, 1923	Nov. 17, 1923
	Mellon	Garrard B. Winston, Illinois	Nov. 20, 1923	----------

[1] Office established act June 16, 1921.

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ASSISTANTS TO THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY [1] AND PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES UNDER WHOM THEY SERVED

Presidents	Secretaries	Assistants to the Secretaries	Term of service	
			From—	*To—*
Washington	Hamilton	Tench Coxe, Pennsylvania	Sept. 11, 1789	May 8, 1792
Wilson	McAdoo	George R. Cooksey, District of Columbia.	Mar. 6, 1917	Mar. 4, 1921
	Glass.			
	Houston.			

[1] Office established Sept. 2, 1789; abolished act May 8, 1792; reestablished act Mar. 3, 1917. Appointed by the Secretary.

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY AND PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES UNDER WHOM THEY SERVED

Presidents	Secretaries	Assistant Secretaries [1]	Term of service	
			From—	*To—*
Taylor	Meredith	Charles B. Penrose, Pennsylvania	Mar. 12, 1849	Oct. 9, 1849
	Meredith	Allen A. Hall, Pennsylvania	Oct. 10, 1849	Nov. 15, 1850
Filmore	Corwin.			
	Corwin	William L. Hodge, Tennessee	Nov. 16, 1850	Mar 13, 1853
Pierce	Guthrie.			
	Guthrie	Peter G. Washington, District of Columbia.	Mar. 4, 1853	Mar 12, 1857
Buchanan	Cobb.			
	Cobb	Philip Clayton, Georgia	Mar. 13, 1857	Jan. 16, 1861
	Thomas.			
	Dix.			
Lincoln	Chase	George Harrington, District of Columbia.[2]	Mar. 13, 1861	July 11, 1865
	Fessenden.			
	McCulloch.			
Johnson	McCulloch.			
Lincoln	Chase	Maunsell B. Field, New York	Mar. 18, 1864	June 15, 1865
	Fessenden.			
	McCulloch.			
Johnson	McCulloch.			
Lincoln	Fessenden	William E Chandler, New Hampshire.	Jan. 5, 1865	Nov. 30, 1867
	McCulloch.			
Johnson	McCulloch.			
	McCulloch	John F. Hartley, Maine	July 11, 1865	May 4, 1875
Grant	Boutwell.			
	Richardson.			
	Bristow.			
Johnson	McCulloch	Edmund Cooper, Tennessee	Dec. 2, 1867	May 31, 1868
Grant	Boutwell	William A. Richardson, Massachusetts	Mar. 20, 1869	Mar. 17, 1873
	Richardson	Frederick A. Sawyer, South Carolina	Mar. 8, 1873	June 11, 1874
	Bristow.			
	Bristow	Charles F. Conant, New Hampshire	July 1, 1874	Apr. 3, 1877
	Morrill.			
Hayes	Sherman.			
Grant	Bristow	Curtis F. Burnam, Kentucky	Mar. 4, 1875	June 30, 1876
	Morrill	Henry F. French, Massachusetts	Aug. 12, 1876	Mar. 9, 1885
Hayes	Sherman.			
Garfield	Windom.			

[1] Office established act Mar. 3, 1849; appointed by the Secretary. Act Mar. 3, 1857, made the office Presidential.

[2] Act Mar. 14, 1864, provides one additional Assistant Secretary

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Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury and Presidents and Secretaries under whom they served—Continued

Presidents	Secretaries	Assistant Secretaries	Term of service	
			From—	*To*—
Arthur	Windom.			
	Folger.			
	Gresham.			
	McCulloch.			
Cleveland	Manning.			
Hayes	Sherman	Richard C. McCormick, Arizona	Apr. 3, 1877	Dec. 8, 1877
	Sherman	John B. Hawley, Illinois	Dec. 9, 1877	Mar. 31, 1880
	Sherman	J. Kendrick Upton, New Hampshire	Apr. 10, 1880	Dec. 31, 1881
Garfield	Windom.			
Arthur	Windom.			
	Folger.			
	Folger	John C. New, Indiana	Feb. 28, 1882	Apr. 16, 1884
	Folger	Charles E. Coon, New York	Apr. 17, 1884	Nov. 10, 1885
	Gresham.			
	McCulloch.			
Cleveland	Manning.			
	Manning	Charles S. Fairchild, New York	Mar. 14, 1885	Apr. 1, 1887
	Manning	William E. Smith, New York	Nov. 10, 1885	June 30, 1886
	Manning	Hugh S. Thompson, South Carolina	July 12, 1886	Mar. 12, 1889
	Fairchild.			
Harrison	Windom.			
Cleveland	Fairchild	Isaac N. Maynard, New York	Apr. 6, 1887	Mar. 11, 1889
Harrison	Windom.			
	Windom	George H. Tichner, Illinois	Apr. 1, 1889	July 20, 1890
	Windom	George T. Batchelder, New York [3]	Apr. 1, 1889	Oct. 31, 1890
	Windom	A. B. Nettleton, Minnesota	July 22, 1890	Dec. 1, 1892
	Foster.			
	Windom	Oliver L. Spaulding, Michigan	July 23, 1890	June 30, 1893
	Foster.			
Cleveland	Carlisle.			
Harrison	Foster	Lorenzo Crounse, Nebraska	Apr. 27, 1891	Oct. 31, 1892
	Foster	John H. Gear, Iowa	Nov. 22, 1892	Mar. 3, 1893
	Foster	Genio M. Lambertson, Nebraska	Dec. 23, 1892	Apr. 3, 1893
Cleveland	Carlisle.			
	Carlisle	Charles S. Hamlin, Massachusetts	Apr. 12, 1893	Apr. 7, 1897
McKinley	Gage.			
Cleveland	Carlisle	Willlam E. Curtis, New York	Apr. 13, 1893	Mar. 31, 1897
McKinley	Gage.			
Cleveland	Carlisle	Scott Wike, Illinois	July 1, 1893	May 4, 1897
McKinley	Gage.			
	Gage	William B. Howell, New Jersey	Apr. 7, 1897	Mar. 10, 1899
	Gage	Oliver L. Spaulding, Michigan	Apr. 7, 1897	Mar. 4, 1903
Roosevelt	Gage.			
	Shaw.			
McKinley	Gage	Frank A. Vanderlip, Illinois	June 1, 1897	Mar. 5, 1901
	Gage	Horace A. Taylor, Wisconsin	Mar. 13, 1899	June 3, 1906
Roosevelt	Gage.			
	Shaw.			
McKinley	Gage	Milton E. Ailes, Ohio	Mar. 6, 1901	Apr. 15, 1903
Roosevelt	Gage.			
	Shaw.			
	Shaw	Robert B. Armstrong, Iowa	Mar. 5, 1903	Mar. 5, 1905
	Shaw	Charles H. Keep, New York	May 27, 1903	Jan. 21, 1907
	Shaw	James B. Reynolds, Massachusetts	Mar. 5, 1905	Nov. 1, 1909
	Cortelyou.			
Taft	MacVeagh.			
Roosevelt	Shaw	John H. Edwards, Ohio	July 1, 1906	Mar. 15, 1908
	Cortelyou.			
	Shaw	Arthur F. Statter, Oregon	Jan. 22, 1907	Feb. 28, 1907
	Cortelyou	Beekman Winthrop, New York	Apr. 23, 1907	Mar. 6, 1909
	Cortelyou	Louis A. Coolidge, Massachusetts	Mar. 17, 1908	Apr. 10, 1909

[3] Act July 11, 1890, provides for an additional Assistant Secretary.

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Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury and Presidents and Secretaries under whom they served—Continued

Presidents	Secretaries	Assistant Secretaries	Term of service	
			From—	*To*—
Taft	MacVeagh.			
	MacVeagh	Charles D. Norton, Illinois	Apr. 5, 1909	June 8, 1910
	MacVeagh	Charles D. Hilles, New York	Apr. 19, 1909	Apr. 3, 1911
	MacVeagh	James F. Curtis, Massachusetts	Nov. 27, 1909	July 31, 1913
Wilson	McAdoo.			
Taft	MacVeagh	A. Piatt Andrew, Massachusetts	June 8, 1910	July 3, 1912
	MacVeagh	Robert O. Bailey, Illinois	Apr. 4, 1911	Mar. 3, 1913
Wilson	McAdoo.			
Taft	MacVeagh	Sherman P. Allen, Vermont	July 20, 1912	Sept. 30, 1913
Wilson	McAdoo.			
	McAdoo	John Skelton Williams, Virginia	Mar. 24, 1913	Feb. 2, 1914
	McAdoo	Charles S. Hamlin, Massachusetts	Aug. 1, 1913	Aug. 9, 1914
	McAdoo	Byron R. Newton, New York	Oct. 1, 1913	Oct. 1, 1917
	McAdoo	William P. Malburn, Colorado	Mar. 24, 1914	Jan. 26, 1917
	McAdoo	Andrew J. Peters, Massachusetts	Aug. 17, 1914	Mar. 15, 1917
	McAdoo	Oscar T. Crosby, Virginia	Apr. 17, 1917	Aug. 28, 1918
	McAdoo	Leo S. Rowe, Pennsylvania	June 22, 1917	Nov. 20, 1919
	Glass.			
	McAdoo	James H. Moyle, Utah [4]	Oct. 5, 1917	Aug. 26, 1921
	Glass.			
	Houston.			
Harding	Mellon.			
Wilson	McAdoo	Russell C. Leffingwell, New York	Oct. 30, 1917	July 5, 1920
	Glass.			
	Houston.			
	McAdoo	Thomas B. Love, Texas	Dec. 15, 1917	Jan. 31, 1919
	Glass.			
	McAdoo	Albert Rathbone, New York	Sept. 4, 1918	June 30, 1920
	Glass.			
	Houston.			
	Glass	Jouett Shouse, Kansas	Mar. 5, 1919	Nov. 15, 1920
	Houston.			
	Glass	Norman H. Davis, Tennessee	Nov. 21, 1919	June 14, 1920
	Houston.			
	Houston	Nicholas Kelley, New York	June 15, 1920	Apr. 14, 1921
Harding	Mellon.			
Wilson	Houston	S. Parker Gilbert, jr., New Jersey [5]	July 6, 1920	June 30, 1921
Harding	Mellon.			
Wilson	Houston	Ewing Laporte, Missouri	Dec. 4, 1920	May 31, 1921
Harding	Mellon			
Wilson	Houston	Angus W. McLean, North Carolina	Dec. 4, 1920	Mar. 4, 1921
Harding	Mellon	Eliot Wadsworth, Massachusetts	Mar. 16, 1921	Aug. 2, 1923
Coolidge	Mellon	Eliot Wadsworth, Massachusetts	Aug. 3, 1923	Mar. 31, 1925
Harding	Mellon	Edward Clifford, Illinois	May 4, 1921	July 9, 1923
	Mellon	Elmer Dover, Washington	Dec. 23, 1921	July 25, 1922
	Mellon	McKenzie Moss, Kentucky	Mar. 3, 1923	Aug. 2, 1923
Coolidge	Mellon	McKenzie Moss, Kentucky	Aug. 3, 1923	July 13, 1926
Harding	Mellon	Garrard B. Winston, Illinois	July 9, 1923	Aug. 2, 1923
Coolidge	Mellon	Garrard B. Winston, Illinois [6]	Aug. 3, 1923	Nov. 19, 1923
		Charles S. Dewey, Illinois	July 1, 1924	
		Lincoln C. Andrews, New York	Apr. 1, 1925	

[4] Act Oct. 6, 1917, provided for two additional Assistant Secretaries for duration of war and six months after.

[5] Became Undersecretary July 1, 1921.

[6] Became Undersecretary November 20, 1923.

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PRINCIPAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND STAFF OFFICERS OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, AS OF OCTOBER 31, 1926

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

ANDREW W. MELLON	*Secretary of the Treasury.*
GARRARD B. WINSTON	*Undersecretary of the Treasury.*
CHARLES S. DEWEY	*Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.*
LINCOLN C. ANDREWS	*Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.*
Vacant	*Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.*
JOHN KIELEY	*Assistant to the Secretary.*
W. NORMAN THOMPSON	*Assistant to the Undersecretary.*
CHARLES R. SCHOENEMAN	*Assistant to the Undersecretary.*
FRANK DOW	*Assistant to Assistant Secretary.*
H. R. SHEPPARD	*Assistant to Assistant Secretary.*
L. C. MARTIN	*Assistant to Assistant Secretary.*
FRANK A. BIRGFELD	*Chief Clerk and Superintendent.*
JOHN T. BURNS	*Chief, Section of Mail and Files.*
JAMES E. HARPER	*Chief, Division of Appointments.*
THOMAS L. LAWRENCE	*Chief, Section of Surety Bonds.*
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MICHAEL J. O'REILLY	*Chief, Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants.*
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FLOYD G. BLAIR	*Member, War Loan Staff.*
DAVID E. FINLEY	*Member, War Loan Staff.*
WALTER O. WOODS	*Member, War Loan Staff.*
EDWARD H. BENNETT	*Consulting Architectural Specialist.*

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S. R. JACOBS	*Deputy Commissioner.*
HARLEY V. SPEELMAN	*Register of the Treasury.*
FRANK A. DEGROOT	*Assistant Register of the Treasury.*
CHARLES N. MCGROARTY	*Chief, Division of Loans and Currency.*
MELVIN R. LOAFMAN	*Chief, Division of Public Debt Accounts and Audit.*
FRANK G. COLLINS	*Chief, Division of Paper Custody.*

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DANIEL W. BELL	*Deputy Commissioner.*
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E. R. GRAY	*Acting Chief, Section of Statistics.*

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E. WILLEY STEARNS	*Deputy Comptroller.*
CHARLES W. COLLINS	*Deputy Comptroller.*
WILLIS J. FOWLER	*Deputy Comptroller.*
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ROBERT D. GARRETT	*Supervising Receiver, Insolvent National Bank Division.*
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FRANK J. F. THIEL	*Assistant Treasurer.*
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R. M. ESTES	*Deputy Comissioner.*
Vacant	*Deputy Commissioner.*
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ROBERT A. COOPER	*Member.*
LOUIS J. PETTIJOHN	*Member.*
JOHN J. GUILL, Jr	*Member.*
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S. B. GRUBBS	*Assistant Surgeon General.*
THOMAS PARRAN, Jr	*Assistant Surgeon General.*
J. W. KERR	*Assistant Surgeon General.*
C. C. PIERCE	*Assistant Surgeon General.*
A. M. STIMSON	*Assistant Surgeon General.*
F. C. SMITH	*Assistant Surgeon General.*
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KENDALL J. MINOT..... *Chief, Division of Materiel.*
OLIVER M. MAXAM..... *Chief, Division of Operations.*

OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT

JAMES A. WETMORE..... *Acting Supervising Architect.*
HENRY G. SHERWOOD..... *Executive Officer.*

BUREAU OF SUPPLY

DAN C. VAUGHAN..... *Director of Supply.*
ROBERT LE FEVRE..... *Superintendent of Supplies, General Supply Committee.*

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE FINANCES

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 20, 1926.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report:

Through the information the Treasury receives from income-tax collections it is enabled to form an accurate picture of past financial and business conditions through the country, but necessarily this information does not cover the current year. From the preliminary tax figures of profits and earnings for the calendar year 1925, just compiled, it can be safely stated that the country has reached a level of national income not before exceeded. Nineteen hundred and twenty-six has brought no indication of an ebbing of this high tide, and I believe this year has been as satisfactory as the last. This country has undoubtedly been exceedingly prosperous for the past few years and prosperity is continuing. We have worked hard and we have progressed. Still in a nation as extensive as the United States and having such varied interests there must be sections or trades which may not at all times be sharing equally in this prosperity. A land boom in Florida seems to have subsided without serious injury. A bumper cotton crop has materially decreased the price of cotton, but plans for withholding a portion of the crop and for its orderly marketing are already well under way and the financing for the purpose is available. The textile industry, which has been unprofitable for the last few years, will have an opportunity for recovery in the low cost of cotton. In some parts of the country a surplus of farm lands, taken over by banks for loans, will have to be worked out. Bituminous-coal mining, which has been depressed, shows improvement through foreign demand. These are specific instances of maladjustment, but if we take the United States as a whole, the current year has been good. The high earning power of our people, from which comes our great buying capacity, is indicated by increases in sales during the year by mail-order houses and of agricultural implements, motor cars, tractors, and many other articles once considered luxuries. Another indication of well-being is the amount of travel abroad and within the country by train and motor. The strength of our present prosperity is the broadness of its base; yet with all this spending, savings accounts have gone up, more life

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insurance is being written, and sound securities are sought by the small investor.

During the year commodity prices generally have declined slightly and farm prices have not yet been restored to their relative position as compared with all prices. There is little unemployment and wages are good. Industry is active. There is a close margin between costs and prices which has made competition severe, but due to the great volume of business and quantity production profits, small in each transaction, have been large in the aggregate. The most notable improvement has been the restoration of the railroads to their proper place in the community. They are beginning to make up for losses following Government control. Their credit is good and their efficiency is of the highest order. The railroads are one of the principal factors in the strength of this country. Their ability to handle traffic promptly and efficaciously is evidenced by the increase in carloadings and by the practice of hand-to-mouth buying and curtailed inventories of manufacturers and dealers, which would not be possible with less effective transportation.

The financial structure of the Federal Government is in excellent shape. The national debt is below 19½ billion dollars as compared with a peak of 26½ just after the war, Government bonds are all above par, and taxes are yielding ample revenue. Government expenditures have been kept down, and the work of the Federal Government is, I think, more efficiently handled. Credit throughout the country seems to be ample. An indication of this is the ease with which $16,000,000 has been recently raised through private subscription for marketing corporations to handle the situation arising out of the large cotton crop. Money for investment is plentiful, and it is most encouraging to note the extent of security investments represented by the small investor. On the whole it seems to me our domestic situation is in good shape and we can look forward to another satisfactory year.

America has become a large factor in the world's affairs and our country in turn is influenced by world conditions. The past year has seen a notable improvement in the stability of the world and in the increase of its trade. A gold basis for currency has now been in successful operation in England for nearly two years, and in spite of a general strike England has not had to call at all on the credits arranged in this country as insurance against emergencies. The Dawes plan has completed two full years of operation and is functioning satisfactorily. The world is placing greater confidence in the successful outcome of this great test. The finances of France, Italy, and Belgium have improved; Belgium has recently stabilized its currency on a gold basis, and I look for further progress in the case of other nations. Settlements have been negotiated by the American

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Debt Commission with practically all of the debtor nations and the demand obligations held by the United States have been funded into time obligations, definite in amount, and uncertainty has been removed. These settlements have been ratified by Congress, and by the interested countries, except in the cases of France and Yugoslavia. I think Europe is progressing and we can look for continued improvement abroad.

In America in particular lines there may have been some overbuilding. Generally, however, the demand continues for better living conditions and the building industry is sound. There is another factor which is beginning to make itself felt. Public buildings, Federal, State, and municipal, have not kept up with the growth of the country either in amount or in character. The Federal Government has practically done no building since the war, although governmental activities have greatly increased. Congress has now adopted a five-year building program involving the expenditure of $165,000,000. In a great many States public institutions are inadequate to meet the demand of the community and new buildings will have to come. The program for hard roads is incomplete and requires continued work. I believe that the influence of these governmental requirements will supplement the private needs and should remove the fear of a slump in this important industry.

The increase in installment-plan buying has caused much discussion. An installment purchase means that instead of postponing the enjoyment of some article until the purchaser has saved up the money required to make the purchase, he takes immediate enjoyment, paying out of future and not past savings. Within limits there is nothing inherently unsound in this practice. It has been customary to buy household furniture and pianos on the installment plan, and its extension to automobiles, washing machines, and similar things represents only a natural enlargement of the articles purchased for personal use. One of the results of the extension of installment purchases has been to increase the immediate consumptive power of the public and thus permit large production and full employment to continue. The increase in savings deposits, in building and loan associations, in life insurance, and in investments shows that installment buying has not yet progressed to a point where it interferes with the intelligent saving of the American people. There are, however, two elements of weakness against which we should be on guard. The purchaser should be careful that the article which he acquires upon credit has a real and permanent value and that he does not tie up too much of his future earnings for his present enjoyment. Secondly, if demand should decline there is danger that to stimulate further consumption the terms of payment may be so lightened as to make the credit unsound from a banking stand-

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point, and the finance companies and the banks thus become holders of large amounts of slow or uncollectible paper. Subject to avoidance of these dangers, installment buying does not yet seem to be menacing our financial soundness.

The Liberty loan campaign to sell Government bonds taught many people how to invest their savings. As a result of this education, of more effective bond salesmanship, and of high earnings in America, there has been created an investment market, and the public readily buys large amounts of new security issues, resorting to the banks for loans to assist in these purchases. Business concerns have come to prefer permanent financing as distinguished from commercial loans from the banks, and there has been a tendency with a great many corporations, through the sale of bonds, notes, or capital stock, to resort to the public for money to meet their corporate requirements. Partly because commercial bills are not as frequently resorted to for credit and the banks have difficulty in obtaining sufficient amount of these bills, and partly on account of the demand of the public for loans to help carry securities purchased, the banks have had to seek investments themselves in securities or loans to customers secured by bonds and stocks. This has brought into the assets of the banks an increase in investments and loans on securities without a proportionate increase in short-term commercial bills. Since it is the latter which are the most easily liquidated, we are gradually noting a decline in assets which may be rediscounted at the Federal reserve banks and thus in what may be called the liquidity of bank assets. This trend has in no way endangered the strength of our banking system, but it is a movement which may require care lest it go too far.

For most of our national existence the United States has been what is popularly called a "debtor" Nation. Large amounts of foreign capital sought investment in this country and little American capital went abroad. As a result of the war and the conditions which have prevailed in America and abroad, investment funds have been plentiful in the United States and scarce in a great many other countries. American securities owned by foreigners have largely been resold here, and money of the American investor has also gone into the securities of other countries. We have become a "creditor" Nation. We are owed more than we owe. While this change is a result of world conditions and not of conscious action by this country, nevertheless the objection has been raised to foreign loans on two general grounds: First, that the loans will be used to establish more effective competition against American industry, and, second, that the loans are not safe. Considering the subject as a whole it must be remembered that the international bankers are not the investors in foreign securities. They simply act as agents in mobilizing the

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savings of thousands of Americans seeking a sound place to invest. The breadth of this market is indicated by the fact that in many of the recent large foreign issues the average investment has been around $3,000. The money which is seeking profitable employment is therefore not that of a single group of interests in the United States, but of an intelligent and widespread body of our citizenship. If their savings can make them a better return, all things considered, through investments abroad than through investments at home, it would seem that, so long as credit facilities here are ample, no harm is done to the American fiscal system by the encouragement of foreign investments.

The proposition that these loans create competition harmful to America, in its final analysis, is not, I believe, sound. Money which puts a nation on its feet through the stabilization of its currency or which increases the productiveness of industry or trade in a foreign country enlarges the earning capacity of the people and increases their buying power and thus stimulates world trade as a whole. In this trade America has a great share. For our manufacturers we have the protection of the tariff, and for those for whom the tariff does not give complete protection, particularly the farmer, we should encourage the purchasing power of other countries so that there will be a greater demand for American products.

The question of the soundness of a particular loan is not one upon which the Federal Government should pass, but it is the banker floating the loan in this country who must decide this question in the first instance, and it is the investor using his savings to acquire the security who must finally decide whether or not the risk is to be accepted. The test of the security of a foreign loan does not differ from the test of the security of a domestic loan. There is, however, involved in foreign loans the question of exchange, with which a domestic loan is not concerned. The revenues of a foreign debtor are usually in the currency of his own country and its obligations sold in America are payable in American currency. If a foreign loan is productive—and by that I mean that the debtor out of the use of the money borrowed can repay the principal, the interest, and make a profit for itself—then I think foreign loans are sound.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LEGISLATION

Taxation

On February 26, 1926, the President approved the revenue act of 1926. This law embodied changes in the administrative provisions which the actual operation of the income tax law had found desirable; increased the personal exemptions from $1,000 and $2,500 to $1,500 and $3,500; extended the credit for earned income; and re-

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duced the normal tax to a 5 per cent maximum and the surtaxes to a 20 per cent maximum. The capital-stock tax on corporations was removed and in lieu thereof 1 per cent additional income tax was imposed to make up for the loss in revenue but with no increase in the taxes paid by corporations. The estate tax was reduced and the possible credit for inheritance or estate taxes paid to a State increased from 25 to 80 per cent. The legality of this provision is now pending in the Supreme Court. Many of the excise taxes were removed, including taxes on trucks and accessories. The automobile tax was decreased from 5 to 3 per cent. The income-tax provisions were generally made applicable to the tax on income earned in the calendar year 1925 and taxed in the calendar year 1926, and the excise-tax changes became effective either upon the enactment of the law or a few months later. The effect of the law, therefore, has been felt by the Treasury only during the five months to date of this fiscal year. The law also created a Joint Congressional Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation consisting of five members of the Finance Committee of the Senate and five members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, with the duty of investigating the operation and effect of the Federal system of internal-revenue taxation. This committee has just begun its work. We have then a new law to which the test of actual experience has only just begun to be applied.

The Federal Government in time of peace should meet its expenditures from current revenues. The source of a government's revenue is taxation. Taxation must be sufficient to carry out the policies which the Federal Government deems essential for the welfare and happiness of its citizens. It is the duty, therefore, of the Government to determine what policies should be essential, and, if they can be more than met over a series of years from taxation, to reduce taxes. Conversely, if the governmental revenues are not sufficient then it is the duty of the Government to increase taxes.

After every great war abnormal expenditures can be reduced, but at the same time there is an opposing tendency of normal expenditures to increase due to the growth of the country and the increase in governmental activities. This latter increase tends to neutralize and ultimately overcomes the reduction of war expenditures even with the economies in government which this administration has enforced. Without enumerating all the causes of greater expenditures by the Government, I might mention among others: Contributions for good roads, adjusted service compensation, appropriations to make up the deficit in the civil service retirement fund, and a public building program necessary to meet in part the Government's need of buildings untouched since before the war. Total expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts of six billion in 1920, the first real peace

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year, dropped to three and one-half billion in 1924, but, as I have said, by reason of the increased activities of the Government further decreases in expenditures have not been possible and the tendency has been for these expenditures to increase slightly in spite of the very considerable saving in interest on the public debt through its retirement and refunding at lower interest rates.

The suggestion has been made that the expenditures of the Government could be decreased by altering the sinking fund provision and the use of the proceeds of repayments of foreign loans. These provisions were adopted by Congress during and after the war, and on the faith of them every Government obligation sold by the Treasury since that time has been taken by the American people. I need not again express my opinion that the United States will never repudiate a contract which it has made with the purchasers in good faith of its securities. Aside from the ethics of such repudiation, which is controlling, business sense demands an early retirement of the national debt. The total interest charges at 4¼ per cent on a $25,000,000,000 indebtedness retired uniformly over a 25-year term is $16,000,000,000; over a 62-year term interest charges would be over $46,000,000,000, or nearly three times as much interest to be paid over the longer term as over the shorter term.

The real value of the dollar, that is, its value in terms of goods it will purchase, does not remain constant. The experience with our Civil War debt was that we borrowed a 54-cent dollar and repaid an 85-cent dollar (using the 1860 value as the base), or, in other words, we paid back in value $3 for every $2 we borrowed. Using 1913 as a base, our present war debt was borrowed on a 51-cent dollar, and to-day the dollar is worth 66 cents. If the appreciation of the dollar continues—and such has been fiscal history after other great wars—then the longer we postpone payment the more in real value we will have to pay. From both a moral and a financial standpoint the sinking fund and the application of foreign repayments to debt retirement should not be altered. An early repayment of our debt has been the policy of this country after other great wars in our history. It is sound policy that in the days of our prosperity we should prepare for the next emergency.

If, as I have said, it does not seem probable that we can contemplate a reduction in Government expenditures in the next few years, then we must turn to a consideration of Government receipts in order to determine to what extent, if at all, taxes can be reduced. These receipts have been of two general classes.

During the war and in the period of postwar adjustment the Government made what might be called capital investments in such things as war supplies, now surplus, loans to railroads, investments in the War Finance Corporation, and in the bonds of the Federal

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land banks. In the last five fiscal years receipts from these and other similar sources have returned to the Treasury some $950,000,000. During the same period collection of back taxes over refunds of taxes, a contribution also from past years, has brought in $400,000,000. In the current fiscal year net receipts from similar revenues should be $250,000,000. In the next fiscal year similar receipts should be about $50,000,000, a decrease of $200,000,000. Of the investment assets there remains about $400,000,000, but the greater part is of doubtful or slow character, and by the close of the present fiscal year in June the Internal Revenue Bureau should be substantially current on back taxes, and this item as a material net receipt will disappear. In determining Government receipts for future years, therefore, this class of receipts can no longer be relied upon.

The second general class is composed of the receipts from current taxation. The three divisions, consisting of customs, income taxes, and miscellaneous internal revenue, are estimated for the present fiscal year to bring in: Customs $615,000,000, income taxes $2,190,000,000, and miscellaneous internal revenue, $620,000,000, a total of $3,425,000,000. In the next fiscal year, that ending June 30, 1928, these figures are, respectively, $600,000,000, $2,090,000,000, and $570,000,000, a total of $3,260,000,000. The loss on income-tax revenue is the expected decrease in back taxes, and the loss in miscellaneous internal revenue is accounted for entirely by the reductions of the revenue act of 1926, which in practice do not become fully felt for several years. It is upon these current taxes that the Government must rely.

In the divisions of the spheres of taxation between the State and municipal governments, on the one hand, and the Federal Government on the other, one fundamental difference is particularly noticeable. In general, taxes of the States and municipalities are based upon real and personal property, the valuation of which is fairly constant, and upon other sources, such as franchise taxes, which do not vary substantially over a period of years. Federal Government revenue on the contrary comes almost entirely from sources which may and do fluctuate violently from year to year. Income taxes are based on a percentage of the income earned by the taxpayers. A good year is immediately reflected in increased income and more Government revenue, and a bad year will equally make itself felt in decreased income and less Government revenue.

The greater part of the miscellaneous internal-revenue taxes are dependent upon the purchasing power of the American people, which in turn reacts promptly to good or bad times. This is also true of customs. If consumption falls off, imports immediately decrease, and with them customs duties. I know of no other great

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nation of which the revenues are so intimately linked with the prosperity or want of prosperity of its citizens. Under our present system we have abundant revenues when business is good, and we may expect diminished returns when conditions change materially.

We are now at a very high tide of prosperity in the United States. There is no reason to expect at this time a marked reaction, but before determining that permanent tax reduction can be had we must have reasonable assurance of a continued flow from the sources from which our revenue is obtained. With only a few months' test of the revenue act of 1926, common sense requires that we do not act precipitately. We face the near exhaustion of war-time assets and the necessity of putting our sole reliance for Government revenue upon a class of current taxes which are peculiarly susceptible to large variations. Tax reduction applies not to one year but to every year after its adoption. Surplus is a casual happening, occurring in one year and not in another. A loss of revenue which could be easily sustained in the fiscal year 1927 might result in putting the Budget in the red in 1929 and require the imposition of additional taxation. Business can easily adjust itself to a lowering of expenses through a reduction in taxes, but if a decline in prosperity should come business could not stand a raise in expenses through more taxes just at a time when it needed not uncertainty but certainty, not tinkering by the Government, but a sustained and known public policy.

The imperative necessity that we do not commit our Government to an unsound fiscal policy for the future should not prevent the Government treating its taxpayers fairly in any particular year in which Government revenues are overabundant. I believe in debt reduction along the program settled after the war, but I do not believe in the payment of a public debt to the undue burdening of productive industry. A balance should be maintained between debt reductions and tax reductions which is fair to all interests in our country. According to present estimates, the present fiscal year should end with a governmental surplus of about $350,000,000 after providing for the retirement of debt through the sinking fund and from repayment of foreign loans. I see no reason why the greater part of this surplus might not be left in the pockets of the people of the country by a credit upon their income taxes.

There is not time to pass legislation to cover the December 15, 1926, income tax payment date, but before March 15, 1927, the Congress might provide for this credit against all income taxes, both individual and corporate, which are due and payable in the first six months of the calendar year 1927, being the last six months of the Government's fiscal year. A credit might be allowed of 30 per cent of the half year's taxes due and payable in the first six months

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of 1927. This would represent a credit of 15 per cent on the total taxes due for the entire calendar year 1927, but the whole credit would be taken in the first six months of the year before the Government's fiscal year closes on June 30. If this policy were adopted by the Congress, we should end the fiscal year having taken from our taxpayers only sufficient to carry out the essential purposes of the Federal Government. We will not have handicapped the finances of the Government for the future by adopting a permanent reduction of taxes which in lean years might prove inadequate to our needs. With the Treasury and the taxpayer both protected, we can fairly await further experience under the revenue act of 1926.

Extension of the Federal reserve bank charters

The Federal reserve system has been in operation 12 years. The original charters for the Federal reserve banks were for a period of 20 years, so that they now have less than 8 years to run. These charters must be renewed sufficiently in advance of the expiration of their present tenure to avoid any uncertainty as to continuity of policies and administration. It would seem, therefore, that the question of their renewal should not be delayed beyond the present session of Congress. There is, fortunately, little difference of opinion as to the advisability of extending these charters. In the few years of their existence the Federal reserve banks have demonstrated beyond any doubt their value to the country. During these years the country has come safely through a great war, not only without a panic but with a minimum of strain upon our financial structure. The credit for this achievement is due in large measure to the steadying influence exerted by the Federal reserve system.

It is difficult to imagine how this could have been accomplished with the archaic banking system under which the country operated prior to the passage of the Federal reserve act. That system consisted of a network of independent banks, with scattered and immobile bank reserves and a credit inelasticity which rendered it totally inadequate to the country's needs. The old banking system was so constituted that it operated to aggravate rather than to relieve panic symptoms in any financial emergency. National banks could issue currency only when secured by Government bonds and were consequently unable to increase the currency in times of stringency. State banks could expand their credit facilities only by borrowing from the larger metropolitan banks, with the result that all loans in the end converged on New York. Instead of a coordinated system of banks with a common reservoir of credit, we had a large number of independent banking units, which in times of stress struggled against each other, never working together as part of one great financial structure.

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These defects are cured by the Federal reserve system. The 12 regional banks, under the responsible coordinating influence of the Federal Reserve Board, can effect that prompt mobilization of reserves which is so essential in preventing panics. These banks are also able to provide the country with an elastic currency, which expands or contracts with seasonal and trade needs. It is possible to supply the farmers and the trade with adequate currency during the crop-moving period and to effect the necessary contraction when the seasonal requirements have been met. The reserves of each regional bank are available, through the discounting privilege, to all other Federal reserve banks. The funds of the central reservoir can be diverted to any bank in the system which has need of them, so that the financing of an increasing or a decreasing volume of business can be accomplished with ease.

Although the Federal reserve system was put into operation just prior to the outbreak of the World War in a period of unprecedented economic and financial strain, it not only emerged without any impairment of its own strength and stability, but gave the country the soundest financial structure in our history. It also enabled the Nation to adjust itself to the new conditions following the war and kept the financial crisis, which arose during the period of postwar deflation, from degenerating into a panic. As a result, there was no impairment of our financial structure at a time when such a calamity would have had most serious consequences throughout the world.

The Federal reserve system is to-day one of the most important factors in the effort toward world stabilization. When England made the momentous decision to tie its currency to gold and to reestablish the pound upon a gold basis at its former value, it meant that the old standard for financial transactions was to continue and that America was not to be left holding the world's supply of a metal for which the other nations were seeking a substitute. The Treasuries of the two countries supported this action, but great credit is due to the Federal reserve banks for the part which they played in bringing about this result. These banks extended a credit of $100,000,000 to the Bank of England, and the British Treasury arranged for credits of an additional $200,000,000 with private American bankers. England has been on a gold basis now for a year and a half and has not used a single dollar of these credits; nevertheless, without the support furnished by the Federal reserve banks, I do not believe that stabilization would have taken place at the time when it actually occurred.

In the plans for the stabilization of the rest of Europe, the participation of the Federal reserve banks is equally necessary; and in

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all this the interests of the American farmer and manufacturer are vitally concerned. The nations of the world must be reestablished on a sound financial basis if our surplus products are to find an export market. The improvement in world markets and some adjustments in production have already accomplished more for agriculture in this country than unlimited extensions of credit or artificial measures of price control could possibly have done.

The plans which are now taking shape throughout the world look far ahead; for this reason, it is important that no element of uncertainty should be injected into the situation such as would come from a delay in extending the charters of the Federal reserve banks. It is equally important that the system should not be impaired by changes which seek to benefit any special group of producers or consumers but which, in the end, might prove to be fundamental and might interfere seriously with the proper functioning of the banks as reserve institutions. There must be changes from time to time and adjustments to new conditions. But these changes must be made, not for partisan purposes or to satisfy any class or group, but in accordance with sound banking principles.

Banking legislation

The Federal reserve system is a most important element in the continuation of prosperity in America and will be indispensable again in any financial crises which may come. Its continued operation, however, depends upon its representing the bulk of the banking resources of the country and its power to retain these resources in time of emergency.

Membership in the Federal reserve system is made up of all the national banks, which are required by law to be members, and of such State banks as may voluntarily join the system. At present the membership consists of all the national banks, about 8,000 in number, and 1,400 out of 20,000 State banks. The combined resources of member banks represent nearly two-thirds of the banking resources of the country. If the system becomes one composed principally of voluntary members, the system, the Government, and the country might be embarrassed in time of emergency by the withdrawal of membership and the depletion of the banking resources subject to mobilization. It seems to me, then, desirable that Congress should keep the national banks, which are always members of the Federal reserve system, upon a reasonable equality of powers with the State banks, so that the national banks may continue to meet the competition of State banks and survive.

The national bank is the creature of the Federal Government; the State bank the creature of the particular State in which the bank is

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located. National banks and State banks exist side by side in the various States; and if in any State the law of that State grants a power to the State bank which the laws of Congress deny to its neighbor, the national bank, and if this power be a valuable business privilege, the tendency is for the State bank to grow at the expense of the national bank until ultimately the stockholders of the national bank abandon their national charter and take out a State charter. With the development of banking some States have increased the powers of their banks, and in some particulars Congress has also liberalized the national bank act to equalize privileges between the two classes of banks. For example, under certain conditions a national bank may exercise trust powers in a State where like privileges are given to State banks. This is fair to each and is a policy which should be followed by Congress, except in such cases as the privilege granted to a State bank is in the opinion of Congress unsound from a banking standpoint.

In the former Congress what has been known as the McFadden bill was introduced, based on the principle of the equality of power I have mentioned above and which also clarified some of the provisions of the national bank act. The bill failed of passage in the former Congress, was reintroduced in the present Congress, passed both Houses, but in different forms, and is now pending in conference between the Senate and the House. I am advised that the principal matter upon which agreement has not yet been had between the two Houses is on the question of the Hull amendment.

The original McFadden bill gave national banks the right to establish branches within the corporate limits of the city in which they were located in States where a State bank was authorized to have branches. The provisions of the bill were general and applied to any State in the Union in which, at the time the national bank sought to establish its branch, the policy of that State permitted branch banking. The sole object of the Hull amendment was to limit the right of national banks in establishing branches to those States in which *at the time of the passage of the McFadden bill* the policy of the State was in favor of branch banking. Therefore, if any State, which prohibits branch banking, should after the passage of the McFadden bill change its policy in favor of branch banking, the Hull amendment would deny to national banks the right to have home city branches in such a State. In other words, under the Hull amendment a national bank in New York City, a State where to-day branch banking is permitted, might establish branches within the city, but in St. Louis, in a State where to-day branch banking is not permitted, if the State policy changed in the future to favor branch banking, a national bank might never have branches. Thus the unfairness to

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national banks sought to be removed by the McFadden bill would be removed in New York State but not in Missouri.

A Federal law which would give certain powers to national banks in 22 States and would deny the same powers in the future under the same conditions to national banks in the remaining 26 States is not proper Federal legislation. The Hull amendment adds nothing to the protection given by the original McFadden bill to those States which do not permit branch banking. Under the original bill national banks may not have branches in such States. But if the policy of a State should change and it permit State banks to have branches, then it seems to me that the principle which gives limited branch banking facilities to national banks in States now permitting branch banking should equally apply to States which may adopt a similar policy in the future. Want of equality between competitors is the reason given for any Federal branch-bank legislation, and I can not see why that reason is not applicable to to-morrow's want of equality as well as to to-day's.

At the annual meeting of the American Bankers Association, held in October, 1926, in Los Angeles, Calif., the association adopted a resolution recommending to Congress the enactment of the so-called McFadden bill, including the provisions rechartering the Federal reserve banks, with the following restrictions upon branch banking:

> First, that no national bank be permitted in any State to establish a branch beyond the corporate limit of the municipality in which the bank is situated; second, that no national bank be permitted to establish a home city branch in any State which does not at the time of such establishment permit the State banks to establish branches; third, that no State bank be permitted to enter or to retain membership in the Federal reserve system if it has in operation any branch which may have been established after the enactment of H. R. 2 beyond the corporate limits of the municipality in which the bank is situated; fourth, that no branches which may have been established after the enactment of H. R. 2 beyond the corporate limits of the municipality in which the parent bank is situated be permitted to be retained when the State bank converts into or consolidates with the national bank, or when two or three national banks consolidate.

With this recommendation and under the limitation therein set forth, I thoroughly agree. The national banks have waited patiently for constructive banking legislation from Congress. Owing to the unfortunate injection of the Hull amendment into the McFadden bill, relief has not yet been had. Many banks have withdrawn from the national bank system, and unless action is taken by Congress I am fearful that the national bank system will be further weakened. The Federal Government owes to its own banking corporations treatment which will permit them to meet their competitors, the State banks, upon at least fairly equal terms. We can not afford to destroy the national banks, which are and must be the backbone of our Federal reserve system.

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Disposition of sequestrated German property and payment of mixed claims

It is eight years since the war ended, but reconstruction is difficult and the task is not yet completed. America still has a duty to remove sources of possible friction, and there is no greater cause of misunderstanding between nations than the existence of unsettled international questions. For this reason the administration has urged the funding of inter-allied debts. As a further step in the program of adjustment, the Treasury prepared last March a comprehensive plan for the settlement of the existing questions between Germany and the United States, and a bill to accomplish this plan was introduced in Congress by Representative Mills, of New York. (A copy of the Treasury statement describing this plan appears as Exhibit 44, page 266, of this report.)

This plan proposed in general:

1. That their property be returned to the German nationals.
2. That the United States advance the money necessary to pay the private American claims.
3. That the United States pay compensation for the ships, radio stations, and patents taken from German nationals and used by the United States.
4. That the Treasury be authorized to borrow the money necessary to make these payments and all receipts from Germany under the Dawes plan go to pay interest and principal of the public debt, thus reimbursing the Treasury.

This plan proposed to dispose of the three matters between the United States and Germany left unsettled since the war.

Germany promised to pay the American claims, but Germany also agreed to pay to the Allies an enormous bill for reparations. This was more than Germany could do, and in effect it went into receivership. Under the reorganization plan proposed by the Dawes Commission and accepted by all of Germany's creditors, including the United States, by the Paris agreement, we are to receive a share of the Dawes payments on account of the American claims, amounting, when the plan is fully operative, to $11,000,000 a year. It would, however, take 80 years to pay the awards of the Mixed Claims Commission if this share alone is used. Unless we should confiscate the private property of the German nationals which we hold and apply the proceeds against these claims, the American claimants, receiving only a fraction of their awards each year, would get little real compensation for their losses. Payments in small installments over a long period of time mean little to an individual, but are of benefit to a government which is expected to continue in existence for centuries. It would be no particular hardship, therefore, for the United States, out of the money borrowed for the purpose, to pay off the

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private American claimants and to rely upon subsequent receipts from Germany for reimbursement.

The alternative is to confiscate the private property of German nationals to pay the debt of their Government.

Although Germany is obligated to make good to her nationals for any property taken to pay the debt of their Government to American citizens, unless we know as a practical matter that such payment will be adequate, for us to take the private property is confiscation. It has always been American policy to recognize this sanctity of private property of others, even though we are at war with their government, and we should not change now. As a commercial nation with large interests abroad, the continuation of this policy as a part of international law may be to our own material advantage in the future should another war ensue. And, finally, we took the property as trustee, negativing the intention to confiscate it, and under the Berlin treaty and joint resolution of Congress we have agreed to hold the property only until suitable provision is made for the payment of the American claims. Our own conduct appears to have estopped us from using this private property to pay Germany's debt even if the Constitution would permit confiscation, now that we are at peace.

The payment for ships, radio stations, and patents, is but a recognition of fair dealing that the United States, having received the benefit of property taken and used, should pay just compensation.

The plan embodied in one piece of legislation all of the principal matters left over from the war and would, if adopted, be a settlement with honor to the United States.

Objection arose to the plan in the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives because the plan imposed a burden on the Treasury, and various other plans have been suggested. The Treasury undertook the preparation of the plan in the first instance for the purpose of presenting some constructive solution of the entire problem. I have not considered that this particular plan is the only one which Congress should adopt. I am quite ready to support any legislation for the solution of the question which meets the two requirements which I believe to be essential. First, that the United States shall not take the private property of enemy nationals without insuring adequate compensation to the owners; and, second, that the United States shall not adopt a fair policy to foreign nationals with whom we were at war at the expense of individual American citizens, whose complete protection should be the first care of our own country.

The suggestions which have appeared up to the time of the writing of this report as alternatives for the Treasury plan have recognized the first of these principles, but not to the full extent the second.

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I think it might be well for me to repeat some of the reasons why I think the second principle is even more important than the first:

First. It is the duty of a nation as a nation to protect its citizens against harm by another nation. Therefore, the burdens suffered by an individual through the unlawful aggressions of Germany should be borne not by the individual alone who has suffered, but by the United States as a whole.

Second. In the Berlin treaty, which embodied certain provisions of the Versailles treaty, Germany agreed that the alien property could be used to pay American claims and that Germany would reimburse her own nationals. In the Winslow Act, passed in 1923, for the payment of certain earnings to the owners of the alien property, Congress seems to have ignored the right of the American claimants and in effect estopped itself from making use of the property as it was originally empowered to do under the Berlin treaty. In our participation in the Dawes plan through the Paris agreement, without the consent of the American claimants, America in effect postponed and placed upon an indefinite basis the American claims, both as to the amount to be paid and time of payment. The action of Congress by the Winslow Act and the United States' participation in the Dawes plan, by taking rights away from the American claimants, put upon this country the duty to see that American claimants do not suffer from these acts.

In discussing the authority of Congress over enemy property the Supreme Court, in the recent case of United States *v.* Chemical Foundation (Inc.) (decided October 11, 1926), said:

> There is no support for a construction that would restrain the force of the broad language used. Congress was untrammeled and free to authorize the seizure, use, or appropriation of such properties without any compensation to the owners. There is no constitutional prohibition against confiscation of enemy properties. * * * And the act makes no provision for compensation. The former enemy owners have no claim against the patents or the proceeds derived from the sales. It makes no difference to them whether the consideration paid by the Foundation was adequate or inadequate. The provision that after the war enemy claims shall be settled as Congress shall direct conferred no rights upon such owners. Moreover, the Treaty of Berlin prevents the enforcement of any claim by Germany or its nationals against the United States or its nationals on account of the seizures and sales in question.

Under this decision a return of the property to the German owners represents not a legal but a moral duty. This decision has not changed my view that America can and should be generous in its treatment of this private property. There has been set up a mixed American-German Commission, which has determined the justice and amount of the American claims. Payment of these claims must be insured by the United States before the property of German nationals should be returned. We can not be generous to the nationals of Germany at the expense of individual American citizens.

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RECEIPTS

The continued high level of Government receipts during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, evidences the prosperity which has prevailed in the nation since the early part of 1925. The increased receipts from taxation, as shown in the following table, have more than offset the reduction in miscellaneous receipts, and total ordinary receipts for the fiscal year 1926 were $3,962,755,690, compared with $3,780,146,684 for the fiscal year 1925, an advance of $182,609,006:

Ordinary receipts, fiscal years 1920 to 1926

[Basis of daily Treasury statements, unrevised]

Year ending June 30—	Customs	Income and profits taxes	Miscellaneous internal revenue	Miscellaneous revenues, including Panama Canal		Total
				Proceeds from foreign obligations	All other	
1920	$322, 902, 650	$3, 944, 949, 288	$1, 460, 082, 287	$74, 296, 622	$892, 334, 542	$6, 694, 565, 389
1921	308, 564, 391	3, 206, 046, 158	1, 390, 379, 823	114, 821, 206	605, 121, 383	5, 624, 932, 961
1922	356, 443, 387	2, 068, 128, 193	1, 145, 125, 064	75, 222, 068	464, 185, 439	4, 109, 109, 151
1923	561, 928, 867	1, 678, 607, 428	945, 865, 333	232, 989, 156	587, 744, 697	4, 007, 145, 481
1924	545, 637, 504	1, 842, 144, 418	953, 012, 618	221, 774, 675	449, 475, 487	4, 012, 044, 702
1925	547, 561, 226	1, 760, 537, 823	828, 638, 068	183, 637, 677	459, 773, 890	3, 780, 148, 684
1926	579, 430, 093	1, 982, 040, 088	855, 599, 289	194, 237, 957	351, 448, 263	3, 962, 755, 690

Income taxes returned $1,982,000,000, compared with $1,760,000,000 in 1925, and $1,842,000,000 in 1924, notwithstanding the reduction in individual income tax rates in the revenue act of 1926 affecting receipts the last half of the fiscal year. Collections on account of income tax returns of prior calendar years were $19,000,000 larger than similar collections in 1925. The increased tax receipts, however, reflect primarily the marked growth in incomes of individuals and corporations during the calendar year 1925, an increase which more than compensated for the reduction in normal and surtax rates and the increased personal exemptions and credits on incomes of individuals. Receipts from income taxes, corporation and individual, in March and June, 1926, were $500,000,000 and $443,000,000 as compared with $441,000,000 and $377,000,000 for the same months, respectively, in 1925.

During 1926 imports reached their highest level since the postwar adjustment. Customs receipts totaled $579,430,093, the largest in the history of the country, nearly $32,000,000 more than was received in the fiscal year 1925, and an increase of about $22,000,000 over receipts estimated in October, 1925.

The increase in miscellaneous internal revenue for the fiscal year 1926 was not as great as estimated in October, 1925, largely because of tax reductions in the new revenue act. However, receipts from these sources were $27,000,000 more than in 1925, due to increased

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collections on taxes on estates of decedents, tobacco and tobacco manufactures, automobiles and parts, and corporation capital stock tax. Receipts from miscellaneous sources fell off, primarily because of a decline in receipts on account of Government-owned railroad securities from $143,911,421 in 1925 to $36,735,327 in 1926.

Trend in receipts

The distribution of receipts for the fiscal year 1926 among the different sources, as compared with a similar distribution in immediately preceding years, shows again the trend of adjustment in the peace-time revenue system. Diagram 1 shows the percentage distribution of ordinary receipts by sources for the fiscal years 1920 to

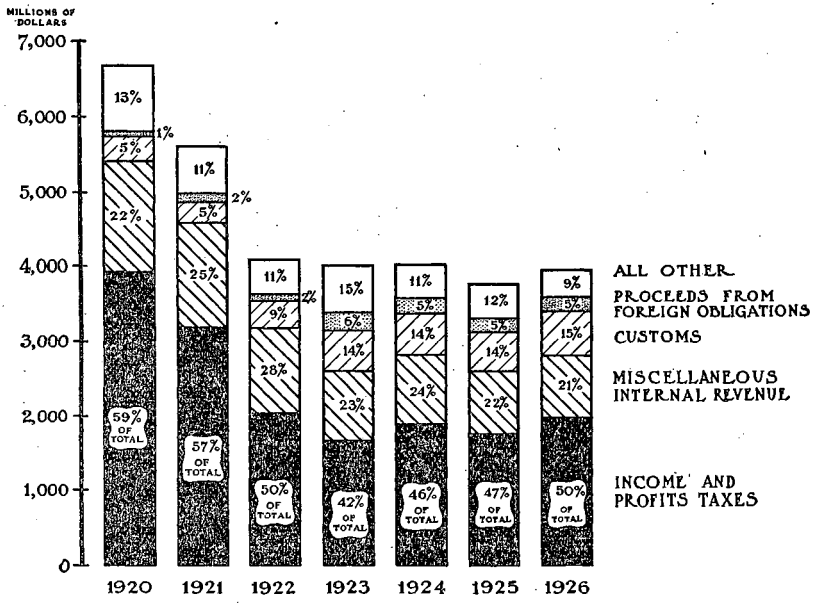

DIAGRAM 1.—Principal sources of ordinary receipts of the Government for the fiscal years 1920 to 1926

1926. Income taxes, a comparatively new source of Federal revenue, have produced about half the ordinary receipts during all these years. However, the proportion of receipts coming from these sources dropped off considerably in 1921, 1922, and 1923 subsequent to the first downward adjustment in tax rates in 1921, and during the business depression of 1921 and 1922. Since 1923 the proportion of receipts coming from income taxes has risen steadily, from 42 per cent of total receipts in 1923, to 50 per cent in 1926. This has been due partly to increasing yield of income tax rates adjusted to synchronize with the general prosperity of the country, and partly to decreasing receipts from miscellaneous internal revenue resulting

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from reductions in tax rates and the repeal of taxes levied during the war.

The postwar tax system thus evolved from the widespread use of income taxes, first levied on corporations in 1909 and on individuals in 1913, is quite different from the pre-war system. Diagram 2 shows the distribution of tax receipts (warrant basis) between customs, income and profits taxes, and miscellaneous internal revenue during the period 1900 to 1925.

In the years immediately preceding the war more than 90 per cent of tax receipts came from indirect taxes, customs duties, and taxes on articles of domestic consumption, largely tobacco products and alcoholic beverages. Now, although receipts from customs and from

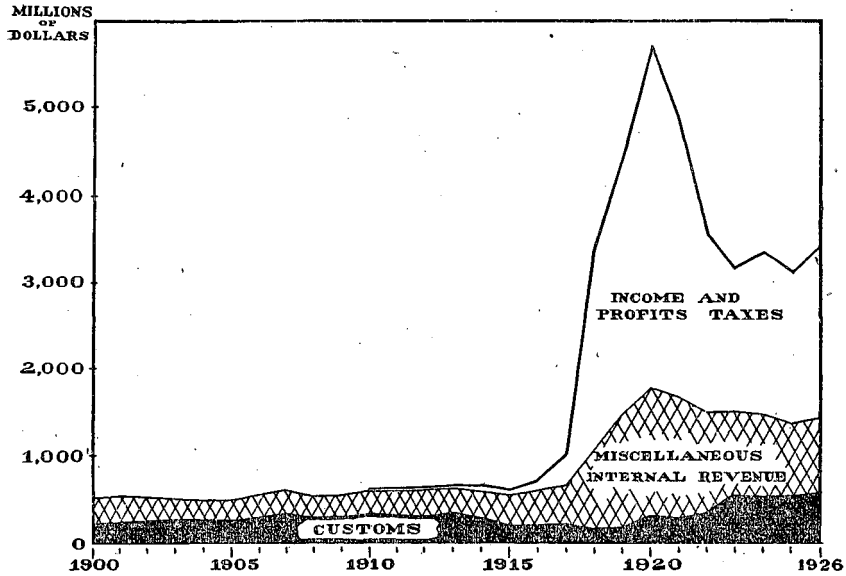

DIAGRAM 2.—Government receipts from customs, miscellaneous internal revenue, and income and profits taxes for the fiscal years 1900 to 1926

miscellaneous internal revenue are larger than in pre-war days, these sources are of minor importance compared with the income taxes paid by individuals and by corporations. Indirect taxes, the burden of which is distributed rather generally among the consuming public, have been largely replaced by taxes on the income of individuals, graduated according to the size of the income, and by taxes on the income of business.

Receipts from miscellaneous sources other than taxation have declined considerably since 1920. The following table shows these receipts, distributed among the more important sources. Liquidation of surplus supplies and of war corporations was responsible for much of the high level of receipts from 1920 to 1923, and this liquidation is now practically complete.

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Miscellaneous receipts, 1920 to 1926

[Basis of daily Treasury statements, unrevised; in millions of dollars]

Fiscal year	Proceeds from Government-owned obligations			Sale of surplus war supplies	Panama Canal tolls	All other	Total
	Foreign	Railroad	All other				
1920	74.3	(1)	(1)	309.3	5.6	[2] 577.4	966.6
1921	114.8	(1)	(1)	183.7	12.3	[2] 409.1	719.9
1922	75.2	[3]	[3] 26.1	113.6	11.7	312.8	539.4
1923	233.0	99.3	46.3	91.7	17.3	333.1	820.7
1924	221.8	94.4	9.6	46.8	27.1	271.6	671.3
1925	183.6	143.9	19.8	23.8	23.1	249.2	643.4
1926	194.2	36.7	34.6	25.6	24.7	229.9	545.7

[1] Receipts on account of securities other than foreign-owned not shown separately for 1920 and 1921.
[2] Includes in 1920 $350,000,000 and in 1921 $100,000,000 from liquidation of the United States Grain Corporation.
[3] Receipts on account of railroad securities not segregated.

Beginning with 1923, receipts on account of Government-owned securities have been large, amounting to about half the miscellaneous receipts. However, some of these sources are fast disappearing. Receipts on account of railroad securities, which ran from $94,000,000 to $144,000,000 for the years 1923 to 1925, can not be expected to continue at this level. The amount of these obligations outstanding has been greatly reduced by the large repayments. Most of the strong roads have already paid, so less may be expected in the future. Receipts from "other securities" have increased in the last two years with the repurchase by the Federal Farm Loan Board of the Government holdings of farm loan bonds. Since the holdings of these bonds had been reduced below $5,000,000 by October 1, 1926, this source is now practically exhausted. "All other" miscellaneous receipts include a small amount of revenue from each of a large variety of sources. These receipts have declined since 1923, from $333,000,000 to $230,000,000. Therefore, with the war supplies liquidated, the holdings of railroad and other securities almost exhausted, and receipts from "all other" sources declining, miscellaneous receipts can not be looked to in the future to make up for any falling off in the yield of taxes.

The revenue act of 1926

As the Treasury has pointed out in connection with other revenue acts passed since the war, revenue revision must introduce not only tax reduction but also tax reform, if the tax system is to be put on a basis to furnish the maximum revenue with the minimum deterrent effect on business. We probably have not yet reached the state of having a permanent basis for our tax system involving sources of sufficient stability and breadth to insure adequate revenue for the Government's needs during good and poor years, and without putting undue burdens on the productive forces of the country, but as I have

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discussed elsewhere in this report I do not recommend a change in the law until we have had the benefit of further experience in its returns of revenue.

The revenue act of 1926 accomplished many of the reforms which the Treasury believed the tax system needed and which the revenue act of 1924 failed to incorporate and went further in the reduction of the tax burden. Reductions were made in individual income taxes in both normal and surtaxes. Personal exemptions have been increased, thus freeing from tax about 3,400,000 taxpayers in the lower income brackets. The credit for earned incomes was increased. The effect of all these changes in individual income taxes for a typical case, a married taxpayer without dependents, is shown in the following table:

Taxation of individual income of varying amounts under the revenue acts of 1924 and 1926

[Taxpayer assumed a married man, wholly independent, with no children or other dependents, earned income of $5,000]

Net income	Revenue act of 1924		Revenue act of 1926	
	Tax	Percentage tax to income	Tax	Percentage tax to income
$1,000	0	0	0	0
$2,000	0	0	0	0
$3,000	$7.50	0.25	0	0
$4,000	22.50	.56	$5.63	0.14
$5,000	37.50	.75	16.88	.34
$10,000	207.50	2.08	129.38	1.29
$50,000	6,137.50	12.28	5,079.38	10.16
$100,000	22,617.50	22.62	16,259.38	16.26

Excise taxes on manufacturers' and dealers' sales were removed, except taxes on pistols and revolvers and on passenger automobiles and motor cycles, and the tax rate on the last was reduced. Certain stamp taxes were removed. Taxes on distilled spirits and on admissions were reduced. The corporation capital stock tax was repealed. These revisions are reforms to the extent that the tax system is simplified. Although the productivity of the tax system as a whole has not been increased by the elimination of these sources, the loss of revenue from many of the taxes is comparatively insignificant. The repeal of the corporation capital stock tax was offset by an increase in the tax rate on corporation income, from 12½ to 13 per cent for the calendar year 1925 and to 13½ per cent for the following calendar years. Therefore this repeal was really a change in method of taxation and not in the burden of taxation on corporations. An outline summary of the principal changes made in taxes and tax rates by the revenue act of 1926 is given in Exhibit 51, page 291.

Although many of the tax changes in the revenue act of 1926 affected collections between March and June, 1926, the fiscal year

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ending June 30, 1927, will be the first to reflect the effect of the majority of the changes. Some minor revisions will not be in complete operation until subsequent fiscal years. The changes in the following taxes will be in effect for the entire fiscal year 1927:

(1) Income taxes, corporation and individual.
(2) Repeal of gift tax.
(3) Reduction of rates on cigars.
(4) Increased exemption for admissions.
(5) Changes in excise taxes.
(6) Capital stock tax.
(7) Miscellaneous occupational taxes, including tax on use of boats.
(8) Stamp taxes.
(9) Tax on cereal beverages.

Other reductions which will be fully reflected in receipts of subsequent fiscal years are those in estate taxes and in taxes on distilled spirits.

The loss in collections from certain taxes repealed can be definitely estimated, such as the capital stock tax, excise taxes, and miscellaneous occupational taxes. However, the losses due to the reduced rates on cigar products, passenger automobiles and motor cycles, and distilled spirits, the increased exemption on admissions, and the repeal of certain stamp taxes can be only roughly estimated, either because the effect of the reduced rates on production is uncertain, as in the case of cigars and automobiles, or because the lack of segregated data on past collections makes it impossible to know what has been collected from the taxes now removed, such as certain stamp taxes. Until a full year's returns come in, the loss in revenue from these sources can be only approximately known. While the difference in a single tax may be slight, the total effect is cumulative. Although the loss in revenue is not large compared with total tax collections, it is significant in comparison with the estimated surplus of about $383,000,000.

Compared with the internal revenue system in existence during the war, which reached its most extensive development under the revenue act of 1918, the revisions concluded by the revenue act of 1926 have been far-reaching. Individual incomes in all brackets have been relieved through two reductions in normal tax rates, three reductions in surtax rates, successive increases in personal exemptions, and the addition of a credit for earned income. The war-profits and excess-profits tax on corporations has been removed. A substantial reduction has been made in estate taxes. Of the long list of about 26 excise taxes on the value of sales of articles, only two are remaining. From the special taxes, including the capital stock tax and a variety of occupational taxes, all have been repealed except the tax on brewers and distillers, on the use of boats, and on the use of narcotics. Some reductions have been made in taxes on documentary stamps,

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admissions, distilled spirits, and tobacco products. Taxes on transportation, on telegraph and telephone, on insurance, and on nonalcoholic beverages have been removed. In brief, an internal revenue system of relatively few taxes has been evolved from an elaborate war-time tax system composed of numerous taxes on commodities and activities, some yielding a large amount of revenue and others a comparatively insignificant amount.

Tax reduction

The revenue act of 1926 marks the third reduction in the Federal tax burden since the end of the war. Two of these reductions have taken place within two years of each other, through the revenue act of 1924, approved June 2, 1924, and through the revenue act of 1926, approved February 26, 1926. The extent to which the revenue acts have relieved the tax burden from year to year varies, depending on the total volume of taxes collected. A rough measure of the reduction under each act is a comparison of the receipts during the first fiscal year under the new act with what might have been collected had the old act remained in effect a year longer. On this basis the following annual reduction in tax burden under the revenue acts of 1921, 1924, and 1926 is estimated:

	Estimated reduction in tax burden a year
Revenue act of 1921	$663, 000, 000
Revenue act of 1924	519, 000, 000
Revenue act of 1926	422, 000, 000
Total	1, 604, 000, 000

As previously stated, the Treasury is of the opinion that no further alterations in our tax system should be made until the full effect of the revenue act of 1926 has been demonstrated. The revenue act of 1921, approved November 23, 1921, was in effect for over two years, and in full effect one complete fiscal year before the passage of the revenue act of 1924. Furthermore, the productivity of the act was tried out during the recovery period following a depression and not during a period of great prosperity. Government expenditures were declining rapidly with the termination of war activities and the rigid program of economy pursued. Before the revenue bill of 1926 was enacted, the revenue act of 1924, approved June 2, 1924, had been in effect for a full fiscal year, and income tax receipts had come in for the calendar year 1924, when business was only moderately prosperous. The revenue act of 1926 had been in effect only a few months by June 30, 1926. Receipts under the act must be expected in following years to meet an upward trend in Government expenditures. The decline resulting from the cessation of war activities has ceased, and expenditures are beginning to increase with

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the normal expansion in Government activities. The most important receipts under the new act, the receipts from corporation and individual income taxes, have thus far been based on incomes of 1925, one of the most prosperous years since the war. The real measure of the productivity of a revenue act depends on the receipts it will yield not only during the most prosperous years the country has seen, but also during years of more moderate prosperity or of business depression.

Large Government receipts similar to those for the fiscal year 1926 can not certainly be counted on for the years immediately following 1927. The increase in income of individuals from 1924 to 1925 just about made up for the increased exemptions and credits and the reduction in normal and surtax rates. Corporate income and taxes increased in 1925 over 1924 more than estimated by the Treasury. Collections on the miscellaneous taxes and on customs have been similarly affected by the high level of prosperity. The prosperity of the calendar year 1925 has continued thus far through the calendar year 1926, with corresponding prospects for large corporate and individual incomes and taxes to be reported for 1926. Large collections for 1927 are certain because income taxes constitute about half the internal revenue receipts and because collections for 1927 will be on incomes of 1925 and 1926.

If the main sources of taxation were not affected by the ups and downs of business and the large tax receipts of recent prosperous years were thus certain for succeeding years, the prospect for tax reduction would be somewhat different. However, income and profits taxes, the source of about half the internal revenue receipts, vary with changing business conditions. The following table shows fluctuations in net income and income tax (exclusive of war-profits and excess-profits taxes) returned by corporations reporting net income for the calendar years 1919 to 1924:

Corporation net income and income taxes returned, 1919 to 1924

Calendar year	Net income (millions)	Income tax (millions)
1919	$9,412	$744
1920	7,903	637
1921	4,336	366
1922	6,964	755
1923	8,322	937
1924	7,587	882
1925 [1]	9,037	1,101

[1] Preliminary report.

During the moderate business recession of 1924 the amount of income taxes returned declined $55,000,000. During the depression from 1919 to 1921 the decline in taxes returned amounted to

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$378,000,000. If a decline should take place in business during 1927, corporation taxes collected during 1928 on these incomes would decrease. The amount of reduction would depend on the severity of the business decline. Similarly, individual net income has fluctuated with changing business conditions, although less widely than corporation income. Other tax collections affected are customs, taxes on sales of passenger automobiles, admissions, and documentary stamps.

Thus to the uncertainty of the effect of the new revenue act on Government receipts, even under the present prosperous conditions, is added the uncertainty of the effect of possible changes in business

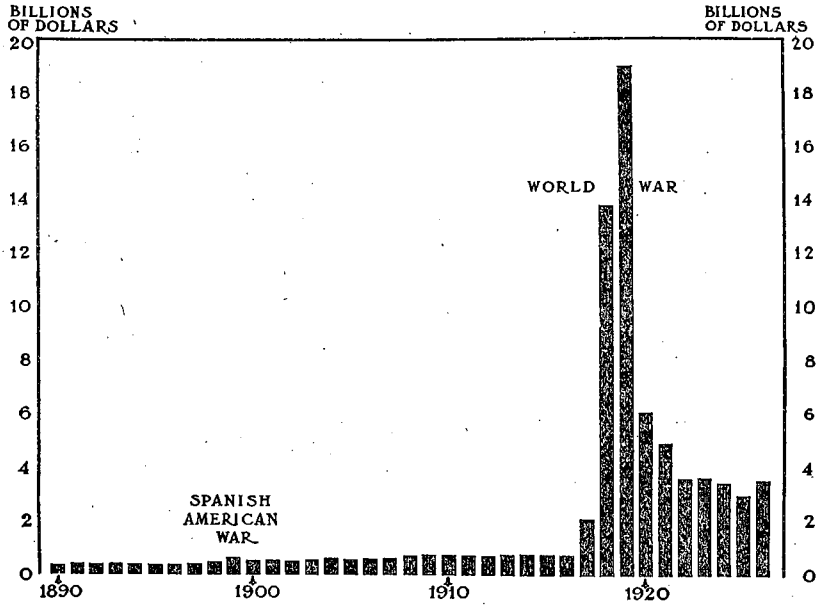

DIAGRAM 3.—Expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts for the fiscal years 1890 to 1926

prosperity on tax yield. Since the Treasury must have receipts sufficient to cover Government expenditures, and these expenditures are no longer declining as in the early postwar days, the Treasury must take account of this possibility for smaller tax receipts in the years immediately following 1927 before recommending further permanent tax reductions.

EXPENDITURES

The expenditures of a government summarize its activities. Both the scope and relative importance of the various tasks required of the Federal Government are shown more clearly by a summary of its disbursements than in any other way. Furthermore, an analysis of the trend of expenditures in the last few years furnishes the best

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basis for judging the probability of a further reduction in the cost of government in the immediate future—a question which is of widespread interest on account of its bearing on the feasibility of tax reduction. In any comprehensive survey of the Government's fiscal condition, therefore, it is necessary to carefully examine its expenditures.

Total expenditures

The total expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts for each year since 1890 are shown in the accompanying chart, diagram 3. (Corresponding figures may be found in Table 7, page 456.)

The period from 1890 to 1916 depicts the so-called normal growth of expenditures, while in the decade 1917 to 1926 the abnormal demands of the World War and the subsequent return to a new peace level are shown.

The mounting tide of governmental costs under normal conditions is exhibited in the following table of the amounts of annual ordinary expenditures from 1890 to 1915, and the corresponding per cent of increase over the figure for 1890. Even after allowance is made for price changes, the same trend is apparent, as is shown in the last two columns of the table.

Increase in total ordinary expenditures, 1890 to 1915, with and without allowance for price changes

Fiscal year	Total ordinary expenditures	Increase over 1890 expenditures	Total ordinary expenditures at 1913 price level	Increase over 1890 expenditures after correction for price changes
		Per cent		*Per cent*
1890	$318,000,000		$418,000,000	
1895	356,000,000	12	495,000,000	18
1900	521,000,000	64	685,000,000	64
1905	567,000,000	78	692,000,000	66
1910	694,000,000	118	723,000,000	73
1915	761,000,000	139	739,000,000	77

The tendency for expenditures to increase in ordinary times is not confined to any one period or country but, on the contrary, seems to be a universal phenomenon. Among the principal causes may be enumerated:

1. the rising level of general prices,
2. the increasing population,
3. the increasing cost of armaments and accumulation of expenses attributable to past wars,
4. the expanding sphere of governmental activity required by the increasing congestion of population and made possible by augmented national wealth, and

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5. the rising standards in governmental activities and efficiency, a necessary concomitant to a rising general standard of living in a progressive country.

Expenditures that expand only in proportion to rising prices and the growth of population signify no change in the quality or quantity of service performed per capita. It is interesting to note that almost one-half of the increase in Federal expenditures from 1915 to 1926 is of this nature. But there has also been a real and permanent increase. From the World War there has emerged a new and much higher level of expenditures than has ever before been attained. For not only were there created large continuing expenditures ascribable to the war itself—such as interest on the public debt, public debt retirements, and relief of veterans, which taken together account for half of the Federal expenditures in the last five years—but the expansion of the civil establishment was also stimulated. This is the usual result of war readjustments. In times of peace the expansion of governmental activities lags behind the current demand, since the burden of proof that enlargement is needed lies with those who favor it. When expansion has once taken place through war necessity, however, the new scale of operation becomes the accustomed one, making a return to old limitations practically impossible, especially if the new activities are supported by a rising general standard of living.

The Federal Government, although it alone was directly involved in military activity, has not been the only one to feel the war's stimulus to expansion. In the decade 1915 to 1925 the government-cost payments of States increased 226 per cent, and the corresponding increase for 146 cities having a population of over 30,000 was 156 per cent. That the total ordinary expenditures of the Federal Government during the same decade increased only 224 per cent, in spite of the large amounts necessary for interest on the public debt and the other legacies of the World War, is mainly due to the aggressive economy campaign of the administration during the last five years.

Functional distribution of expenditures

The accompanying chart, diagram 4, shows the expenditures of the Federal Government since 1915 divided according to function into four great classes.

Of these classes, the first in importance at present is the service of the public debt, which includes debt retirements and interest payments. From the chart it can readily be seen how the enormous national debt, left as a legacy from the World War, dominates our national finance and will continue to do so until it has been reduced to an easily manageable size. The fiscal importance of rapid retirement of the debt

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is apparent, for while these huge charges hold their predominant position it will be difficult to alleviate materially the present burden of taxpayers through reduction in the cost of the Government. To retard retirement appreciably means to lengthen correspondingly the period during which these heavy expenditures will be required.

The second major class of expenditures may be described as those for military functions, a special province of the Federal Government. This group includes aid to war veterans and the cost of special agencies for strictly military purposes, as well as the military expenditures of the War, Navy, and other departments. The expenditures under this head have, of course, been unusually expanded in the last

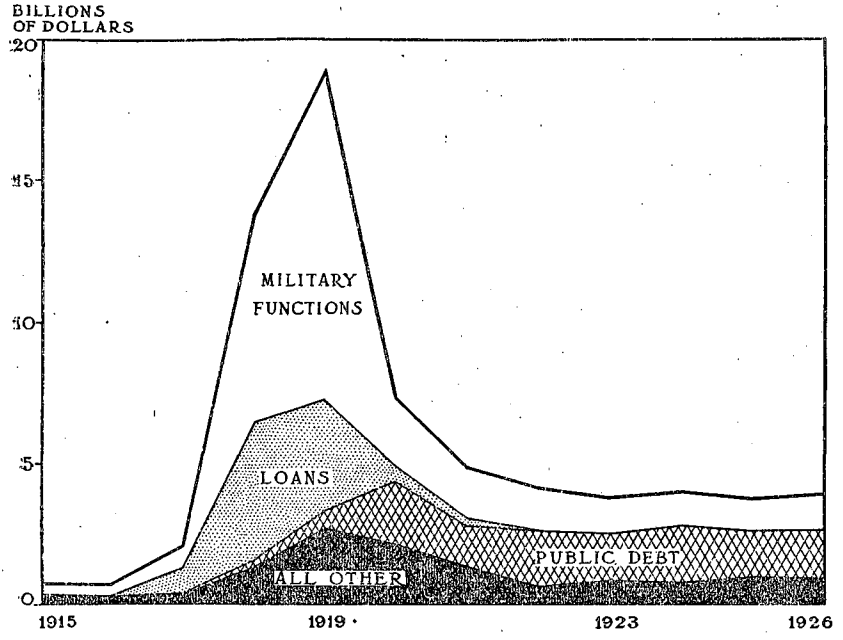

DIAGRAM 4.—Main classes of expenditures for the fiscal years 1915 to 1926

decade because of the World War, but seem to have reached their new peace-time level.

A temporary group of expenditures appeared during the fiscal years 1917 to 1921, when loans were made on a large scale for various emergency purposes. The three major categories were loans to foreign governments, loans to special war agencies, and loans for agricultural purposes. Since 1922 only the last type of loan has been continued, and in no subsequent year has there been a significant amount compared with total expenditures. In calculating future expenditures, therefore, loans may be disregarded.

The fourth group includes expenditures for all other purposes. After subtracting the amount of refunds, losses, contingencies, pay-

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ments from trust funds, and other nonfunctional miscellaneous disbursements, the cost of the ordinary civil activities of the Federal Government is obtained. This amount, distributed under six main heads, is shown in the following table:

Functional distribution of ordinary civil expenditures, fiscal years 1915 to 1926

[Millions of dollars]

Fiscal year	General government	Internal security	Development and regulation	Public domain, works, and industries	Local governments and Indians	Foreign relations	Total
1915	45	24	52	119	27	5	272
1916	46	21	51	87	27	5	237
1917	49	22	59	112	28	5	275
1918	68	24	102	1,051	31	9	1,285
1919	105	31	160	2,300	33	9	2,638
1920	122	141	101	1,661	38	10	2,073
1921	119	53	119	934	44	8	1,277
1922	105	45	103	198	42	10	503
1923	105	51	105	345	41	14	661
1924	106	50	106	221	44	14	541
1925	104	74	108	290	54	15	645
1926	102	74	109	274	56	16	631

Under "General government" are included expenditures for the Congress and the Executive Office, and for administrative operations of a general character, such as, for example, the Treasury fiscal service, the work of the Civil Service Commission, and the maintenance of public buildings.

Disbursements for law enforcement, immigration, naturalization, public health, and special relief are grouped under "Internal security." The large amount shown for 1920 is due principally to special relief expenditures. "Development and regulation" includes, besides education and research, the promotion or regulation of special groups or industries, such as, for example, agriculture, banking, commerce, labor, and railroads. The scope of the next division is indicated by its name, "Public domain, works, and industries." An important item in public works is the promotion of good roads, for which expenditures amounted to $98,000,000 in the fiscal year 1926. The large expansion shown by this group in the years from 1918 to 1921, inclusive, is due almost entirely to expenditures for the Emergency Fleet Corporation and the Federal control of railroads. In the fifth classification, designated "Local governments and Indians," are included expenditures for the governments of the Territories and the District of Columbia, subventions to States, and the cost of the Indian wards of the Nation. The term "Foreign relations" explains the nature of the items grouped under the sixth heading.

The total amount of all classes of ordinary civil expenditures has more than doubled since 1915. Each of the six subdivisions of the

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group has also increased more than 100 per cent in the same period. Expenditures for "Local governments and Indians" and for "Foreign relations" have shown a consistent expansion, stimulated to a certain extent by the World War and, in the latter case, by the consequent change in our international position. The other subdivisions show an increase during the war period and a subsequent decrease which now seems to have reached its limit. In the two classes where decreases still continue, viz, those designated "General government" and "Public domain, works, and industries," respectively, little if any further reduction can be reasonably expected. Good roads, for example, account for 36 per cent of the 1926 figure for the latter group, and this basic item is not likely to decrease in the near future. It seems evident, therefore, that a further reduction in total expenditures is not to be expected by a contraction in civil functions.

An interesting exhibit of the relative importance of the functions of the Federal Government is shown in the following table, in which the amounts spent for the various classes of activity in each of the fiscal years 1920 to 1926 are reduced to percentages of total expenditures. Figures for pre-war years are not included in the table as comparisons of such percentages would be entirely vitiated by the enormous growth of the public debt.

Functional distribution of expenditures, by percentages, fiscal years 1920 to 1926

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
	Per cent	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*
General government	1.7	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6
Internal security	1.9	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	2.0	1.9
Development and regulation	1.4	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.7
Public domain, works, and industries	22.7	19.1	4.7	8.9	5.5	7.7	6.9
Local governments and Indians	.5	.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.4
Foreign relations	.1	.2	.2	.4	.3	.4	.4
Total ordinary civil functions	28.3	26.1	12.0	17.1	13.3	17.0	15.9
Military functions	32.2	36.6	36.3	34.4	29.9	30.5	29.8
Public debt	30.2	29.0	47.5	43.3	50.4	42.9	43.2
Loans	8.2	6.0	.4	[1].9	.3	(2)	(2)
Trust funds	.5	1.2	1.7	2.0	2.1	4.7	5.6
Refunds, losses, etc	.6	1.1	2.1	4.1	4.0	4.9	5.4
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1] Credit. [2] Less than one-twentieth of 1 per cent.

As stated previously, in the discussion of total expenditures, when disbursements increase only in proportion to rising prices and the growth of population, it is prima facie evidence that no change has taken place in the average quality or amount of service performed per capita. Hence, after the expenditures for each function are corrected for price changes and reduced to per capita figures, the trends of real significance are more readily apparent. The following table gives, for each function, the per capita expenditures corrected for price changes, beginning with the fiscal year 1915. The price

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index used in this calculation is composed of price indexes of commodities and services entering into Government expenditures, weighted according to their relative importance in the fiscal years 1924 to 1926, which constitute the base period.

Functional distribution of per capita expenditures reduced to 1924–1926 price level, fiscal years 1915 to 1926

[In dollars of 1924–1926 purchasing power]

	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
General government	0.65	0.64	0.62	0.76	1.07	1.18	1.12	0.99	0.97	0.96	0.91	0.88
Internal security	.34	.28	.28	.27	.32	1.36	.49	.42	.47	.45	.65	.64
Development and regulation	.76	.71	.76	1.13	1.64	.98	1.12	.97	.97	.95	.95	.95
Public domain, works, and industries	1.71	1.22	1.42	11.64	23.51	16.10	8.78	1.86	3.18	2.00	2.56	2.37
Local governments and Indians	.39	.38	.37	.34	.34	.36	.41	.39	.38	.39	.47	.49
Foreign relations	.07	.07	.07	.09	.09	.10	.08	.09	.13	.12	.13	.13
Total ordinary civil functions	3.92	3.30	3.52	14.23	26.97	20.08	12.00	4.72	6.10	4.87	5.67	5.46
Military functions	6.28	6.29	10.71	81.43	119.80	22.86	16.80	14.36	12.27	10.89	10.17	10.20
Public debt	.33	.33	.32	2.18	6.29	21.39	13.34	18.79	15.41	18.34	14.24	14.79
Loans			11.46	54.30	39.63	5.84	2.76	.15	[1].32	.09	(2)	(2)
Trust funds	.20	.14	.26	.24	.25	.33	.55	.65	.69	.78	1.57	1.91
Refunds, losses, etc	.22	.30	.30	.38	.69	.44	.51	.83	1.46	1.43	1.65	1.85
	10.95	10.35	26.57	152.76	193.63	70.94	45.96	39.50	35.61	36.40	33.30	34.21

[1] Credit. [2] Less than one-half cent.

While total per capita expenditures adjusted for price changes are three times as large in the fiscal year 1926 as in the pre-war fiscal year 1915, the corresponding increase in expenditures for ordinary civil functions is only 39 per cent and for military functions only 62 per cent. Most of the remaining enlargement of total per capita expenditures is due to interest or retirement payments on the enormous World War addition to the public debt. Of the $23.26 difference between the 1915 and 1926 total per capita disbursements on a 1924–1926 price level, $14.46, or 62.2 per cent, is due to interest on this new debt or its retirement; $3.92, or 16.8 per cent, to military functions; and $1.54, or 6.6 per cent, to ordinary civil functions. The remaining $3.34, or 14.4 per cent, is largely explained by the growth of nonfunctional transactions in trust funds, and by an increased amount of refunds of taxes.

In the various subdivisions into which the ordinary civil functions are divided, the largest proportional growth is shown by the smallest group, viz, "Foreign relations," an interesting indication of the changed status of our Nation in international affairs. In this group, as in "Internal security" and "Local governments and Indians," no great war expansion took place. "Public domain, works, and industries," the most irregular of all the groups, expanded enormously during the World War, but by 1922 attained what will probably prove to be its new peace level. The two other divisions show moderate war expan-

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sion followed by moderate retrenchment. "General government" costs are still declining, while expenditures for "Development and regulation," since reaching their lowest postwar level in 1924, have barely kept pace with increases in population and prices. It is to be expected, however, that a steady expansion in the latter group will begin in the near future, since it is along this line that insistent demand comes for new activities whenever the people find need for a governmental agency to counteract the effects of increasing congestion or to effect higher standards in governmental usefulness.

The amount and per cent of increase in per capita expenditures (of 1924–1926 purchasing power) from the fiscal year 1915 to (1) the peak of war expansion and (2) the fiscal year 1926 are given by subdivisions of ordinary civil functions in the following table:

Functional distribution of amount and per cent of increase in per capita ordinary civil expenditures (of 1924–1926 purchasing power) from the fiscal year 1915 to (1) the year of war peak and (2) the fiscal year 1926

[Per capita figures corrected for price changes]

	Increase from 1915 to year of war peak		Increase from 1915 to 1926	
	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
General government	$0.532	82	$0.237	37
Internal security	1.018	295	.295	85
Development and regulation	.880	110	.186	25
Public domain, works, and industries	21.799	1,276	.664	39
Local governments and Indians	.016	4	.093	24
Foreign relations	.035	53	.068	103
Total ordinary civil functions	[1] 23.033	[1] 588	1.544	39

[1] Increase from 1915 to 1919, the peak year for total ordinary civil functions.

Prospect of reduction in expenditures

The prospect of further retrenchment in expenditures has been touched upon to some extent throughout this discussion. A summary can be stated in a few words. First, ordinary civil expenditures have already been reduced by every possible means, and the limit has been reached. The only reasonable prospect of their future is a gradual increase corresponding with the growth of the country. Secondly, military expenditures, after undergoing a reduction culminating in 1925, have shown a small increase in 1926. Their future depends largely on the nature of our foreign relations and the attitude of the country toward preparedness, that is, upon policy and not upon considerations of economy. Thirdly, we must consider the public debt—the remaining major item and the most important of all. As long as there are enormous fixed debt charges approximating two-fifths of all expenditures each year, no large reduction in total expenditures is possible in this direction. But the more rapidly the debt is

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retired, the sooner will come the time when these charges can be practically eliminated. A reduction in the amount of total expenditures, therefore, is not to be expected in the near future, but will become a reasonable certainty when the public debt has become a negligible factor in Federal finances.

THE SURPLUS

An excess of ordinary receipts over expenditures chargeable against those receipts is a surplus, and is the amount by which the income of the Government, largely taxes paid by the people, exceeds the outgo of the Government in performing its functions. Since 1920 there has been a surplus each fiscal year varying, as shown in the following table, between $86,723,771 in 1921, and $505,366,986 in 1924, and totaling $2,056,000,000 for the seven-year period:

Ordinary receipts and expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts, 1920 to 1926

[Basis of daily Treasury statements, unrevised]

Fiscal year	Total ordinary receipts	Expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts	Surplus
1920	$6,694,565,388	$6,482,090,191	$212,475,197
1921	5,624,932,960	5,538,209,189	86,723,771
1922	4,109,104,150	3,795,302,499	313,801,651
1923	4,007,135,480	3,697,478,020	309,657,460
1924	4,012,044,701	3,506,677,715	505,366,986
1925	3,780,148,684	3,529,643,446	250,505,238
1926	3,962,755,690	3,584,987,873	377,767,817

The surpluses since 1920 have occurred largely because expenditures have been reduced in greater amount than have revenues under the various revisions in the tax system and the liquidation of war facilities. The expenditures each year, compared with the receipts, are shown in diagram 5.

Although receipts fell off rapidly during 1921 and 1922 on account of the cut in taxes in the revenue act of 1921 and the depression of those years, receipts exceeded expenditures because expenditures were cut in greater proportion. In 1923 and 1924 total receipts changed little, but expenditures continued to decline, and the surplus increased. In 1925, when expenditures increased slightly and receipts declined, the surplus of the previous year was cut in half. The increase in surplus from $251,000,000 in 1925 to $378,000,000 in 1926 was due to the large yield of taxation. Had expenditures not continued the tendency to increase begun in 1925, but remained instead at the 1924 level, the surplus in 1926 would have been almost $80,000,000 larger.

The surpluses since 1920 have been used to reduce the public debt. Public debt retirements thus made do not occur at the end of each

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fiscal year from excess receipts accumulated during the year but as a part of Treasury financing from quarter to quarter. A few weeks prior to the 15th of each September, December, March, and June the Treasury determines what income it will need to meet expenditures during the coming quarter, taking into account, on the receipt side, the cash in the general fund and the Government receipts to be expected, and, on the expenditure side, the amount of cash required to meet obligations maturing during the quarter, and the probable expenses of the Government during the quarter. The difference between the receipts and expenditures is met by the issue of new securities. If, therefore, receipts are exceeding expenditures charge-

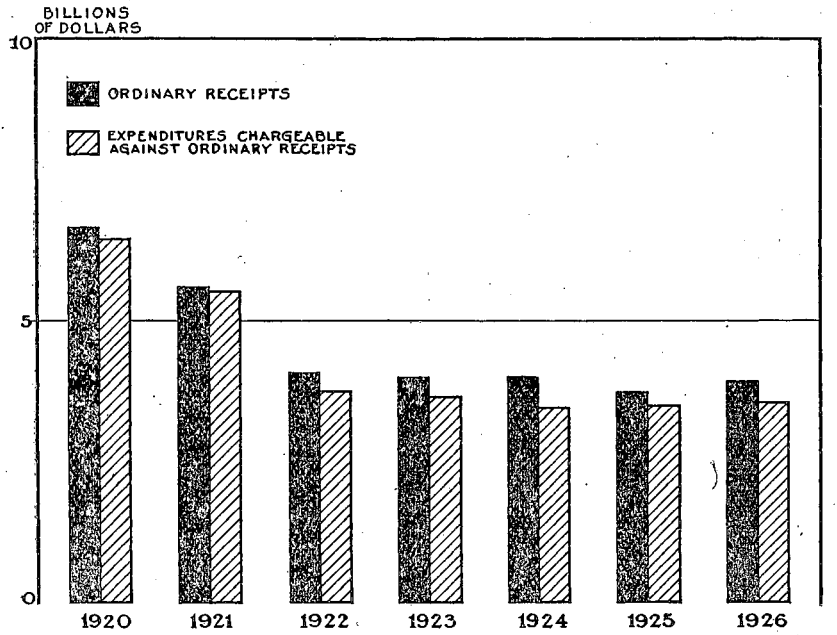

DIAGRAM 5.—Ordinary receipts and expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts for the fiscal years 1920 to 1926

able against ordinary receipts, the amount of new securities sold is less than the amount of maturing securities. Thus surplus revenues are applied to debt reduction. To consider a concrete case, the Treasury had some $333,000,000 of certificates maturing on the 15th of June, 1926, but with the cash then available in the general fund, plus the expected income taxes and other receipts for June and the succeeding two months, the Treasury found that these certificates could be retired and Government expenses paid to the next borrowing date in September without a new flotation of securities. Therefore, no new securities were sold in June to replace the $333,000,000 paid off, and the excess of receipts over ordinary expenditures was automatically used to reduce the debt.

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The existence of a surplus in any particular year or group of years is not prima facie evidence that the Government has sources of revenue in excess of normal needs for the exercise of its functions. As I have pointed out in the more detailed analysis of receipts and expenditures, Government expenditures and Government receipts for a number of years in succession can not be known with any fine degree of accuracy, especially for years when the Government and business are both getting into their normal stride following a war. Since Government expenditures must be met year in and year out, especially when there is a national debt, the Treasury must use the best method possible to plan a sure balance between income and outgo. Unusual revenues which are not certain for the more immediate future must be discounted in estimates for coming years. Normal increases in expenditures must be provided for in case those expenditures arise. If surpluses persist in the face of such calculations, then taxes can safely be cut to leave in the hands of the people that income which is unnecessary for the execution of Government activities.

The Treasury has always had and will always have this particular problem to face. During the period of its operation, since 1791, there have been two years of surplus for every year of deficit. During much of the time these surpluses have occasioned relatively little difficulty, as they were promptly absorbed in paying off the public debt. This was especially true for the 45-year period from 1791 to 1835 when the debts of the Revolutionary War and of the War of 1812 were being paid; and it was true again for about 20 years following the Civil War.

However, during years of surplus when excess receipts could not be turned readily to debt payments, the Treasury has struggled with the problem of adjusting receipts to expenditures. The surpluses of 1836 and 1837, the two years following the extinguishment of the debt of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, amounted to over 40 per cent of receipts. Revenues from customs duties and the sale of public lands, the principal sources, were tremendously inflated by the great prosperity prevailing. The Treasury was embarrassed with revenue for which there was no immediate use and which could not be easily returned to taxpayers. Large outlays were planned for public works and improvements and for a distribution of revenue among the States. Then with the depression of 1837 receipts were cut more than 50 per cent compared with the high level of 1836. Increased expenditures could not be reduced immediately, and six of the seven years from 1837 to 1843 showed deficits.

During the 10-year period 1881 to 1890, when revenue was plentiful and when the Civil War debt redeemable at the option of the Government had been reduced to a low figure, surpluses amounted to over 25 per cent of ordinary receipts. Again the Government was faced

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with the problem of either decreasing receipts or increasing expenditures. In spite of reductions in internal taxes in 1883, surpluses continued. Appropriations began to increase, especially for pensions, and total expenditures which ranged between $243,000,000 and $299,000,000 for the 10 years following 1880, ranged from $345,000,000 to $443,000,000 during the years 1891 to 1898. After 1890 when revenues fell off on account of further tax reductions in 1890 and a severe business depression, the Treasury lacked funds with which to meet the increased expenditures. The surplus dwindled and several years of deficit followed.

The history of Federal finances thus shows that a precise adjustment of Government receipts to Government expenditures has never yet been achieved. However, a balance of revenues has complicated Government finances only when the unnecessary receipts could not be absorbed in public debt retirements. The most serious difficulties which the disposition of such surpluses has yet given the Treasury are those of the two periods just described. Similar maladjustments for shorter periods and with less deplorable consequences have been experienced in other years. The fault has been largely the revenue system which in pre-war days consisted of customs duties and indirect taxes on domestic articles for consumption. Excessive revenues could not be cut easily since such reduction involved a change in tariff rates and in taxes on articles of consumption, the effect of which on business and on Government receipts was uncertain. Extravagant appropriations were a surer but less fortunate solution. The new budget of expenditures could neither be met nor quickly reduced in less prosperous years when revenues declined. Furthermore, the added outlays were largely the result of an abnormal development in Government activities.

The present surplus offers the Treasury none of the difficulties involved in surplus financing just described. The Government is still in the process of paying a large war debt. The ordinary receipts, since 1920, in excess of expenditures chargeable against those receipts have been no larger, relatively, than the surplus revenues immediately following the Civil War. It has always been the policy of the Treasury during a postwar period to use surpluses for debt reduction and thus to effect comparatively prompt relief from heavy debt charges. Because the present balance of receipts can be thus readily absorbed in the retirement of the public debt, there is no possibility that large revenues will stimulate abnormal increases in expenditures. In fact, the history of postwar financing of the Federal Government is merely repeating itself, a history which has always resulted in systematic and prompt reduction of a large war debt.

Furthermore, the more permanent solution of the surplus problem during years of peace-time receipts is no longer as difficult as formerly.

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The tax system has so developed that revenues which are temporarily in excess of Government expenditures can be adjusted more easily than in former years. The Government is in more direct contact with the general body of taxpayers than in pre-war days through the income taxes, first levied on corporations in 1909 and on individuals in 1913. Under the revenue act of 1926 this group of taxes reaches about 4,000,000 individuals and 400,000 corporations. If receipts are unusually large and the general fiscal situation does not justify a permanent adjustment of taxes, a return to taxpayers can be made as a credit on income tax payments, thus leaving with the people that share of the prospective income of the Government over and above fiscal requirements of the particular year, and eliminating one of the most serious phases of earlier surpluses, the pressure for increased expenditures. Over a period of years the surplus resulting from a particular tax system will gradually be absorbed in expenditures for the ever-increasing sphere of Government activities.

THE PUBLIC DEBT

Summary of transactions since July 1, 1925

During the fiscal year 1926, public debt receipts aggregated $3,008,453,761.83 and expenditures aggregated $3,881,431,334.54. The total gross debt accordingly was reduced from $20,516,193,887.90 to $19,643,216,315.19. The reduction of $872,977,572.71 was effected (1) through retirements of $487,376,050.69 chargeable to ordinary receipts in accordance with the established debt-payment program, (2) application of the entire surplus of $377,767,816.64 to debt payment; and (3) reduction of $7,833,705.38 in general fund balance, this amount being applied to debt reduction.

During the year the short-dated interest-bearing debt, that is, the debt maturing within five years, was reduced from $6,253,994,504.52 to $4,943,764,740.05, a reduction of $1,310,229,764.47, and the interest-bearing debt maturing after five years was increased $483,093,710—from $13,956,912,410 to $14,440,006,120.

At the beginning of the year the annual interest charge was $829,525,300.72 on the basis of the interest-bearing debt then outstanding. The corresponding charge at the end of the year was $793,423,960.81. This saving of $36,101,339.91 in annual interest charge is due to (1) reduction in principal outstanding, and (2) average lower rates on refunding issues.

During the year it was necessary to offer only three regular issues of interest-bearing public debt securities of the United States, all, as usual, on tax-payment dates—issues of September 15 and December 15, 1925, taking the form of Treasury tax certificates of indebtedness, and the issue of March 15, 1926, taking the form of Treasury bonds. It was not necessary to offer an issue on June 15,

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1926. In the latter connection, on June 8, 1926, the following announcement was made by the Secretary of the Treasury:

The Treasury will make no offering of Government obligations for sale on June 15, 1926. This departure from the usual procedure on the quarterly tax-payment dates has been made possible on account of the increase in income tax and other receipts over earlier expectations, and the fact that the aggregate public debt maturities due June 15 are somewhat less than usual. The amount of taxes to be received in June together with the balances now on hand is expected to be sufficient to meet the Treasury's cash requirements until September, when further financing will be necessary.

New issues of public debt securities in regular course are made only on tax-payment dates and the amount of the issue is determined by the estimated cash requirements of the Treasury to the next payment date in excess of the cash in hand and the estimated current receipts from taxes and other sources of revenue. Treasury requirements, of course, are based on estimated expenditures during the three months' period for all accounts, including public debt maturities.

Details of the new issues offered during the fiscal year 1926, together with those for the issue of September 15, 1926, are given hereafter in this report.

The following tables show the interest-bearing securities (1) matured, and (2) issued during the fiscal year, exclusive of special short-term certificates of indebtedness:

Securities matured during the fiscal year 1926

[On basis outstanding June 30, 1925]

Issue	Interest rate	Date of issue	Date of maturity	Amount
Certificates of indebtedness:	*Per cent*			
Series TS-1925	2¾	Sept. 15, 1924	Sept. 15, 1925	$229,576,000
Series TD-1925	3	Mar. 16, 1925	Dec. 15, 1925	179,462,000
Adjusted service series	4	Jan. 1, 1925	Jan. 1, 1926	45,400,000
Series TJ-1926	3	June 15, 1925	June 15, 1926	124,247,000
Series TJ2-1926	3¼	Sept. 15, 1925	do	[1] 251,936,000
Treasury notes:				
Series B-1925	[2] 4¾	June 15, 1922	Dec. 15, 1925	299,659,900
Series A-1926	4¾	Mar. 15, 1922	Mar. 15, 1926	615,677,900
Treasury (war) saving certificates, series 1921	[2] 4	Jan. 3, 1921	Jan. 1, 1926	11,187,468
Total				1,757,146,268

[1] Represents amount of original issue in fiscal year. [2] Approximate.

Securities issued during the fiscal year 1926

Issue	Interest rate	Date of issue	Date of maturity	Amount
Postal savings bonds:	*Per cent*			
29th series	2½	July 1, 1925	July 1, 1926-1945	$238,340
30th series	2½	Jan. 1, 1926	Jan. 1, 1927-1946	305,820
Treasury bonds: 3¼ per cent bonds of 1946-1956	3¼	Mar. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1946-1956	494,898,100
Treasury notes:				
Adjusted service series A-1931	4	Jan. 1, 1926	Jan. 1, 1927-1931	53,500,000
Adjusted service series B-1931	4	Mar. 5, 1926	Jan. 1, 1927-1931	70,000,000
Certificates of indebtedness:				
Series TJ2-1926	3¼	Sept. 15, 1925	June 15, 1926	251,936,000
Series TD-1926	3¾	Dec. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1926	452,879,000
Adjusted service series A-1927	4	Jan. 1, 1926	Jan. 1, 1927	38,200,000
Total				1,361,957,260

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3¾ per cent Treasury bonds of 1946–1956

Some $615,000,000 4¾ per cent Treasury notes became payable on March 15, 1926. At the same time the Treasury was arranging to purchase an amount of third 4¼'s for the sinking fund, and subsequently did purchase something more than $120,000,000 for this account. This meant the withdrawal from the market and the redemption of more than $735,000,000 Government securities. To meet this redemption and to provide for the Treasury's cash requirements to June 15, 1926, the next quarterly tax-payment date, the issue of about $500,000,000 new securities was indicated to supplement the cash balance on hand and the March tax receipts.

Accordingly, on March 8, 1926, through Department Circular No. 367, announcement was made of an offering of 20–30 year Treasury bonds, dated March 15, 1926, maturing March 15, 1956, and redeemable at the option of the United States on and after March 15, 1946, on four months' notice of redemption. The offering was for $500,000,000, or thereabouts, the rate of interest was 3¾ per cent per annum, and the price was 100½. Subscriptions for this offering were closed on March 11, 1926, and aggregated $647,243,900, of which amount allotments of $494,898,100 were made. Allotments on subscriptions were made as follows: Subscriptions in amounts not exceeding $50,000 were allotted in full; subscriptions in amounts over $50,000 but not exceeding $100,000 were allotted 80 per cent, but not less than $50,000 on any one subscription; subscriptions in amounts over $100,000 but not exceeding $500,000 were allotted 60 per cent, but not less than $80,000 on any one subscription; and subscriptions in amounts over $500,000 were allotted 50 per cent but not less than $300,000 on any one subscription.

As shown above the face amount of the issue was $494,898,100. For these bonds the Treasury received a premium of one-half of 1 per cent, amounting to $2,474,490.50. At the issue price the bonds will yield 3.714 per cent to March 15, 1946, and 3.722 per cent to March 15, 1956.

With this offering four issues of Treasury bonds in three series have been made, all for refunding purposes as follows:

Issues of Treasury bonds

Title of series	Interest rate	Date of issue	Issue price	Amount issued
	Per cent			
Treasury bonds of 1947–1952	4¼	Oct. 16, 1922	100	$763,962,300
Treasury bonds of 1944–1954	4	Dec. 15, 1924	100	756,933,800
		Mar. 15, 1925	100½	290,154,700
Treasury bonds of 1946–1956	3¾	Mar. 15, 1926	100½	494,898,100
Total				2,305,948,900

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Treasury certificates of indebtedness and Treasury notes

To cover the cash requirements of the Treasury to December 15, 1925, an issue of 3¼ per cent Treasury certificates of indebtedness, series TJ2–1926, due June 15, 1926, in amount $251,936,000, was made on September 15, 1925. Details of this issue were set forth in my report for the fiscal year 1925.

On December 7, 1925, the Treasury announced an offering of 3¾ per cent Treasury certificates of indebtedness, series TD–1926, dated and bearing interest from December 15, 1925, maturing December 15, 1926. The amount of the offering was placed at $450,000,000, or thereabouts, and the Treasury offered to accept in payment for the new certificates, Treasury certificates of indebtedness of series TD–1925, and 4⅜ per cent Treasury notes of series B–1925, both maturing on December 15, 1925, giving preferential allotment to subscriptions for which payment was tendered in such certificates or notes.

About $480,000,000 of Treasury notes and certificates of indebtedness became payable on December 15, 1925, and the offering on that date was intended, with the cash balances on hand and the December tax receipts, to meet these maturities and to cover the Treasury's further cash requirements until March. Subscriptions for the issue closed on December 9, 1925, the aggregate amount of subscriptions entered being $875,911,000. Of these subscriptions payment for $167,340,700 was tendered in Treasury notes of series B–1925, or Treasury certificates of indebtedness of series TD–1925, and such subscriptions were allotted in full. Allotments on other subscriptions were made as follows: All subscriptions in amounts not exceeding $100,000 for any one subscriber were allotted 50 per cent, but not less than $500 on any one subscription; and subscriptions in amounts over $100,000 were allotted 30 per cent, but not less than $50,000 on any one subscription. The total amount finally allotted was $452,879,000.

In accordance with the requirement of law that the Secretary of the Treasury invest and reinvest the moneys appropriated and held in the adjusted service certificate fund so as to return 4 per cent compounded annually, an issue of Treasury certificates of indebtedness, adjusted service series A–1927, in amount $38,200,000, was made on January 1, 1926, and an issue of Treasury notes, adjusted service series A–1931, in amount $53,500,000, was made on the same day. A further issue of Treasury notes, adjusted service series B–1931, in amount $70,000,000, was made on March 5, 1926. The funds for these three issues, in aggregate amount $161,700,000, were derived from the proceeds of the redemption of Treasury certificates

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of indebtedness, adjusted service series, maturing January 1, 1926; from interest on investments of certificates of indebtedness and Treasury notes; and from the annual appropriation for 1926 granted by Congress for the purposes of the adjusted service certificate fund.

On September 7, 1926, the Treasury announced an offering of $350,000,000, or thereabouts, of 3½ per cent Treasury certificates of indebtedness, dated and bearing interest from September 15, 1926, and maturing June 15, 1927. The Treasury further offered to accept in payment for the new certificates 4¼ per cent Treasury notes of Series B–1926, maturing September 15, 1926, and provided for preferential allotment of certificates for which such Treasury notes were tendered in payment.

The offering was necessary to provide for the Treasury's cash requirements until the December quarterly tax period, such requirements including provision for the redemption of about $400,000,000 4¼ per cent Treasury notes due for payment September 15, 1926.

Subscriptions for the issue closed on September 9, 1926, the total amount offered being $996,660,000. Of these subscriptions $144,953,000 represented subscriptions for which Treasury notes of Series B–1926 were tendered in payment, all of which were allotted in full. Allotments on other subscriptions were made as follows: Subscriptions in amounts not exceeding $1,000 for any one subscriber were allotted 50 per cent, and subscriptions in amounts over $1,000 were allotted 25 per cent but in no case less than $500 on any one subscription. The total amount of the issue allotted was $378,669,500.

Purchase of third 4¼'s for the sinking fund

The early maturity of the third Liberty loan, and the fact that no right exists of calling the issue before maturity, have indicated the importance of discharging, from time to time, important amounts of the bonds, when they may be acquired on terms advantageous to the Government. Any retirements before the maturity date will reduce to that extent the problem of financing for the payment of the loan on September 15, 1928. During the fiscal year 1926 it was found possible to apply the entire appropriation for the cumulative sinking fund to the purchase of third 4¼'s. In making purchases for the sinking fund it has been the policy of the department to make such purchases on the market or through brokers. In November, 1925, it was proposed to determine the feasibility of making such purchases, in part at least, directly from the holders, and thus give all holders of third Liberty loan bonds the opportunity to sell their bonds to the Government, with a saving of commission charges

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not only to the Treasury but to the sellers. Accordingly, on November 27, 1925, under Department Circular No. 363, the Treasury made a definite offer soliciting from the holders of third Liberty loan bonds proposals to sell such bonds to the Treasury, and specifying that from the lowest proposals received the Treasury would purchase an aggregate amount of $50,000,000 par amount, or thereabouts, if offered below or at 101½ and accrued interest. The privilege of tendering third Liberty loan bonds for sale to the United States under this offer expired on December 10, 1925, on which date $176,000,000 face amount had been tendered for sale within the announced limit of 101½ and accrued interest, at prices which averaged 101.34375. The Treasury accepted $66,274,750, at a total principal cost of $67,069,605.07, the average cost being 101.19933.

A similar offer to purchase third Liberty loan bonds direct from holders was made on March 1, 1926, under Department Circular No. 366. In making the announcement it was stated that from the lowest proposals received the Treasury would purchase third Liberty loan bonds to an aggregate amount of $100,000,000, or thereabouts, at the lowest prices offered, plus accrued interest from March 15, 1926, provided such prices were acceptable to the Secretary of the Treasury. The privilege of tendering the bonds for sale to the United States expired on March 10, on which date over $148,000,000 face amount of bonds had been tendered. All proposals for sale at prices not exceeding 101.3125 were accepted, such proposals aggregating $121,584,750, the total principal cost being $123,103,626.70, and the average cost 101.24923.

During the year an additional amount of $129,232,250 third Liberty loan bonds was otherwise purchased for the sinking fund at a total principal cost of $131,011,236.43, or an average cost of $101.37658.

A recapitulation of the purchases during the year follows:

Purchases of third 4¼'s for the cumulative sinking fund

	Face amount	Principal cost	Average cost
Under Circular 363	$66,274,750.00	$67,069,605.07	101.19933 (or 101 $\frac{6}{32}$+)
Under Circular 366	121,584,750.00	123,103,626.70	101.24923 (or 101 $\frac{8}{32}$−)
Otherwise	129,232,250.00	131,011,236.43	101.37658 (or 101 $\frac{12}{32}$+)
Total	317,091,750.00	321,184,468.20	101.2907 (or 101 $\frac{9}{32}$+)

Review of the last seven years

During the past seven fiscal years the total gross debt has been reduced $5,841,289,845, as shown by the following table, which set

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forth the debt reduction and the means by which it was effected during each fiscal year from 1920 to 1926, inclusive:

Debt retirements classified by source, for the fiscal years 1920 to 1926

Fiscal year	Retirements chargeable against ordinary receipts	Retirements through surplus	Retirements through reductions in the net balance in general fund	Total debt reductions
1920	$78,746,350	$212,475,198	$893,963,145	$1,185,184,693
1921	[1] 427,123,566	86,723,772	[2] 191,976,423	321,870,915
1922	422,694,600	313,801,651	277,572,593	1,014,068,844
1923	402,850,491	309,657,460	[2] 98,833,608	613,674,343
1924	457,999,750	505,366,986	135,527,640	1,098,894,376
1925	466,538,114	250,505,238	17,575,749	734,619,101
1926	487,376,051	377,767,817	7,833,705	872,977,573
Total	2,743,328,922	2,056,298,122	1,041,662,801	5,841,289,845

[1] Includes $4,842,066.45 written off the debt Dec. 31, 1920, on account of fractional currency estimated to have been irrevocably lost or destroyed in circulation.
[2] Increase in net balance in general fund—operates as an increase in total gross debt.

During the seven-year period taken as a whole 47 per cent of the retirements were chargeable against ordinary receipts, 35 per cent were made through surplus receipts, and 18 per cent through reduction in the net balance in the general fund of the Treasury.

The established debt-payment program made effective in 1920 provides for definite retirements each year from ordinary receipts. The following table shows for each fiscal year from 1920 to 1926, inclusive, the debt retirements chargeable against ordinary receipts classified by the source of the funds:

Debt retirements chargeable against ordinary receipts

[In thousands of dollars]

Fiscal year	Sinking fund	Purchases from foreign repayments	Received from foreign governments under debt settlements	Received for estate taxes	Purchases from franchise tax receipts	Forfeitures, gifts, etc.	Total
1920	----------	72,670	----------	3,141	2,922	13	78,746
1921	261,100	73,939	----------	26,349	60,725	[1] 5,011	[1] 427,124
1922	276,046	64,838	----------	21,085	60,333	393	422,695
1923	284,019	32,140	68,753	6,568	10,815	555	402,850
1924	295,987	38,509	110,879	8,897	3,635	93	458,000
1925	306,308	386	158,794	48	794	208	466,538
1926	317,092	4,393	165,260	----------	568	63	487,376
Total	1,740,552	286,875	503,686	66,088	139,792	6,336	2,743,329

[1] Includes $4,842,000 written off the debt Dec. 31, 1920, on account of fractional currency estimated to have been irrevocably lost or destroyed in circulation.

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Of the total retirements chargeable against ordinary receipts set forth in the above table, the sinking fund accounts for 63.4 per cent, receipts from foreign Governments 28.9 per cent, and miscellaneous receipts 7.7 per cent. For 1927 it is estimated that debt retirements through the sinking fund and through application of payments by foreign Governments under ratified debt agreements will amount to $507,600,000, and that similar retirements during 1928 will amount to $529,600,000. The sinking fund and payments by foreign governments under debt agreements are the only two permanent sources for debt retirement that can be definitely counted on.

The distribution of public debt maturities is shown in the following table for the present year in comparison with previous years:

Interest-bearing debt, distributed by maturities, and total gross debt August 31, 1919, to October 31, 1926 [1]

[Millions of dollars]

Date	Maturing within five years				Maturing after five years	Total interest-bearing debt	Total gross debt
	Within one year	One year to two years	Two years to five years	Total within five years			
Aug. 31, 1919	4,201		5,045	9,246	17,103	26,349	26,594
Apr. 30, 1921	2,820	572	4,209	7,602	16,158	23,760	23,994
June 30, 1921	2,699	4,494	425	7,618	16,119	23,737	23,976
June 30, 1922	4,336	366	2,044	6,746	15,965	22,711	22,964
June 30, 1923	1,393	1,432	2,647	5,473	16,535	22,008	22,350
June 30, 1924	2,328	927	4,817	8,072	12,910	20,982	21,251
June 30, 1925	1,505	1,182	3,567	6,254	13,957	20,211	20,516
June 30, 1926	1,664	500	2,780	4,944	14,440	19,384	19,643
Oct. 31, 1926 [2]	1,628	2,807	291	4,726	14,440	19,166	19,420

[1] Exclusive of interest-bearing obligations redeemable at the pleasure of the Government but not maturing within the period covered.
[2] From preliminary statement of the public debt, Oct. 31, 1926.

From the above table it will be noted that the total debt maturing within five years was reduced $1,310,000,000 during the fiscal year 1926, and that the debt maturing after five years was increased $483,000,000. A comparison of the maturities within the five-year period, as between June 30, 1925, and June 30, 1926, shows an increase of $159,000,000 in debt maturing within one year, a decrease of $682,000,000 in debt maturing after one year but before two years, and a decrease of $787,000,000 in debt maturing after two years but before five years. However, an important change in the distribution of maturities occurring within five years takes place in the first quarter of the fiscal year 1927, when the third Liberty loan falls into the class of debt maturing within the period from one to two years.

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The composition of the short-dated debt and changes in its composition since 1919 are shown in detail in the following table:

Short-dated debt, August 31, 1919, to October 31, 1926 [1]

[Millions of dollars]

Date	Total short-dated debt (maturing within five years)	Third Liberty loan bonds	Victory notes	Treasury notes	Certificates of indebtedness	Pittman Act and special certificates of indebtedness	Treasury (war) savings securities	4 per cent loan of 1925
Aug. 31, 1919	9,246	.....	4,113	.....	3,938	263	931	.....
Apr. 30, 1921	7,602	.....	4,069	.....	2,548	272	713	.....
June 30, 1921	7,618	.....	3,914	311	2,451	249	694	.....
June 30, 1922	6,746	.....	1,991	2,247	1,755	74	679	.....
June 30, 1923	5,473	.....	.....	4,104	1,031	.....	337	.....
June 30, 1924	8,072	2,997	.....	3,736	808	.....	413	118
June 30, 1925	6,254	2,885	.....	2,404	579	.....	386	.....
June 30, 1926	4,944	2,488	.....	1,613	483	.....	360	.....
Oct. 31, 1926 [2]	4,726	2,308	.....	1,198	862	.....	358	.....

[1] Exclusive of debt on which interest has ceased and interest-bearing obligations redeemable at the pleasure of the Government but not maturing within the period covered.
[2] From Preliminary Statement of the Public Debt, Oct. 31, 1926.

TREASURY FINANCING AND THE CREDIT SITUATION

Of the many direct relations of the Treasury operations with the money market, at least two deserve some statement in this report: (1) The issue and redemption of short-term certificates of indebtedness and Treasury notes, and (2) the issue and redemption of long-term Treasury bonds.

Short-term financing

The new issues of certificates of indebtedness during the fiscal year 1926 bore somewhat higher rates of interest than the issues of the fiscal year 1925. The accompanying schedule of issues for the two years and diagram 6 on page 48 indicate the course of these rates, although in interpreting them caution should be taken to observe that the dates of issue, the terms, and the amounts issued are not strictly comparable. It will be observed that the tendency of the rate borne by the certificates to increase, which was evident in the latter part of the fiscal year 1925, continued until the issue of December, 1925, when it reached 3¾ per cent, or 1 per cent higher than on September 15, 1924. The issues of September 15, 1926, were effected at 3½ per cent; whether this slight decline means a real turning point in the trend of these rates is, of course, not known, but the fact that this issue had to be floated to meet Government requirement at the height of the seasonal demand for funds and at the height of the business prosperity which has reigned during the year is some warrant for that surmise.

The rate of interest on the new issues of certificates of indebtedness is set by the Treasury in harmony with the rates ruling in the money

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market for loans of comparable maturity and security. The following table presents somewhat comparable short-term interest rates, averaged monthly:

Short-term interest rates

Fiscal year	Calendar month and year	Rate on prime commercial paper	Rate on bills discounted by Federal reserve bank	Rate on time money 4 to 6 months	Rate on call loans	Rate on bankers' acceptances	Yield on certificates of indebtedness, 4 to 6 months	Nominal rate	New issues of certificates of indebtedness		
									Date of issue	Term	Amount issued
	1924									*Months*	
	July	3.52	3.89	2.93	2.05	2.06	2.13				
	August	3.25	3.78	2.89	2.00	2.10	2.26				
	September	3.12	3.69	3.09	2.06	2.22	2.35	2.75	Sept. 15, 1924	12	$391,369,500
	October	3.12	3.65	3.00	2.40	2.18	2.62				
	November	3.22	3.63	3.22	2.38	2.34	2.87				
1925	December	3.55	3.56	3.64	3.70	2.92	2.30				
	1925										
	January	3.62	3.53	3.70	3.12	3.00	2.83				
	February	3.62	3.44	3.80	3.56	3.12	2.81				
	March	3.91	3.68	4.15	3.81	3.25	2.95	3.00	Mar. 16, 1925	9	219,462,000
	April	3.95	3.73	4.02	4.00	3.17	2.88				
	May	3.88	3.71	3.78	3.81	3.18	2.93				
	June	3.88	3.69	3.85	3.94	3.19	3.02	3.00	June 15, 1925	12	124,247,000
	July	3.90	3.68	3.99	4.15	3.19	3.21				
	August	3.97	3.70	4.35	4.19	3.19	3.33				
	September	4.28	3.70	4.51	4.50	3.38	3.29	3.25	Sept. 15, 1925	9	251,936,000
	October	4.38	3.69	4.88	4.81	3.44	3.65				
	November	4.38	3.77	4.91	4.75	3.44	3.74				
	December	4.38	3.82	4.99	5.38	3.44	3.60	3.75	Dec. 15, 1925	12	453,349,000
1926	1926										
	January	4.31	3.97	4.76	4.38	3.69	3.68				
	February	4.19	4.00	4.70	4.88	3.69	3.37				
	March	4.28	4.00	4.66	4.60	3.62	3.28				
	April	4.19	3.96	4.22	4.00	3.42	3.16				
	May	4.05	3.87	4.06	3.88	3.23	3.33				
	June	3.88	3.89	4.18	4.18	3.31	2.82				
	July	3.93	3.84	4.41	4.25	3.38	3.20				
1927	August	4.20	3.94	4.70	4.44	3.53	3.45				
	September	4.39	-------	4.92	5.08	3.81	3.50	3.50	Sept. 15, 1926	9	378,669,500
	October	4.50	-------	4.96	4.69	3.81	3.66				

While these rates differ among themselves on account of differences in risk, marketability of the loans, seasonality, period, and other factors, they all show a tendency to rise quite steadily from the beginning of the fiscal year 1925 to December, 1925, and then to decline slightly until May or June. This decline in the first half of 1926 had, however, been practically regained by October, due in part no doubt to the usual seasonal tightening of money in the crop-moving period.

To this movement of short-term interest rates the yield on the United States certificates of indebtedness has closely conformed, ranging for the most part slightly below the rate on even the best of the other loans. This close conformity is, of course, due to the fact that these investments are all competing in the loan market and capital is easily diverted from one type to the other according to the slight relative advantages that may exist among them.

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When, therefore, the quarterly periods of refinancing are approaching, the Treasury affixes a rate to the new issues of certificates which approximates that ruling in the market on investments as nearly similar as exist. As the rates of the market increased from July, 1924, to December, 1925, the successive issues of certificates bore higher and higher rates, rising from 2.75 per cent in September, 1924, to 3.75 per cent in December, 1925. But the fall in market

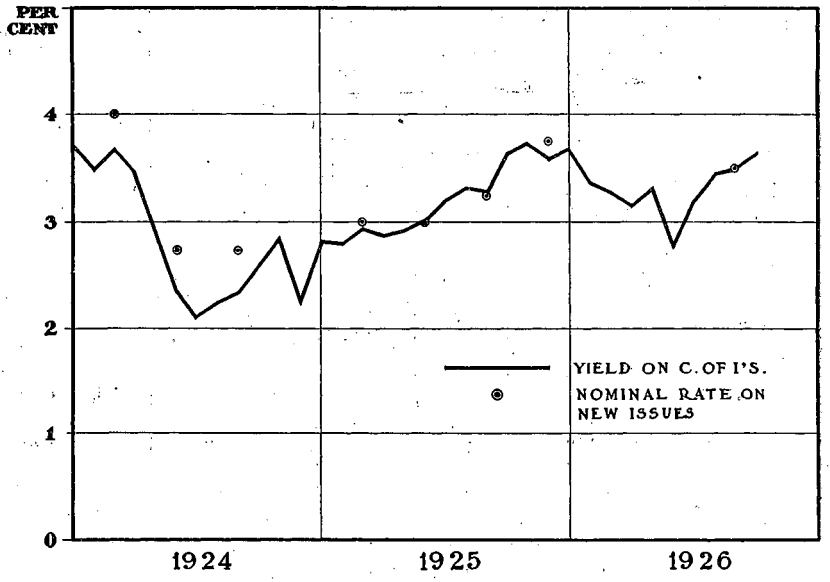

DIAGRAM 6.—Nominal rate of interest carried by new issues of certificates of indebtedness and yield of outstanding issues for the calendar years 1924 to 1926

rates since January this year made it possible to place the September certificates at 3.50 per cent.

The three chief lines of demand for short-term money are (*a*) the issue of short-term securities, (*b*) funds to support the stock and bond market operations, and (*c*) the needs of commerce and industry for working capital. The following schedules present the situation during the past two fiscal years in respect to these three categories:

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Variations in the demand for short-term loans

Fiscal year	Calendar year and month	(a)		(b) Stock and bond market activity				(c) General business activity								
		Short-term municipal security issues (000,000 omitted)	Short-term corporate bond issues (000,000 omitted)	Prices of stocks	Shares sold on New York Stock Exchange (000 omitted)	Prices of bonds	Bonds sold on New York Stock Exchange (000,000 omitted)	Index of manufacturing	Index of raw materials production	Per cent of blast furnaces in blast	Passenger automobiles produced (000 omitted)	Building contracts awarded (000,000 omitted)	Railroad freight revenues (000,000 omitted)	Employment index	Wholesale prices index	Mail order sales index
	1924															
	July	$78	$47	$88.44	24,226	$75.81	$341	101	98	35.7	236	$347	$340	85	147	69
	August	72	30	89.85	22,427	75.93	306	109	123	37.5	250	354	359	85	150	74
	September	129	18	89.90	18,150	75.40	265	114	153	42.9	257	344	399	87	149	106
	October	126	37	90.25	17,826	75.74	293	116	180	45.2	255	410	439	88	152	141
	November	131	29	97.77	41,370	76.06	389	114	156	50.9	198	380	381	88	153	131
	December	37	43	99.65	42,876	75.77	392	112	143	56.6	175	328	362	89	157	148
1925	1925															
	January	53	118	105.06	41,431	76.07	352	117	120	62.3	206	296	351	90	160	108
	February	58	45	105.64	32,750	76.82	307	124	95	63.0	243	299	337	92	161	105
	March	91	14	99.78	38,568	76.38	315	129	97	61.1	321	480	361	92	161	119
	April	97	23	101.90	24,836	76.51	278	130	86	55.1	378	547	347	92	156	117
	May	39	8	104.68	36,463	77.97	339	128	93	49.4	366	496	359	91	155	95
	June	98	12	108.05	30,860	78.46	277	128	94	47.7	352	541	366	90	157	102
	July	33	28	110.75	37,273	77.56	270	128	99	48.5	349	529	378	89	160	87
	August	46	32	112.71	32,865	76.34	241	122	116	48.1	216	590	403	90	160	89
	September	76	22	115.71	36,886	76.92	264	122	151	52.4	264	548	420	91	160	114
	October	93	23	121.39	53,423	76.73	281	131	158	53.9	394	520	450	92	158	170
	November	40	20	120.05	48,981	77.12	242	128	146	57.6	329	465	402	93	158	144
	December	142	41	121.84	42,876	77.56	268	122	141	61.9	279	511	380	93	156	168
1926	1926															
	January	79	43	120.42	39,088	78.59	293	122	111	59.3	273	443	348	93	156	116
	February	24	32	119.92	35,462	78.69	236	130	92	60.3	320	374	340	94	155	111
	March	122	25	106.63	52,040	79.32	274	132	97	63.3	381	577	401	94	152	130
	April	73	46	108.94	24,296	80.16	298	132	89	63.5	384	552	370	93	151	125
	May	36	30	108.13	23,188	80.68	248	129	94	61.5	373	521	385	92	152	105
	June	58	20	111.50	37,990	80.82	277	131	99	59.6	340	523	397	91	152	113
	July	52	39	112.75	36,732	80.56	242	127	116	58.5	316	501	409	90	151	98
1927	August	38	17	115.64	44,189	80.48	215	135	121	57.7	379	574	429	91	149	98

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In these schedules the variation in the demand for short-term funds for governmental purposes is represented by the volume of temporary loans floated by the State, county, city, and other civil divisions. It will be noted that these loans were heavier in the fiscal year 1925 than in 1926, but that they are at all times very erratic, depending more upon fiscal exigencies of the issuing governments than upon the condition of the money market. The only period when the Federal Government refinancing of its certificates competed with unusually heavy municipal issues was in December, 1925, and, as previously stated, this was the time when the rates borne by the certificates reached their highest point. The issues of short-term corporate bonds are a much less important factor in the market than of municipals, but it happened also that the only financing period in which the Government met much competition from the corporate issues was in December.

The stock market has shown exceptional activity. Stock prices rose steadily through 1924 and 1925 to unprecedented heights and the slump of March, 1926, proved only temporary. Throughout the period the number of shares sold has run extraordinarily high, the course being frequently punctuated with two or three million share days. Bond prices have also risen, with a slight interruption in late summer of 1925, to new heights. To finance this speculative market at higher prices and margins bank loans grew apace supported by security collateral.

The calendar years 1925 and 1926 have been marked with the very flush of prosperity, as measured by any of the standard barometers. For the past year and a half the output of our manufactures has stood between 25 and 30 per cent higher than in midsummer, 1924. Since that date the three basic industries—iron and steel, automobiles, and building construction—have made new records at production, as shown by the increase in the percentage of blast furnaces in blast, the number of automobiles produced, and the volume of building contracts awarded. The large figures for railroad freight revenues and for mail-order sales signify a parallel prosperity in the distributive side of business. In the throes of this general prosperity wholesale prices moved through a range of less than 10 per cent, the course during the last fiscal year being steadily downward. With the exception, therefore, of the commodity price level, the business situation has called for a growing amount of short-term working capital.

With such an active bullish stock and bond market and with such high activity in general business, the banks of the country have prospered. The following table gives the figures significant of this prosperity for the members of the Federal reserve system that report

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weekly their condition to the Federal reserve banks and for the Federal reserve banks themselves:

Changes in volume of bank credit of reporting member banks

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year	Calendar year and month	Total loans and investments	Investments	Collateral loans	Commercial loans	Total earning assets	Government securities and bankers' acceptances	Rediscounts
	1924							
	July	17,252	4,880	4,431	7,941	825	531	294
	August	17,571	5,133	4,570	7,868	915	613	302
	September	18,194	5,411	4,663	8,120	983	716	267
	October	18,315	5,551	4,547	8,217	1,024	802	222
	November	18,527	5,612	4,721	8,194	1,187	938	249
1925	December	18,599	5,531	4,863	8,205	1,249	935	314
	1925							
	January	18,540	5,489	4,888	8,163	989	715	274
	February	18,538	5,396	4,940	8,193	1,130	696	434
	March	18,704	5,498	4,978	8,228	1,087	687	400
	April	18,716	5,484	5,079	8,153	1,028	628	400
	May	18,683	5,503	5,141	8,039	1,064	652	412
	June	18,892	5,516	5,347	8,029	1,127	615	512
	July	18,723	5,506	5,204	8,013	1,021	553	468
	August	18,918	5,443	5,302	8,173	1,126	549	577
	September	19,272	5,440	5,471	8,361	1,257	624	633
	October	19,345	5,443	5,472	8,430	1,250	660	590
	November	19,309	5,393	5,583	8,423	1,352	709	643
1926	December	19,697	5,462	5,930	8,305	1,501	751	750
	1926							
	January	19,454	5,478	5,691	8,235	1,149	662	488
	February	19,512	5,503	5,605	8,404	1,207	624	583
	March	19,546	5,495	5,568	8,484	1,226	593	632
	April	19,525	5,576	5,454	8,495	1,114	601	514
	May	19,678	5,716	5,568	8,394	1,186	661	525
	June	19,816	5,681	5,723	8,412	1,158	643	515
1927	July	19,627	5,652	5,595	8,380	1,106	585	521
	August	19,777	5,599	5,711	8,468	1,202	576	626

For week ending nearest the end of the month.

Of the reporting member banks the loans and investments have increased during the fiscal year approximately $1,000,000,000, of which increase less than one-sixth was in investment holdings. The collateral loans, which rose steadily from $4,431,000,000 to $5,347,000,000 during the fiscal year 1925, continued upward to $5,930,000,000 in December, 1925; this movement was in pace with the rising stock market on which presumably a large part of this type of loan was used. The declension in stock prices in the first part of 1926 found a parallel in collateral loans, which dropped to $5,454,000,000 in April; since that date the general tendency, along with the stock market, has been upward, standing at $5,711,000,000 in August.

The increase in commercial loans has been much less pronounced, and is properly more consonant with the course of general business, in it seasonality and trend, than with the stock market. Comparing the July figures of the last years, the status of commercial loans of the reporting member banks was in July, 1924, $7,941,000,000; in 1925, $8,013,000,000; and in 1926, $8,380,000,000, a total increase of

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$440,000,000, or less than 6 per cent. This was about one-third of the increase of collateral loans during the period. Here is a remarkable demonstration of banking capacity: Of a total expansion of loans and investments of the reporting member banks from $17,252,000,000 in July, 1924, to $19,627,000,000 in July, 1926, or $2,375,000,000, only $439,000,000 went to commercial loans, at a time when business was enjoying unwonted prosperity and commercial interest rates hovered in the general vicinity of 4 per cent. The banking capacity proved to be greatly in excess of commercial and industrial needs and the banks have been forced to find employment for their current funds through financial borrowers.

This great banking capacity springs (*a*) from the heavy gold importations of the war and postwar period, which have flushed the bank reserves; (*b*) from the accumulating savings of the people and corporations during the recent prosperous years; (*c*) from the declining price level, which makes it possible to float the same physical volume of business on less current capital; (*d*) from the broadly spreading method of hand-to-mouth buying, with less money tied up in inventories; (*e*) from the disinclination of business men to carry speculative inventories in the face of a steady or falling commodity price level; and (*f*) from the better organization of transportation, both of railroad and automobile truck, the greater speed reducing the total amount of goods in transit and the capital so tied up, as well as the waste en route. These and other factors have tended either to increase the supply of short-term loanable capital or to reduce the demand for it, with the consequence that the expansion of commercial loans has been small in spite of the extraordinary business activity and the low interest rates. Of course, it is likely that a portion of the proceeds of the collateral loans is devoted to commercial purposes, but banking statements do not reveal just what this portion is; probably it is small.

During the past fiscal year the total earning assets of the Federal reserve banks have fluctuated with seasonal demands, rising from $1,021,000,000 in July, 1925, to $1,501,000,000 in December, then dropping suddenly to $1,149,000,000 in January, and fluctuating within a narrow range of about $100,000,000 thereafter. The investments of the Federal reserve banks in Government securities and bankers' acceptances rose $200,000,000 during the first half of the fiscal year 1926, after which they declined and fluctuated within narrow range. Similarly the rediscounts rose from $468,000,000 to $750,000,000 during the first half of the last fiscal year and dropped off suddenly to $488,000,000 in January, 1926; since then they increased with the spring revival in February and March, and dropped off again until the harvest refinancing period in August.

It is evident from this review of business and banking that the seasonal increase in demand for commercial and industrial uses

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which occurred in the autumn and early winter months of 1925 was conjoined with the demand for funds to finance the very crest of the big bullish stock market. The higher rates which it was necessary to put on the certificates issued by the Treasury in the September and December refinancing periods are thus explained. On the other hand, the severe drop in the stock market in March released funds for investment in the long-term Treasury bonds floated then and made possible the lower rate thereon.

Long-term financing

The only long-term financing done by the Treasury during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, was the issue on March 15, of $494,898,100 of 3¾ per cent Treasury bonds of 1946–1956, at a premium of one-half of 1 per cent, the proceeds of which, together with tax receipts and funds then in the Treasury, were designed to meet the Treasury notes, series A–1926, maturing March 15, and to provide for the purchase for the sinking fund of $121,750,000 of the third Liberty 4¼ per cent bonds, and to furnish cash funds for the last quarter of the fiscal year.

The condition and trend of long-term interest rates during the past two fiscal years are shown in the following table:

Yield on long-term investments

Fiscal year	Calendar year and month	On 10 AAA railroad bonds	On 15 municipal bonds	On United States Government bonds [1]
	1924			
	July	4.60	4.16	4.040
	August	4.61	4.15	4.026
	September	4.64	4.08	4.037
	October	4.62	4.10	4.005
	November	4.61	4.09	4.026
1925	December	4.65	4.12	4.068
	1925			
	January	4.61	4.10	4.069
	February	4.64	4.08	4.064
	March	4.61	4.07	4.075
	April	4.62	4.05	4.046
	May	4.55	4.02	4.016
	June	4.55	4.01	3.974
	July	4.55	4.06	3.986
	August	4.66	4.03	4.026
	September	4.62	4.12	4.022
	October	4.62	4.15	4.030
	November	4.62	4.22	4.036
1926	December	4.60	4.13	4.036
	1926			
	January	4.55	4.10	4.023
	February	4.53	4.09	3.990
	March	4.52	4.09	3.987
	April	4.44	4.07	3.967
	May	4.43	4.06	3.952
	June	4.43	4.06	3.955
1927	July	4.47	4.06	3.973
	August	4.47	4.04	3.995

[1] Average of average monthly yields of second and fourth Liberty bonds and of Treasury bonds of 1947–1952 calculated to date of maturity (not to first callable date).

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The schedules of this table indicate that the yields of railroad, municipal, and Government bonds had similar trends during the last fiscal year, rising from June until November, 1925, and then falling until May, 1926, and rising slightly thereafter. Over the whole period since June, 1924, the general tendency of all yields has been slightly downward. The long-terms financing in March, 1926, occurred, therefore, at an opportune time, when interest rates were low and falling, and the Government was able to float its requirements at a rate lower than the current yield of its outstanding bonds and to refund the Treasury notes into bonds bearing a 1 per cent lower rate.

Changes in certain important factors in the supply of and demand for long-term investment capital during the last two fiscal years are shown in the accompanying table:

Long-term investment capital

[In millions of dollars; i. e., 000,000 omitted]

Fiscal year	Calendar year and month	Demand (new security issues)					Supply			
		Total corporate	Total municipal	Foreign government	Real estate	New incorporations, authorized capital	New York State savings deposits	Life insurance sales	Industrial dividend payments	Total interest-bearing debt of United States
	1924									
	July	279	112	10	27	572	3,267	591	55	20,990
	August	288	121	48	19	399	3,261	508	45	20,981
	September	312	93	42	40	479	3,302	488	42	20,982
	October	418	96	214	31	543	3,308	572	64	20,978
	November	243	120	102	38	574	3,318	545	30	20,951
	December	373	74	91	47	735	3,388	744	52	20,711
1925	1925									
	January	509	121	8	48	678	3,409	560	65	20,789
	February	504	78	63	31	431	3,418	611	44	20,658
	March	353	110	28	53	806	3,402	703	52	20,608
	April	483	107	8	52	887	3,469	716	61	20,605
	May	296	188	6	40	616	3,464	738	30	20,602
	June	379	145	140	108	1,003	3,517	695	41	20,210
	July	423	123	145	60	1,067	3,502	692	59	20,198
	August	241	87	9	36	973	3,503	651	46	20,165
	September	311	121	62	52	572	3,487	591	45	20,143
	October	371	85	40	91	585	3,529	669	66	20,140
	November	376	72	138	66	1,241	3,533	637	32	20,139
	December	518	166	0	58	1,020	3,603	804	55	19,982
1926	1926									
	January	615	75	25	54	1,040	3,594	573	68	20,019
	February	414	146	4	41	2,675	3,625	641	46	20,015
	March	480	119	22	50	748	3,671	791	53	19,814
	April	443	118	83	42	1,012	3,669	744	63	19,808
	May	453	142	42	50	867	3,668	736	31	19,803
	June	472	146	27	83	757	3,727	750	62	19,384
1927	July	474	90	13	69	455	3,721	702	48	19,357

While these factors are not inclusive, they do indicate that the volume of long-term financing in the fiscal year 1926 exceeded greatly that of 1925, being particularly heavy both in corporate and municipal lines in the period from December, 1925, until the end of June, 1926.

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This swelling volume of demand for permanent capital reflected the prosperity and expansion that have prevailed in business. But so prolific have capital accumulations been that an excess has found its way into foreign securities and real estate operations in unprecedented amounts. The demand for fixed capital in industry has not expanded as much as might ordinarily be expected, on account of the surplus of capital equipment erected during the war, the increased efficiency in the use of equipment through better organization and hand-to-mouth practices, and the falling price level.

Moreover, the supply of capital has been growing at an accelerated rate. Steady employment at high wages but with falling cost of living has resulted in a rapid increase in savings deposits. This is the more remarkable when it is remembered that installment buying of merchandise has made great inroads on the normal increase of savings accounts, for the practice of buying and then paying from current earnings removes the occasion of accumulating funds in the savings bank in advance of purchase. The rapid expansion of life-insurance sales is similar evidence of high prosperity and thrift. All savings kept on deposit or put into insurance reach the investment market. High general prosperity has also put corporate dividend payments on a new level. A further important factor of supply of capital is the funds released by the Government's policy of reducing its debt, a reduction amounting to $841,000,000 from July, 1925, to July, 1926.

The net result of all influences affecting the demand and supply of long-term capital the past two fiscal years has been an excess of supply, permitting the market rate to fall and, as said above, the flotation of the Treasury bonds of 1946–1956 at the favorable rate of 3¾ per cent.

OBLIGATIONS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

The total principal amount of obligations of foreign governments originally held by the Treasury was $10,338,058,352.20. For a statement showing the principal amount of such obligations by countries and classes and payments on account of principal thereof see Table 54, page 579, of this report.

Debt-funding agreements executed pursuant to the authority of the act of February 9, 1922, as amended by the act of February 28, 1923, and as further amended by the act of January 21, 1925, providing for the funding of $9,811,094,094.03, principal amount of obligations of foreign governments held by the Treasury, have been concluded with the Governments of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania, and Yugoslavia.

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There is set out below a statement showing by countries the principal amount of obligations funded and the amount of accrued interest thereon included in the principal of the debt as funded:

Country	Date of agreement	Original principal (net)	Funded interest	Funded debt
Belgium	Aug. 18, 1925	$377,029,570.06	$40,750,429.94	$417,780,000.00
Czechoslovakia	Oct. 13, 1925	91,879,671.03	23,120,328.97	115,000,000.00
Estonia	Oct. 28, 1925	12,066,222.15	1,763,777.85	13,830,000.00
Finland	May 1, 1923	8,281,926.17	718,073.83	9,000,000.00
France	Apr. 29, 1926	3,340,516,043.72	684,483,956.28	4,025,000,000.00
Great Britain	June 19, 1923	4,074,818,358.44	525,181,641.56	4,600,000,000.00
Hungary	Apr. 25, 1924	1,685,835.61	253,164.39	1,939,000.00
Italy	Nov. 14, 1925	1,647,869,197.96	394,130,802.04	2,042,000,000.00
Latvia	Sept. 24, 1925	5,132,287.14	642,712.86	5,775,000.00
Lithuania	Sept. 22, 1924	4,981,628.03	1,048,371.97	6,030,000.00
Poland	Nov. 14, 1924	159,666,972.39	18,893,027.61	178,560,000.00
Rumania	Dec. 4, 1925	36,128,494.94	8,461,505.06	44,590,000.00
Yugoslavia	May 3, 1926	51,037,886.39	11,812,113.61	62,850,000.00
		9,811,094,094.03	1,711,259,905.97	11,522,354,000.00

The funding agreements with Estonia, Finland, Great Britain, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland, and Rumania have been ratified by the United States and by their respective Governments and the new obligations provided for in the funding agreements have been delivered to the United States. The agreements with Belgium, Italy, and Latvia have been ratified by the United States and the several debtor Governments. The agreement with Czechoslovakia has been approved by the United States. The commission has not yet been notified that action to ratify the agreement has been taken by the Czechoslovak Republic. The agreements with France and Yugoslavia have been approved by the House of Representatives, but not by the Senate. The French Government has not yet ratified the agreement with France, while the agreement with Yugoslavia has been approved by that Government.

For brief reports regarding the negotiations and execution of the funding agreements, see the annual reports of the World War Foreign Debt Commission contained in the annual reports of the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1922, 1923, 1924, and 1925, and pages 57 to 79 of this report.

There is set out below a statement showing the payments on account of principal of the funded obligations up to November 15, 1926:

Country	Cash	In United States obligations		Total
		Face amount	Accrued interest to date of payment	
Belgium	$2,100,000.00			$2,100,000.00
Czechoslovakia	3,000,000.00			3,000,000.00
Finland	92,000.00	$44,850.00	$150.00	137,000.00
Great Britain	35,723.62	69,742,700.00	221,576.38	70,000,000.00
Hungary	19,690.50			19,690.50
Italy		5,000,000.00		5,000,000.00
Lithuania	60,225.00			60,225.00
Rumania	200,000.00			200,000.00
Yugoslavia	200,000.00			200,000.00
	5,707,639.12	74,787,550.00	221,726.38	80,716,915.50

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There is set out below a statement showing the payments on account of interest on the funded obligations up to November 15, 1926:

Country	In bonds of debtor Governments	Casb	In United States obligations		Total
			Face amount	Accrued interest to date of payment	
Belgium		$1,740,000.00			$1,740,000.00
Estonia		50,000.00			50,000.00
Finland		783,594.28	$154,750.00	$550.72	938,895.00
Great Britain		49,761,339.43	428,742,600.00	1,376,060.57	479,880,000.00
Hungary	$43,555.50	103,245.06			146,800.56
Latvia		87,000.00			87,000.00
Lithuania	135,225.00	227,706.76			362,931.76
Poland		1,750,000.00			1,750,000.00
	178,780.50	54,502,885.53	428,897,350.00	1,376,611.29	484,955,627.32

For a detailed statement of the principal amount of the indebtedness of foreign governments as of November 15, 1926, payments made on account of the principal thereof, and the interest accrued and unpaid thereon as of the last interest payment date prior to or ending with November 15, 1926, see Table 54, page 579.

A statement of the payments made on account of interest on obligations of foreign governments, funded and unfunded, appears as Table 55, page 580.

WORLD WAR FOREIGN DEBT COMMISSION

The present members of the World War Foreign Debt Commission are:

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, chairman.

Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State.

Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce.

Reed Smoot, United States Senator.

Theodore E. Burton, Member of the House of Representatives.

Charles R. Crisp, Member of the House of Representatives.

Richard Olney, formerly Member of the House of Representatives.

Edward N. Hurley, formerly chairman of the United States Shipping Board.

Garrard B. Winston, Undersecretary of the Treasury, is secretary of the commission.

There have been no changes in the membership of the commission since the publication of the last annual report.

Summary of activities

There is set forth in the annual reports of the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1922, 1923, 1924, and 1925, a complete report of the activities of the commission to

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November 15, 1925. The present report covers the period from November 15, 1925, to November 15, 1926.

At the time of the creation of the commission the United States held obligations of foreign governments, representing indebtedness incurred in connection with the World War or arising out of conditions resulting therefrom, aggregating in principal amount approximately $10,102,000,000. Debt-funding agreements have been concluded with Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania, and Yugoslavia. These settlements represent $9,811,094,094.03, principal amount of the obligations held by the United States, or more than 97 per cent of the total principal amount of obligations held when the commission was created.

The World War Foreign Debt Commission was created by Congress February 9, 1922, for a period of three years, and in 1925 its life was extended for an additional two years. The existence of the World War Foreign Debt Commission terminates, therefore, on February 9, 1927. The commission has practically completed the work intrusted to it by Congress, and I do not now believe that its life need be extended. Greece has not funded its debt, but has requested additional advances under credits heretofore established. In this case the commission has taken the position that it will not make such advances without specific authority from Congress, and the matter is now before that body. If the occasion should subsequently arise to undertake negotiations covering debts not yet funded, the matter might be handled informally by the Secretary of the Treasury with such former members of the debt commission as are in Washington and reported direct to Congress.

The principles applied by the debt commission in the negotiations consummated since the last annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury are discussed in the statements made by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives under date of January 4, 1926, and May 20, 1926, copies of which appear as Exhibits 12 and 36, pages 206 and 251, of this report, and in various press releases, which appear as Exhibits 13, 15, 24, 30, 32, and 34, pages 213, 216, 230, 241, 243, and 249, respectively. It seems unnecessary, therefore, to discuss in detail again the principles of these settlements, but it might be well to repeat the general considerations which in the opinion of the debt commission controlled the terms of payment.

After the war the United States held large amounts of demand obligations of many nations in Europe. These notes of hand could not be paid according to their terms, and it became necessary for the United States to make adjustments so that definite settlements could be had. The debt commission was established by Congress and undertook the negotiation of funding agreements. The policy

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pursued was to treat each debtor nation on the basis of its particular capacity to pay the debt. The first element was time. It would have been preferable, of course, to have the matter out of the way within a generation, but to insist upon such a period, brief as nations go, would have been out of the question. This very extension of time has been criticized as not an indulgence but a hardship to the debtor nation. No one likes to pay a creditor over a 62-year period. But if the whole debt can not be paid on demand, no other course was open except to extend the period of repayment. This was done in the first settlement, that with England, and similar extensions have been granted to all other nations. The second problem was the amount to be paid in the earlier years. It is these years that are the most difficult, because postwar readjustments are still incomplete, and it is here that America has been most lenient. No debtor nation will deny that the payments provided for these earlier years are well within its capacity. The third question was the later years. No one can insure the future, but given normal conditions, it is believed a true balance has been held between the duty of the debt commission to the American taxpayer and fairness toward those nations to which was extended aid during and after the war. The debts have not been canceled, but the impossible has not been demanded. Since these settlements, England's excepted, have but recently been completed, the American debt has meant practically nothing to continental Europe in the eight years since the armistice, and it can not become too heavy a load in the next few years. Thereafter, much depends upon the progress of the world. With peace and the development of trade internally and externally, these settlements are quite workable. The principal fact is that settlements have been made and a fair trial can be had, not on theory but in practice. The debtor nations know what should be provided in their budgets and uncertainty is eliminated.

From abroad has come again the suggestion that the indebtedness of the nations of Europe between themselves and with the United States should be canceled or should be pooled and a general joint settlement take place. There has been some repetition of this suggestion in the United States, and my position on the question of debt cancellation appears in a letter from me to Mr. Frederick W. Peabody, of July 14, 1926, Exhibit 40, page 259. This suggestion has been presented in various forms, but upon analysis its essential basis seems to be a belief that the advances of the United States during the war were in the nature of subsidies and were, therefore, not loans at all, or that these advances were contributions to a joint undertaking and should be settled jointly by clearing one against the other. The position of the debt commission that the advances were loans to be

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repaid and that each debt must be funded on the basis of the capacity to pay of the particular debtor has been the consistent policy of the United States from the first. Until the war ended no intimation was made that these advances were subsidies, or that they were contributions to a joint cause, or that they would be the subject of a general pooling after the war.

Contemporaneous construction by the parties involved is the most conclusive evidence of the true meaning of their actions. In this connection the quotation following is interesting. On April 5, 1917 (war was declared April 6, 1917), our ambassador was instructed at the instance of the Secretary of the Treasury to learn from the French Minister of Finance the amount of loan or credit that would most assist the French Republic during the next six months. The ambassador immediately conferred with the French Premier, Ribot, who had been for several years previous Minister of Finance. Mr. Thierry was then Minister of Finance, but was out of Paris. Our ambassador had a conference with the Premier and wired the Secretary of State on April 11, 1917:

> The Premier personally expressed the hope to me that no resolution would be introduced or debated in Congress tending to make a gift to the Government of France from the United States however much the sentiment of good will prompting it might be appreciated by the French people. In view of France's action in the Franklin agreements in the years 1782 and 1783 in the time of our own distress, I hope I may be permitted to suggest that it would appear to be a generous and gracious thing should such an arrangement prove feasible in making the French loan at this time to stipulate that no interest shall be charged or be payable on such a loan during the war and thereafter for a limited number of years.

An article in Le Matin of June 28, 1926, purports to contain copies of cables between Ambassador Jusserand and the French Premier about the time when the first advances were being made. The following are translations of the dispatches:

DIPLOMATIE PARIS:

APRIL 12, 1917.

> I have just had an interview with the Secretary of the Treasury regarding our financial needs. The amount of $133,000,000 a month drew no observation from him; the amount of $218,000,000, which would be reached by adding our expenses outside the United States, appeared high to him, but it is not impossible that we shall get it.
>
> As one of our allies has made some remarks on the necessity of equal treatment for all, under the pretext that the contrary would be humiliating, special favors for France are no longer spoken of, although it is possible that more will be heard of this later.
>
> The rate of interest will be the same that the Government of the United States will be able to obtain, probably 3½ per cent, with a guarantee that if subsequent loans are made at a higher rate, the same interest will be paid to the holders of the first loan.

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This interest, by the terms of the law, shall be paid by all the allied countries concerned. As to the term for repayment, I mentioned (supposing this to be desirable) that of 15 years. Mr. McAdoo said that he had no objection to that.

(Signed) JUSSERAND.

APRIL 17, 1917.

I shall do my best in the matter of repayment in 25 years, but I can not refrain from pointing out how much easier things would have been made for me if, instead of speaking, as was done, in the imprecise terms, in your telegram No. 536, of a term "as long as possible," the department had told me 25 years, since it had a settled idea on this subject.

I believed that I had good reason to suppose that 15 years would be considered satisfactory.

I can not too urgently recommend the utmost possible precision in all these practical and urgent affairs with which I am now occupied.

(Signed) JUSSERAND.

PARIS, *April 19, 1917.*

FRENCH AMBASSADOR, *Washington:*

The Minister of Finance insists that the term of amortization shall be 30 years, a normal and minimum term in such operations. While thoroughly understanding the difficulties indicated in your telegram No. 477, I transmit the pressing communication which I have received.

(Signed) RIBOT.

The foregoing shows that no idea of subsidy existed at the time the loans were made.

The principles upon which the American Treasury acted in determining the purposes for which war loans should be made are described in an article by former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Rathbone in Foreign Affairs for April, 1925, as follows:

The financial requirements of each of the allied and associated Governments fell into three classes—according as they arose at home, in allied or associated countries, or in neutral countries. In general, the view of the United States Treasury was that the first class could and should be met by the Government concerned through taxation or domestic loans; that as regards the second class, each country (if necessary) should stand ready to provide or arrange finance for the requirements of its allies for expenditures within its borders; and that expenditures in neutral countries should, for reasons of finance, be reduced to a minimum and should be met under some equitable arrangement by those countries able to provide the necessary finance in the required currency.

* * * * * * *

For its own war purposes in Great Britain, France, and Italy, the United States did not borrow pounds or francs or lire. Our Treasury was obliged to procure these currencies for the use of our Army abroad. We bought pounds, francs, and lire from the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Italy, and made payment therefor in dollars here. The dollars thus obtained by Great Britain, France, and Italy were applied by them toward the cost of their war purchases here, and thus the amount of the dollar loans required by these countries from our Treasury was diminished in a corresponding sum. * * *

The United States financed its own requirements in neutral countries. To some extent our loans to support sterling exchange (which are referred to hereafter) provided the means necessary to pay for British purchases in neutral countries, and to the extent they did not suffice Great Britain obtained for

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herself the neutral currencies she required. Direct aid was required, however, chiefly by France and Italy, to finance much of their necessary war purchases in neutral countries. It was evident that the United States or Great Britain or both would have to find much of the finance required by France and Italy in neutral countries. There was no particular principle under which all such finance should be furnished by one of those countries and none by the other; both the United States and Great Britain were financially able to assume and to carry the burden. Great Britain before we entered the war had supplied such neutral finance as France and Italy required and had not been able themselves to supply. Until we declared war on Germany the war had been the Allies' war, not ours, and our Treasury therefore could not accept the theory that, because before we entered the war Great Britain alone had furnished the assistance required by France and Italy for finance in neutral countries, it was our duty alone to furnish such assistance after we entered the war.

Various considerations had to be taken into account in determining how and to what extent the United States should aid in financing, in neutral countries, necessary requirements of France and Italy arising from the time we entered the war. Great Britain, as the great creditor nation, had available facilities for obtaining neutral finance which we, at that time a debtor nation, did not have. The apparent large balance of trade in favor of the United States, after there had been eliminated therefrom the United States exports paid for by the dollars which we had loaned the allied Governments, became a heavy adverse balance against the United States, and this seriously handicapped the ability of the United States to furnish financial aid to allied Governments in neutral countries. Through its pre-war commercial interests and its well-established war organizations, Great Britain was actually in a better position than we were in, or could put ourselves in, to handle the obtaining and utilizing of such neutral finance. Great Britain had capital interests in many neutral countries, and for years the ocean transportation of exports and imports of neutral countries had been largely carried on by British ships. Between April, 1917, and November, 1918, as compared with the currencies of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, India, Japan, the Argentine, Chile, Peru, and Bolivia, the dollar was at a discount and generally at a very heavy discount, and the pound was at an even heavier discount than the dollar. Consequently, purchases in these countries, if paid for in dollars or in pounds at their current exchange value, meant costs largely in excess of the high war prices as measured in terms of the currencies of these countries. If we alone were to finance these neutral requirements, it was as a practical matter impossible for us to delegate to Great Britain the control of the expenditure of our dollar loans for the neutral requirements of France and Italy for which they were unable themselves to provide. For the reasons elsewhere referred to, from the financial standpoint it was to our interest, and to the interest of Great Britain as well, that purchases which France and Italy could make in the United States or in Great Britain should be made there rather than in neutral countries. After we entered the war, in view of the considerations mentioned, Great Britain continued to furnish in the first instance most of the neutral finance required by France and Italy; but the United States Treasury, being prepared to bear its fair portion of the burden of securing finance for France and Italy in neutral countries, effected arrangements by which, after we entered the war, such purchases were ultimately in part financed by our dollar loans to France and Italy. The cost of the neutral finance so found after we entered the war was ultimately furnished, in the case of Italy, approximately one-half by the United States and one-half by Great Britain, and in the case of France something over one-half by the United States and the balance by Great Britain.

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Having thus fixed its general policy as to which countries should be the lenders, the United States Treasury formulated its general policy as to the allied Governments which should be the borrowers. This was, that our loans should be made to each allied Government to meet the cost of commodities purchased here for its own use; that we would not loan to one Government the dollars needed for purchases to be made by or on behalf of another Government, and that neither the financial condition of the borrower nor questions of political expediency in our own country should be factors in determining the Government to which our dollars should be loaned and whose obligation we would consequently take.

The question of a general joint adjustment of all debts arising out of the war did not arise until after the armistice. It first appears to have been informally suggested by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer to Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Crosley, who was then in Europe, repudiated by him and apparently dropped for the time being.

On January 15, 1919, Mr. Edouard de Billy, French Deputy High Commissioner, wrote Secretary of the Treasury Glass as follows:

You are undoubtedly aware that several times lately I have had occasion to call the attention of Mr. Leffingwell and Mr. Rathbone to the question of definitely settling the status of the advances made up to the present by the United States Treasury against the demand obligations of the French Government.

The procedure to be followed in this connection appears of such importance to my Government that I deem it necessary, at the request of Mr. Klotz, to give you in writing the French Government's point of view as already given verbally to Messrs. Leffingwell and Rathbone.

Although prepared to abide by your final decision, my Government is desirous of submitting to your kind consideration the reasons for which it appears that the question of the reimbursement of the debts of the Allies can be satisfactorily settled only at a conference to be held in Paris during the peace negotiations.

The financial relations among the Allies, brought about by the war, are closely interwoven. The British and French Governments have both borrowed from the United States; but France is also a debtor of England. The French and Italian Governments have both borrowed from the United States; but Italy is also a debtor of France. Although a debtor of the United States and of Great Britain, France has loaned about 10,000,000,000 francs to its allies.

It appears to my Government that, if the future adjustment of such mutual accounts is to be made the object of separate and distinct agreements, privileged situations might arise to the prejudice of some of the governments concerned. If, on the contrary, all questions of debit and credit were considered at the same time, and as a whole, it would be easier, according to equity, to settle the respective situation of these governments.

On the other hand, it appears that the possibility of reimbursement by certain governments may be deeply affected by the conditions of the Treaty of Peace, especially by the indemnities to be received eventually from Germany and, in the case of some countries, as Serbia for instance, by the distribution of territory and the establishment of new boundary lines.

In short, the French Government looks upon these questions as concerning all the Allies and demanding a general and simultaneous settlement, in which, at the same time, would be taken into consideration the respective positions of each of the interested governments toward the others, and the reaction which

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the peace conditions might have on the financial possibilities of these Governments.

My Government would consider it a favor to know the views of the Treasury on this most complex problem, especially as in the beginning my Government had understood that its views corresponded to those expressed on various occasions by the representatives of the Treasury.

On January 29, 1919, Secretary of the Treasury Glass replied to Mr. de Billy's letter of January 15, 1919, as follows:

I have received your letter of the 15th instant, in which you set forth certain considerations in regard to the formulation of the scheme of repayments by your Government of loans made to it by the United States.

I am entirely in accord with the view that the scheme should take into account the recoveries from the enemy which are likely to be effected by your Government. I do not, however, feel that these considerations lead to the conclusion that discussion of the plans for repayment of debts due to the United States can advantageously be undertaken in Paris in conjunction with the Peace Conference. The conclusion I draw therefrom is rather that the United States should be willing to postpone discussions until the probable amount, time, and form of recoveries from the enemy can be estimated and the financial position of the receiving Government considered in the light of this information.

I have heretofore stated to representatives of various of the allied Governments, that, if they desire, I am quite ready to discuss with them the questions relating to any plan for the repayment of their obligations held by the United States. This I am prepared to do as I do not think the arrangements between the United States and the Governments to which it has made advances can well be uniform or should necessarily be entered into simultaneously. On the other hand, I have no wish to press the immediate consideration and discussion of these questions upon any Government.

I recognize that in case a country has borrowed of more than one of the Governments associated in the war, it would be difficult to reach an equitable arrangement unless the arrangements which could be made by the borrowing country with the other associated Governments which had lent it important amounts were taken into account, but I can not see that any country is concerned in such arrangements other than the borrowing country and the particular countries which have made advances to it. I agree with you that where two or more of the associated Governments have made loans to the same Government, none should seek any unfair priority or advantage over others in terms of repayment, and I am confident that all the associated Governments will be animated by this principle. I assume that consideration of the advances to Russia must for a time be postponed and the other cases, where both the United States and France made advances to the same Government, are few in number, and only Great Britain, besides the United States, has made loans to France, and I do not anticipate that the treasuries of the respective countries will have any difficulty in arriving at arrangements which will be equitable and free from discrimination.

After giving the views of your Government as expressed in your letter careful consideration (the more so in view of the cordial expression of readiness to accept the conclusion of the United States Treasury upon the question), I feel that discussion of the scheme of repayment of debts due to the United States should take place in Washington as soon as possible after the financial terms of the peace settlement have been decided, or earlier in the case of any Government which so desires. I should expect that whenever such discussions are initiated by any country that country will join with me in the desire that any other

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associated governments which shall have made loans to the country in question will be asked at the same time to discuss with the borrowing country the scheme for the repayment of the debt held by such other associated Government, and that no final conclusion would be arrived at in respect to the obligations, acquired during the war, of any one of the associated Governments without the previous knowledge of all the associated Governments which have during that period made loans of an important amount to the Government in question.

Mr. J. Simon, of the French High Commission at Washington, wrote Secretary Glass on February 5, 1919, as follows:

The attention of my Government has been called to an article published recently in the Washington papers, according to which President Wilson is said to have been approached by French officials with a view of having the United States share the war expenditures of the Entente in the same proportion as if your Government had entered into the war in August, 1914.

The Prime Minister of France has cabled me in order to deny most emphatically that such a suggestion has ever been made to President Wilson by any French official.

On March 8, 1919, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Rathbone wrote to Mr. de Billy, Deputy French High Commissioner at Washington, as follows:

I learn that at a meeting of the Financial Drafting Committee appointed by the Executive Council of ten at the peace conference one of the allied governments having proposed as one of the financial questions affecting peace, the reapportionment and consolidation of war debts, this proposal was strongly supported by the representatives of your Government, Mr. Klotz taking the position that this question must be discussed while the delegates of all the powers are in Paris. While I understand that the drafting committee did not report this question as one to be dealt with in the peace treaty, I understand that it did report to the Executive Council as a question which had been raised, "Inter-allied agreements as to the consolidation, reapportionment, and the reassumption of war debts."

I need not dwell on my surprise at the position taken by Mr. Klotz on behalf of your Government, particularly in view of your letters of December 27, 1918, and February 5, 1919, as to which I testified before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives of the Congress at the recent hearing on the Victory Liberty bond bill.

I have, however, to state most emphatically that the Treasury, which, as you are aware, is clothed by the Congress with full authority to deal with foreign loans which it has made, will not assent to any discussion at the peace conference, or elsewhere, of any plan or arrangement for the release, consolidation, or reapportionment of the obligations of foreign Governments held by the United States.

You will appreciate also that the Treasury can not contemplate continuance of advances to any allied Government which is lending its support to any plan which would create uncertainty as to its due repayment of advances made to it by the United States Treasury.

I should be obliged if you would communicate to your Government the views of the Treasury as expressed above, and I shall be anxious to receive its reply.

Assistant Secretary Rathbone was advised by Mr. de Billy on March 10, 1919, that the contents of his letter had been transmitted to his Government by cable.

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On March 18, 1919, Mr. de Billy wrote Mr. Rathbone as follows:

By your letter of March 8 you informed me that at a meeting of the financial drafting committee in Paris one of the allied Governments having proposed, as one of the questions affecting peace, the reapportionment and consolidation of war debts, this proposal was strongly supported by the representatives of the French Government.

You expressed your surprise at the position taken by Mr. Klotz, and you requested me to communicate to my Government the views of the Treasury concerning this question.

I have just received an answer from Mr. Klotz by cable, the gist of which I give you below:

The proposition referred to was presented to the commission encharged by the executive committee with the study of the financial questions at a time when the rôle of this commission was reduced to the establishment of a list of the questions to be submitted to the executive committee, which had subsequently to decide which questions should be retained, and in such case, to whom their examination should be confided. The Italian delegation of the said commission having proposed that the question of the division among the allies of the total of the war expenses be inscribed on this list and a discussion having begun on this point, the French delegate asked that the Italian proposition be not discarded a priori.

The purpose of the commission was purely and simply to make a list of the questions which the representatives of the Powers now assembled in Paris might find it expedient to consider either in the general meetings or in meetings limited to the governments directly interested; the inscription of the Italian proposition on this list would not in any way preclude the decision of the executive committee.

Furthermore, Mr. Klotz points out that with reference to the attitude of the French officials toward the principle involved in this question, the French Government never made any declaration favoring either the Italian proposition or any other similar proposition reproduced in the press or in the French chambers.

It is to be noted that Assistant Secretary Rathbone's letter of March 8, 1919, to Mr. de Billy, Deputy French High Commissioner, stated that the Treasury could not contemplate continuance of advances to any allied government lending its support to a plan which would create uncertainty as to its due repayment of advances made to it by the United States Treasury. Mr. de Billy in his reply of March 18, 1919, removed this uncertainty as to due repayment. The cash advances of the United States to France subsequent to March 18, 1919, aggregated $690,000,000, and in addition there was an indebtedness of $407,000,000 incurred by France to the United States in the purchase of war stocks, a total of approximately $1,100,000,000.

The correspondence then shifted to England. On November 8, 1919, Mr. Basil P. Blackett, British financial representative in Paris, wrote to Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Rathbone, also in Paris, as follows:

I have now had an opportunity of discussing with the Chancellor of Exchequer the question of the conversion of the demand obligations of the British and allied Governments held by the United States Treasury into the form of long-term bonds. The Chancellor of Exchequer desires me to say that, on the under-

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standing that such conversion will not in any way prejudice the general question of interallied indebtedness, to the ultimate settlement of which along broad lines he attaches great importance, he is of opinion that a satisfactory solution of the particular question of conversion of demand obligations can quickly be reached along the general lines tentatively proposed in the memorandum which you gave me on Saturday, November 1st. As I stated to you in Paris, the Chancellor of Exchequer is prepared to give analogous treatment to the obligations of allied governments held by the British Treasury. In this connection he desires me to express his entire concurrence in your view that their community of interests as the two chief creditors makes close cooperation between the British and American Treasuries of vital importance in these matters.

It is his strong hope that the two treasuries will work together with a view to finding the right solution for the important problems which have arisen and will arise in regard to questions of interallied indebtedness and German reparation.

* * * * * * *

On November 18, 1919, Assistant Secretary Rathbone replied, stating in part:

I note that the chancellor attaches great importance to the ultimate settlement along broad lines of the general question of interallied indebtedness. Just what is meant by that expression I do not know, but feel confident there is no such question now under discussion or consideration. The United States Treasury has in no wise changed the views it has expressed, or modified the position that it has taken in the past, and regards the several obligations of the various allied Governments held by the Government of the United States as representing the debt of each to the United States.

On February 4, 1920, Mr. Blackett wrote Mr. Rathbone and referred to the interallied debt problem, saying:

They have more than once suggested informally to representatives of the United States Treasury that steps should be taken by the two Governments in concert to find some large solution of this problem, and as you are aware the Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed himself ready to take any steps towards relieving the Governments which are debtors to the British Government of the burden of their debts which the United States Treasury might feel able to propose in regard to the obligations of the Governments which it holds. The suggestions have not hitherto been placed on formal record and it is for the purpose of formal record that they are mentioned here.

On February 9, 1920, the British chargé d'affaires at Washington handed Assistant Secretary Leffingwell a message from the Chancellor of the Exchequer in which the following appeared:

* * * we should welcome a general cancellation of intergovernmental war debts. The moral effect would even be a greater practical change and fresh hope and confidence would spring up everywhere. The existence of these international debts deters neutrals from giving assistance, checks private credits, and will, I fear, prove a disturbing effect in future international relations.

On March 1, 1920, Secretary Houston sent the British chargé d'affaires a reply for transmission to the chancellor:

Your recent message through the British Embassy in which among other things you suggest a general cancellation of intergovernmental war debts, has been received, and Rathbone has transmitted a copy of the communication

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sent him by Blackett dealing with the funding o the demand obligations of the allied Governments held by the United States and England, respectively, in which the same subject is raised.

* * * * * * *

As to the general cancellation of intergovernmental war debts suggested by you, you will, I am sure, desire that I present my views no less frankly than you have presented yours. Any proposal or movement of such character would, I am confident, serve no useful purpose. On the contrary it would, I fear, mislead the people of the debtor countries as to the justice and efficacy of such a plan and arouse hopes, the disappointment of which could only have a harmful effect. I feel certain that neither the American people nor our Congress whose action on such a question would be required is prepared to look with favor upon such a proposal.

Apparently there are those who have been laboring for some time under the delusion that the inevitable consequences of war can be avoided. As far back as January a year ago, before it could possibly be foreseen whether any measures were necessary other than the adoption of sound economic policies, various schemes, including that of a cancellation of intergovernmental war debts, were launched. Of course I recognize that a general cancellation of such debts would be of advantage to Great Britain and that it probably would not involve any losses on her part. As there are no obligations of the United States Government which would be canceled under such a plan, the effect would be that, in consideration of a cancellation by the United States Government of obligations which it holds for advances made to the British Government and the other allied Governments, the British Government would cancel its debts against France, Italy, Russia, and her other allies. Such a proposal does not involve mutual sacrifices on the part of the nations concerned. It simply involves a contribution mainly by the United States. The United States has shown its desire to assist Europe. Negotiations for funding the principal of the foreign obligations held by the United States Treasury, and for postponing or funding the interest accruing during the reconstruction period are in progress. Since the armistice this Government has extended to foreign governments financial assistance to the extent of approximately four billions of dollars. What this Government could do for the immediate relief of the debtor countries has been done. Their need now is for private credits. The indebtedness of the allied Governments to each other and to the United States is not a present burden upon the debtor Governments, since they are not paying interest or even, as far as I am aware, providing in their budgets or taxes for the payment of either principal or interest. At the present time the foreign obligations held by the Government of the United States do not constitute a practical obstacle to obtaining credits here, and I do not think that the European countries would obtain a dollar additional credit as a result of the cancellation of those obligations. The proposal does not touch matters out of which the present financial and economic difficulties of Europe chiefly grow. The relief from present ills, in so far as it can be obtained, is primarily within the control of the debtor Governments and peoples themselves. Most of the debtor Governments have not levied taxes sufficient to enable them to balance their budgets, nor have they taken any energetic and adequate measures to reduce their expenditures to meet their income. Too little progress has been made in disarmament. No appreciable progress has been made in deflating excessive issues of currency or in stabilizing the currencies at new levels, but in Continental Europe there has been a constant increase in note issues. Private initiative has not been restored. Unnecessary and unwise economic barriers still exist. Instead of setting trade and commerce

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free by appropriate steps there appear to be concerted efforts to obtain from the most needy discriminatory advantages and exclusive concessions. There is not yet apparent any disposition on the part of Europe to make a prompt and reasonable definite settlement of the reparation claims against Germany or to adopt policies which will set Germany and Austria free to make their necessary contribution to the economic rehabilitation of Europe.

After taking all the measures within their power, one or more of the debtor Governments may ultimately consider it necessary or advantageous to make some general settlement of their indebtedness. In such a case they would, I presume, propose to all creditors, domestic and foreign, a general composition which would take into account advantages obtained by such debtor country under the treaty of peace. How the American people or the American Congress would view participation in such a composition I can not say. It is very clear to me, however, that a general cancellation of intergovernmental war debts irrespective of the positions of the separate debtor Governments is of no present advantage or necessity. A general cancellation as suggested would, while retaining the domestic obligations intact, throw upon the people of this country the exclusive burden of meeting the interest and of ultimately extinguishing the principal of our loans to the allied Governments. This Nation has neither sought nor received substantial benefits from the war. On the other hand, the Allies, although having suffered greatly in loss of lives and property, have, under the terms of the treaty of peace and otherwise, acquired very considerable accessions of territories, populations, economic and other advantages. It would therefore seem that if a full account were taken of these and of the whole situation there would be no desire nor reason to call upon the Government of this country for further contributions.

On March 13, 1920, the British chargé d'affaires at Washington transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury a message from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, from which the following appears:

I am much obliged for the full and interesting reply which you have been good enough to make to my message to Leffingwell.

I fully appreciate the attitude of the United States to any proposal for a mutual cancellation of international war indebtedness. I had no intention of renewing this proposal to which I referred only in order to respond fully to Leffingwell's request for my appreciation of the general situation of Europe as well as of this country.

On May 21, 1920, Austen Chamberlain wrote Assistant Secretary Rathbone at Paris as follows:

The Cabinet has this morning given prolonged and careful consideration to the proposals which have been discussed between us for the treatment of British indebtedness to the American Government and the parallel treatment by both the United States and Great Britain of the debts due to them by France, Italy, and other allied Governments.

Since I had my last meeting with you the discussion between the Prime Ministers of France and Great Britain at Lympne have on the initiative of the French resulted in an agreement that in order to provide a solution for the economic difficulties which are gravely weighing upon the general situation of the world and in order to mark a definite beginning of the era of peace the settlement of the debts between them and the other European Allies should proceed on parallel lines with that of the reparation debts of the Central Empires.

The question of European indebtedness to America was not discussed at this conference at which no American representative was present, but before proceeding further with the consideration of detailed proposals for the treatment of the

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British debt to the United States Government which as explained by you were intended to form the basis for similar arrangements between the United States and Great Britain on the one hand and the allied nations indebted to both of them on the other, we feel that their applicability to the general situation must be further explored and that it raises questions of great importance unsuited for departmental treatment between our two Treasuries. Discussions on the subject took place at an earlier stage between President Wilson and the Prime Minister and the Prime Minister proposes now to resume these discussions and will send a communication on this subject for the President's consideration.

On May 24, 1920, Assistant Secretary Rathbone replied:

In view of the communication which the Prime Minister is about to send to the President, I have referred your letter to the Secretary of the Treasury and shall not now attempt to discuss the matter you refer to beyond restating the view of the United States Treasury that the questions relating to the debt of the British Government to the United States Government must be settled by those two Governments only, and that the indebtedness of other governments to the American Government or to the British Government, and the payment by Germany of reparations, are in no way related to the postponement of interest upon and funding of the obligations of the British Government held by the United States Treasury, nor to the other matters which were discussed during my month's stay in England for that purpose.

On June 26, 1920, Secretary Houston handed to Sir Auckland Geddes a memorandum, section II of which follows:

It has been at all times the view of the United States Treasury that questions regarding the indebtedness of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the United States Government and the funding of such indebtedness had no relation either to questions arising concerning the war loans of the United States and of the United Kingdom to other governments or to questions regarding the reparation payments of the Central Empires of Europe. These views were expressed to the representatives of the British Treasury constantly during the period when the United States Government was making loans to the Government of the United Kingdom and since that time in Washington, in Paris, and in London. The views of the President on the subject were stated at length to the Prime Minister in a letter dated May 5, 1919.

In a letter of July 23, 1920, to Mr. Celier, of the Ministry of Finance of France, Mr. Norman H. Davis, Undersecretary of State, wrote as follows:

I may say, however, that the vague reports to the effect that it had been decided that the various intergovernmental debts and the settlement thereof would be made to depend directly upon the settlement of collection from German reparations appeared to have a rather adverse reaction here.

It is felt here that the obligation on the part of debtor countries to liquidate war debts is a matter entirely independent of the reparation problem. The moneys were loaned before the question of reparations from Germany could be considered. It is of course realized that the ability to pay these war debts in full will in some cases depend upon the economic recovery of the debtor country, and that the amount received by way of reparations will be one of the elements in such recovery. It is hard for the people of this country, however, to see the justification for any plan of assignment of German reparation obligations in payment of war debts, or the using of reparation payments as a controlling index

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of payments to be required on war loans, when these loans and reparation obligations have no connection and receipts from reparations have at best only an indirect and partial relation to the ability of the debtor nations to pay. It would be impossible for me to express a personal opinion on any contemplated settlement of the reparations problem without more specific information than is contained in your letter. If the Secretary of the Treasury were inclined to tie up the reparation question with intergovernmental indebtedness, which I believe is not the case, it would be impossible for him to do so without congressional approval, which, in my judgment, is out of the question. Under existing circumstances, I fear that any agitation along this line will simply be misleading and make it more difficult eventually for this country to participate and cooperate with other countries in the adjustment of existing economic problems.

On August 5, 1920, Mr. Lloyd George, Prime Minister of England, wrote President Wilson as follows:

I come now to the other question I wish to write to you about, and that is the knotty problem of interallied indebtedness. Indeed, I promised Mr. Rathbone long ago that I would write to you about it, but I have had to put it off for one reason and another till now. The British and French Governments have been discussing during the last four months, the question of giving fixity and definiteness to Germany's reparation obligations. The British Government has stood steadily by the view that it was vital that Germany's liabilities should be fixed at a figure which it was within the reasonable capacity of Germany to pay, and that this figure should be fixed without delay because the reconstruction of Central Europe could not begin nor could the Allies themselves raise money on the strength of Germany's obligation to pay them reparation until her liabilities have been exactly defined. After great difficulties with his own people, M. Millerand found himself able to accept this view, but he pointed out that it was impossible for France to agree to accept anything less than it was entitled to under the treaty unless its debts to its Allies and associates in the war were treated in the same way.

This declaration appeared to the British Government eminently fair. But after careful consideration they came to the conclusion that it was impossible to remit any part of what was owed to them by France except as part and parcel of all round settlement of interallied indebtedness. I need not go into the reasons which lead to this conclusion which must be clear to you. But the principal reason was that British public opinion would never support a one-sided arrangement at its sole expense, and that if such a one-sided arrangement were made it could not fail to estrange and eventually embitter the relations between the American and the British people with calamitous results to the future of the world. You will remember that Great Britain borrowed from the United States about half as much as its total loans to the Allies, and that after America's entry into the war, it lent to the Allies almost exactly the same amount as it borrowed from the United States of America. Accordingly the British Government has informed the French Government that it will agree to any equitable arrangement for the reduction or cancellation of interallied indebtedness, but that such an arrangement must be one that applies all round. As you know, the representatives of the Allies and of Germany are meeting at Geneva in a week or two to commence discussion on the subject of reparation.

I recognize that in the midst of a presidential election and with Congress not in session it is impossible for the United States to deal with this question in a practical manner, but the question is one of such importance to the future of Europe, and indeed to the relations between the allied and associated powers

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that I should very much welcome any advice which you might feel yourself able to give me as to the best method of securing that the whole problem could be considered and settled by the United States Government in concert with its associates at the earliest possible moment that the political situation in America makes it possible.

There is one other point which I should like to add. When the British Government decided that it could not deal with the question of the debts owed to it by its allies except as part and parcel of an all-round arrangement of interallied debts, the Chancellor of the Exchequer told Mr. Rathbone that he could not proceed any further with the negotiations which they had been conducting together with regard to the postponement of the payment of interest on the funding of Great Britain's debts to America. I should like to make it plain that this is due to no reluctance on the part of Great Britain to fund its debt, but solely to the fact that it can not bind itself by any arrangement which would prejudice the working of any interallied arrangement which may be reached in the future. If some method can be found for funding the British debt which does not prejudice the larger question, the British Government would be glad to fall in with it.

On November 3, 1920, President Wilson, in replying to Mr. Lloyd George's letter of August 5, 1920, said in part as follows:

I turn now to the problem of interallied indebtedness which you raise. I must deal with this matter with great frankness, as I am sure you wish me to do. It is desirable that our position be clearly understood in order to avoid any further delay in a constructive settlement of reparations which may arise from the hope that the debts to this Government can form a part of such settlement. It will be helpful if first of all I indicate our legal situation.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized by United States law to arrange for the conversion of the demand obligations of the British Government into obligations having a fixed date of maturity, in accordance with the agreement of the British Government to make such exchange on demand contained in its existing obligations. In connection with such exchange, the Secretary of the Treasury has authority to arrange for the postponement of interest payments. No power has been given by the Congress to any one to exchange, remit, or cancel any part of the indebtedness of the allied Governments to the United States represented by their respective demand obligations. It would require congressional authority to authorize any such dealing with the demand obligations and the Congress has the same authority to authorize any disposition of obligations of the British Government held by the United States, whether represented by demand obligations or by obligations having a fixed date of maturity. It is highly improbable that either the Congress or popular opinion in this country will ever permit a cancellation of any part of the debt of the British Government to the United States in order to induce the British Government to remit, in whole or in part, the debt to Great Britain or France or any other of the allied Governments, or that it would consent to a cancellation or reduction in the debts of any of the allied Governments as an inducement towards a practical settlement of the reparation claims. As a matter of fact, such a settlement in our judgment would in itself increase the ultimate financial strength of the Allies.

You will recall that suggestions looking to the cancellation or exchange of the indebtedness of Great Britain to the United States were made to me when I was in Paris. Like suggestions were again made by the chancellor of the exchequer in the early part of the present year. The United States Government by its duly authorized representatives has promptly and clearly stated its unwill-

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ingness to accept such suggestions each time they have been made and has pointed out in detail the considerations which caused its decision. The views of the United States Government have not changed, and it is not prepared to consent to the remission of any part of the debt of Great Britain to the United States. Any arrangements the British Government may make with regard to the debt owed to it by France or by the other allied Governments should be made in the light of the position now and heretofore taken by the United States, and the United States, in making any arrangements with other allied Governments regarding their indebtedness to the United States (and none are now contemplated beyond the funding of the indebtedness and the postponement of payment of interest), will do so with the understanding that any such arrangement would not affect the payment in due course of the debt owed the United States by Great Britain. It is felt that the funding of these demand obligations of the British Government will do more to strengthen the friendly relations between America and Great Britain than would any other course of dealing with the same.

The United States Government entirely agrees with the British Government that the fixing of Germany's reparation obligation is a cardinal necessity for the renewal of the economic life of Europe and would prove to be most helpful in the interests of peace throughout the world; however, it fails to perceive the logic in a suggestion in effect either that the United States shall pay part of Germany's reparation obligation or that it shall make a gratuity to the allied Governments to induce them to fix such obligation at an amount within Germany's capacity to pay. This Government has endeavored heretofore in a most friendly spirit to make it clear that it cannot consent to connect the reparation question with that of intergovernmental indebtedness.

The long delay which has occurred in the funding of the demand obligations is already embarrassing the Treasury, which will find itself compelled to begin to collect back and current interest if speedy progress is not made with the funding. Unless arrangements are completed for funding such loans, and in that connection for the deferring of interest, in the present state of opinion here there is likely to develop a dangerous misunderstanding. I believe it to be highly important that a British representative with proper authority proceed to Washington without delay to arrange to carry out the obligation of the British Government to convert its demand obligations held by our Treasury into long-time obligations.

The United States Government recognizes the importance, in the interests of peace and prosperity, of securing the restoration of financial and industrial stability throughout Europe. The war debts of the allied Governments, the treaty obligations of Germany under the reparation clauses of the Treaty of Versailles and the annexes thereto, and of other enemy and ex-enemy countries under the treaties negotiated with them, the administration of countries under the mandates provided for by such treaties, and the existing arrangements between the Governments of various countries have or may have an important bearing in making plans to accomplish such restoration.

Negotiations with the several countries

There is set out below a brief statement by countries summarizing the work of the commission since the last annual report:

Armenia

There is no Armenian Government in existence.

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Austria

As stated in the last annual report, the time of payment of principal and interest of the Austrian obligation held by this Government was extended until June 1, 1943, and the lien of the obligation subordinated pursuant to special authority conferred by joint resolution of Congress approved April 6, 1922. See Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, page 33.

Belgium

The funding agreement with Belgium executed on August 18, 1925, was approved on the part of Belgium by the law of March 2, 1926, and on the part of the United States by the act of Congress of April 30, 1926. A copy of the act of Congress approving the settlement appears as Exhibit 18, page 219. For a statement of amounts payable to the United States under the funding agreement see the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year 1925, page 287. The exchange of obligations provided for in the agreement has not yet been made.

Czechoslovakia

The funding agreement with the Czechoslovak Republic executed on October 13, 1925, was approved on the part of the United States by the act of Congress of May 3, 1926. A copy of the act of Congress approving the settlement and a statement of the amounts payable annually to the United States appear as Exhibits 27 and 28, pages 234 and 235. The commission has not yet been advised that the agreement has been ratified by Czechoslovakia. The exchange of obligations provided for in the funding agreement has not yet been made.

Estonia

The funding agreement with the Republic of Estonia executed on October 28, 1925, was approved on the part of Estonia by the law of March 26, 1926, published in Official Gazette No. 36 of April 22, 1926, and on the part of the United States by the act of Congress of April 30, 1926. A copy of the act of Congress approving the settlement and a statement of the amounts payable annually to the United States appear as Exhibits 19 and 20, pages 220 and 222. The exchange of obligations provided for in the agreement took place on October 18, 1926.

France

For a discussion of the negotiations with the French Debt Commission, headed by M. Joseph Caillaux, see the Annual Report of

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the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, pages 59 to 63.

After the Caillaux commission returned to France negotiations for the settlement of the debt were informally continued through the French Embassy at Washington.

On December 1, 1925, the commission received and considered an unofficial proposal of settlement. The proposal was further considered at a meeting of the commission on December 3, 1925, when it was decided that it did not furnish a satisfactory basis for discussion.

On January 23, 1926, Senator Henry Berenger, the newly appointed French ambassador at Washington, called on the chairman of the commission and indicated that he desired to reopen negotiations for the settlement of the debt. Further informal conferences were held from time to time with representatives of the commission. Settlement of the debt was authorized at a meeting of the commission on April 29, 1926. The funding agreement was signed and approved by the President the same day. It has been approved by the House of Representatives, but has not yet been approved by the Senate. It has not yet been ratified by France. Copies of the agreement and of the statement issued to the press appear, respectively, as Exhibits 29 and 30, pages 236 and 241.

The amount of the debt funded was calculated on the same basis as in previous settlements; that is, with interest at 4¼ per cent to December 15, 1922, and 3 per cent thereafter to June 15, 1925, the date of the agreement. After deducting a cash payment of $386,686.89, made upon execution of the agreement, the total indebtedness funded into bonds was $4,025,000,000. This amount is to be paid in annuities commencing with $30,000,000 in the first year and rising to $125,000,000 in the seventeenth year, continuing at this figure until the sixty-second year, when the amount will be $117,674,104.17. A statement of the amounts payable annually to the United States appears as Exhibit 31, page 242. Under these annuities the total principal funded will be repaid in full with interest thereon as follows: after the first 5 years and for the next 10 years, 1 per cent per annum; for the next 10 years, 2 per cent per annum; for the next 8 years, 2½ per cent per annum; for the next 7 years, 3 per cent per annum; and for the remaining 22 years, 3½ per cent per annum. Over the entire period the United States will receive $6,847,674,104.17. The principal of the debt of France at the time of funding amounted to approximately $3,340,000,000.

Greece

The Governments of Great Britain, France, and the United States executed an agreement with Greece on February 10, 1918, providing for advances to be made to Greece under certain conditions. As a

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result of this agreement the United States made advances to Greece in 1919 and 1920 aggregating $15,000,000. Greece from time to time has urged certain claims for additional advances, but none have been made.

On November 16, 1925, the Secretary of State was notified that the Greek Government had designated Mr. George Cofinas, former Minister of Finance, and Mr. Drossopoulos, Director of the Public Debt, to come to the United States to discuss questions bearing upon the agreement. On December 26, 1925, the Greek minister at Washington notified the Secretary of State that a special commission, consisting of Mr. George Cofinas and Mr. Michel Eulambios, one of the directors of the National Bank of Greece, would arrive in Washington on December 28, 1925. The special commission, consisting of Mr. Cofinas and Mr. Eulambios, accompanied by Mr. C. Diamantopoulos, First Secretary of the Greek Legation at Washington, appeared before the commission on January 14, 1926, and presented a memorandum setting forth the claims of Greece for additional advances under the 1918 agreement and making certain proposals regarding an adjustment of the indebtedness of Greece to the United States conditional on the receipt of further advances. A second meeting of the two commissions was held on January 18, 1926. On January 22, 1926, the following announcement was made by the chairman of the World War Foreign Debt Commission:

> In view of some questions which have arisen in the course of the meetings with the American Commission, the Greek Delegation have found it desirable to consult with their Government and have suggested a postponement of the negotiations pending the receipt of further instructions. M. Cofinas will return to Athens for this purpose and the negotiations will be continued for the present through the Greek minister.

Since then negotiations for the settlement of the questions between the two Governments have been carried on with the Greek minister at Washington.

Italy

The funding agreement with Italy executed on November 14, 1925, was approved on the part of Italy by the law of February 14, 1926, published in the Official Gazette of February 20, 1926, and on the part of the United States by the act of Congress of April 28, 1926. A copy of the act of Congress approving the settlement and a statement of the amounts payable annually to the United States appear as Exhibits 16 and 17, pages 216 and 218. The exchange of obligations provided for in the agreement has not yet been made.

Latvia

The funding agreement with the Republic of Latvia executed on September 24, 1925, was approved on the part of the Republic of Latvia by the Saeima of Latvia on March 26, 1926, and on the

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part of the United States by the act of Congress of April 30, 1926. A copy of the act of Congress approving the settlement and a statement of the amounts payable annually to the United States appear as Exhibits 21 and 22, pages 223 and 224. The exchange of obligations provided for in the agreement has not yet been made.

Liberia

There have been no developments regarding the settlement of this debt since the last report. The amount involved is only about $30,000.

Nicaragua

The Republic of Nicaragua is making payments from time to time on account of the original obligations of Nicaragua held by the United States. It is expected that this indebtedness will be fully liquidated by June 30, 1927.

Rumânia

As stated in the annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, a Rumanian Debt Commission, headed by Mr. N. Titulescu Rumanian minister at London, appeared before the commission on November 9, 1925, to enter into negotiations for the settlement of the Rumanian debt to the United States. Subsequent meetings of the two commissions were held on November 19, November 21, and December 1, 1925. A settlement was agreed upon at the final meeting on December 1, 1925. A debt-funding agreement was signed on December 4, 1925, and was approved by the President the same day. It was ratified by Rumania by law of March 26, 1926, published in the Official Monitor of March 29, 1926, and was approved by act of Congress of May 3, 1926. Copies of the funding agreement, of the press statement issued at the time the settlement was reached, and of the act of Congress approving the settlement appear respectively as Exhibits 23, 24, and 25, pages 225, 230, and 231.

Under the terms of the settlement the principal of the debt funded is fixed as of June 15, 1925. Interest on the $36,128,494.94 original indebtedness was calculated at 4¼ per cent per annum to December 15, 1922, and from then until June 15, 1925, at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, making the principal of the debt funded $44,590,000, after deducting a payment in cash of $4,451.54 made by Rumania upon execution of the agreement. The principal of the funded debt is to be paid over a period of 62 years with interest at 3 per cent per annum for the first 10 years and 3½ per cent per annum thereafter. During the first 14 years, however, the following total amounts are to be paid, the balance of each annuity at the above interest rates being funded over the remaining 48 years: June 15, 1926, $200,000;

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June 15, 1927, $300,000; June 15, 1928, $400,000; June 15, 1929, $500,000; June 15, 1930, $600,000; June 15, 1931, $700,000; June 15, 1932, $800,000; June 15, 1933, $1,000,000; June 15, 1934, $1,200,000; June 15, 1935, $1,400,000; June 15, 1936, $1,600,000; June 15, 1937, $1,800,000; June 15, 1938, $2,000,000; June 15, 1939, $2,200,000. A statement of the amounts payable annually to the United States appears as Exhibit 26, page 232. The exchange of obligations provided for in the agreement took place on October 28, 1926.

Russia

There is no Russian Government recognized by the United States.

Yugoslavia

On January 27, 1926, a Yugoslav Debt Commission consisting of Dr. Milan Stoyadinovitch, Minister of Finance and chairman of the commission; Mr. George Diouritch, Minister of Yugoslavia in London; Mr. Milan Radosavljevitch, Director of the Ministry of Commerce; Mr. Ranislav Avramovitch, former Assistant Minister of Communications; Mr. Ivan Shvegel; Mr. Rudolph Steinmetz; and Dr. Pavle Karovitch, general secretary of the commission, appeared before the commission to enter into negotiations for the settlement of the Yugoslav debt to the United States. The commission was accompanied by Dr. A. Tresich Pavichich, minister at Washington, and by Prof. M. I. Pupin, of New York, as advisers. Further meetings of the two commissions were held on January 30, and February 8, 1926. On February 17, 1926, the chairman of the commission made the following announcement to the press:

> Negotiations for the settlement of the debt of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes to the United States are continuing between the American Debt Commission and the Yugoslav Delegation. Owing principally to the pendency of the tax bill in Congress, which has occupied Senator Smoot exclusively, and to the absence of some of the members of the Debt Commission from Washngton, a final agreement has not yet been arrived at. Doctor Stoyadinovitch, the Minister of Finance of the Kingdom, has been obliged to return to Yugoslavia to take charge of his budget in Parliament. The other members of the Delegation remain here to complete the negotiations. Many of the difficulties in the way of a settlement have now been disposed of and it is hoped an agreement will be reached in a short time.

The Yugoslav commission returned to Yugoslavia with the exception of Dr. George Diouritch and a Yugoslav expert. Negotiations for the settlement of the debt were informally continued with Doctor Diouritch. On May 1, 1926, a settlement of the debt was reached. A funding agreement was signed on May 3, 1926, and was approved

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by the President the same day. The agreement has been approved by the House of Representatives but has not yet been approved by the Senate. It was approved by Yugoslavia on June 19, 1926. Copies of the funding agreement and of the press statement issued at the time the settlement was concluded appear respectively as Exhibits 33 and 34, pages 244 and 249.

The amount of the debt funded was calculated on the same basis as other debt settlements at 4¼ per cent interest to December 15, 1922, and at 3 per cent interest thereafter until June 15, 1925, as of which date the debt was funded. The total debt funded, after allowing for a cash payment of $7,112.39, made upon execution of the agreement, was $62,850,000, of which $51,037,886.39 represented principal and $11,812,113.61 represented accrued interest.

Under the agreement annuities commence with $200,000 a year for the first 5 years, increasing $25,000 a year the 7 succeeding years. During the remaining 50 years payments on account of principal increase annually. Beginning with the 13th year interest commences at the rate of one-eighth of 1 per cent for 3 years, one-half of 1 per cent for the next 14 years, 1 per cent for the next 3 years, 2 per cent for the next 3 years, and 3½ per cent for the last 27 years of the debt-funding period. A statement of the amounts payable annually to the United States appears as Exhibit 35, page 250.

THE CURRENCY

The United States has been unique among the larger nations of the world regarding the postwar status of its currency. Practically every other important country has undergone a period of monetary instability that has seriously retarded its recovery from the disturbances of the World War. Such monetary disturbances in foreign nations are of immediate concern to our own country, as to the rest of the world, because of the direct bearing they have on international commerce and finance. It is desirable, therefore, after summarizing briefly the present composition of our currency, to review the events of the year which have affected gold and silver, the bases of the monetary systems of the world.

The composition of United States currency

The money in circulation in the United States consists of gold, silver, nickel, and bronze coins, and various kinds of paper currency. The gold dollar of 25.8 grains of gold 0.900 fine is the standard unit of value. The denominations, fine metal and alloy content, and

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weight of the various coins of the United States as at present issued are shown in the following table:

Denominations, fine metal, alloy, and weight of the coins of the United States

Kind and denomination	Fine gold, silver or copper contained (grains)	Alloy contained [1] (grains)	Weight (grains)
Gold: [2]	*Gold* [3]	*Copper*	
Double eagle ($20)	464.40	51.60	516.00
Eagle ($10)	232.20	25.80	258.00
Half eagle ($5)	116.10	12.90	129.00
Quarter eagle ($2.50)	58.05	6.45	64.50
Silver:	*Silver* [3]		
Standard dollar	371.250	41.250	412.50
Half dollar	173.610	19.290	192.90
Quarter dollar	86.805	9.645	96.45
Dime	34.722	3.858	38.58
Minor coins:	*Copper*	*Alloy*	
Five cents [4]	57.87	19.29	77.16
One cent [5]	45.60	2.40	48.00

[1] The alloy neither adds to nor detracts from the value of the coin.
[2] The coinage of the gold dollar was discontinued by the act of Sept. 26, 1890.
[3] Gold and silver coins contain 900 parts of pure gold or pure silver and 100 parts of copper alloy.
[4] Seventy-five per cent copper, 25 per cent nickel.
[5] Ninety-five per cent copper, 5 per cent tin and zinc.

There are seven kinds of paper currency in circulation in the United States: Gold certificates, silver certificates, United States notes, Treasury notes of 1890, Federal reserve notes, national-bank notes, and Federal reserve bank notes.

Gold and silver certificates certify on their faces, respectively, that "there has been deposited in the Treasury of the United States of America ——— dollars in gold (or ——— standard silver dollars) payable to the bearer on demand." Gold and silver certificates are in fact mere "warehouse receipts" issued by the Government in exchange for gold coin or bullion deposited in the one case, or standard silver dollars deposited in the other case, or against gold or standard silver dollars, respectively, withdrawn from the general fund of the Treasury.

United States notes are often referred to as "greenbacks" or "legal tenders." They were first issued during the Civil War and must now always be reissued when redeemed, the amount outstanding consequently remaining at $346,681,016. United States notes are protected by a gold reserve of approximately $154,000,000 held in the Treasury.

Treasury notes of 1890 were issued in payment of silver bullion purchased under the so-called Sherman Act, which also provided for the coinage of the silver purchased into standard silver dollars. Only about $1,350,000 now remain in circulation, since they are canceled and retired whenever received, and no more may be issued.

The Federal reserve act, approved December 23, 1913, which established the Federa reserve system, provided for an elastic

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currency in the form of Federal reserve notes, to be issued at the discretion of the Federal Reserve Board. Applications of the Federal reserve banks for the issue of notes must be accompanied by tender of collateral in amount equal to the amount of the Federal reserve notes applied for, and each Federal reserve bank is required to maintain a reserve in gold of not less than 40 per cent against its Federal reserve notes in actual circulation.

Any national bank may issue national-bank notes upon the deposit in trust with the Treasurer of the United States of certain prescribed United States bonds bearing the circulation privilege, the amount issued not to exceed the par value of the bonds so deposited nor the amount of the capital stock of the issuing bank actually paid in.

Federal reserve bank notes are identical in their legal attributes with national-bank notes, except that the amount issued is not limited to the paid-in capital stock of the issuing Federal reserve bank. Since it is now the policy of the Federal Reserve Board to retire all of these notes as they are received for redemption, only about $5,500,000 are now outstanding.

Gold certificates, United States notes, Treasury notes of 1890, and Federal reserve notes are directly redeemable in gold. National-bank notes, Federal reserve bank notes, silver certificates, subsidiary and minor coins are redeemable in lawful money of the United States, which (including standard silver dollars), if not directly convertible into gold, is, in the final analysis, legally on a par with gold under the act of March 14, 1900. This act makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain all forms of money issued or coined by the United States at a parity of value (equality of purchasing power) with the standard unit of value—i. e., the dollar, consisting of 25.8 grains of gold 0.900 fine. The Federal reserve act reaffirms the parity provisions mentioned above and the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow or buy gold to maintain such parity. Each of the various types of money discussed is either full legal tender or convertible into money which does possess this quality. The monetary system, therefore, though diverse in origin and external features, is uniform in its essential characteristics of value in purchasing power and legal tender attributes.

Improvements in the supply of paper currency

In my last annual report I spoke of the serious situation existing in regard to the supply of United States paper currency and the measures being taken to correct it. These measures were (1) the adoption of a definitive program for increased printing to extend over a period of years, (2) the establishment of a currency board to determine requirements and control printing and distribution, and (3) a restudy of paper currency designs.

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The increased printing program was formulated in October, 1924. To make it effective, increased appropriations were necessary. These were granted in part only for 1925, but were granted in full for the past year, 1926, and for the year 1927 in accordance with the department's estimates. During 1925, 160,644,000 sheets of completed currency were delivered to the Treasurer of the United States, an increase of 10,684,000 over 1924. This increase provided for additional payments. During 1926, 176,242,000 sheets were delivered, an increase of 15,598,000 over 1925 and 26,282,000 over 1924. During the same year an adequate working reserve of incomplete faces and backs was established in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. For 1927 provision has been made for the delivery of 191,500,000 sheets to the Treasurer, an increase of 15,258,000 over 1926, and for 1928 the estimates submitted provide for the delivery of approximately the same number of completed sheets. If the estimated appropriations are granted for 1928, the close of that year will find the printing program, adopted in October, 1924, fully executed.

During 1926 the working reserve in the bureau was established; increased demands for payment purposes were fully met; the Treasurer's reserve stock of completed currency was increased from 5,951,000 sheets at the beginning of the year to 20,625,000 sheets at the end; the balance of new one-dollar notes in the cash of the Federal reserve banks was increased from 23,000,000 notes, or 5,750,000 sheets, to 40,000,000 notes, or 10,000,000 sheets. The standard of fitness of the notes in circulation has not been raised. The programs for 1927 and 1928 include the printing necessary to replace all unfit notes and each year to add to the Treasurer's reserve of completed notes approximately one month's normal requirements.

The currency board has continued as an effective control over supply and distribution. A complete check of the situation is now made each month and printing and distribution directed in accordance with the known requirements.

A restudy of paper currency designs made necessary initially through mechanical difficulties arising at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in the execution of the new designs adopted in September, 1923, as applied to Federal reserve notes, has been extended to include many other matters in connection with the production of currency with a view to improving the wearing qualities of the notes, and if possible reducing the cost. On August 20, 1925, a committee was appointed with the fiscal Assistant Secretary in charge, with the best qualified experts in the Treasury as members, and with experts from the Bureau of Efficiency and the Bureau of Standards as associate members. This committee was charged with the considera-

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tion of every phase of design and of all matters having any relation thereto. The studies of this committee have not been finished and conclusions have not yet been presented for my consideration. A report of the committee's work accordingly will not be made at this time.

For some time past the Bureau of Efficiency and the Bureau of Standards have been cooperating with the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and the contractor for distinctive paper, with a view to improving the wearing qualities of the notes in circulation. The particular investigations are very technical and involve the character of the paper, resizing, and finish. Extensive laboratory experiments and tests have been conducted. Subsequently the laboratory experiments have been transferred to a production basis at the paper mill and at the bureau. These investigations are very largely in association with the committee on design and are not yet completed. However, due to the improvements as a result of the investigations, and to the established reserve in the bureau and the partially established reserve in the Treasurer's office and the Federal reserve banks—the reserves permitting ageing of the product—the life of the notes in circulation has been considerably lengthened. Before the War one-dollar notes remained in circulation approximately one year and subsequently the life of these notes was reduced to about six months. Now their life has been increased to between 9 and 10 months, and it is confidently believed this span will be further increased.

The problem of currency supply is largely a problem of one-dollar bills, for more than 80 per cent of the total printing of United States currency is of this denomination. During the past year included in total deliveries of 176,242,000 sheets of United States currency to the Treasurer of the United States were 144,000,000 sheets (or 576,000,000 bills) of the one-dollar denomination. The supply of this denomination was adequate in 1926 for payment purposes for the first time in many years. At the same time a good start was made on building up very necessary reserve stocks with the Treasurer and the Federal reserve banks. Currency transactions as between the public and the Treasury are handled almost entirely through Federal reserve banks acting as distributing and redemption agents for the Treasury. The volume of business may be appreciated from the statement following showing transactions in one-dollar bills at the Federal reserve banks during the fiscal years 1925 and 1926.

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	1925	1926
Balance at beginning of year	$ 40,065,000	65,964,000
Received from circulation	925,057,000	975,500,000
New notes received from Treasury	501,782,000	517,150,000
Fit notes received from other Federal reserve banks	11,200,000	32,830,000
Increase in balance of unassorted notes on hand during year	4,758,000	3,722,000
Total	1,482,862,000	1,595,166,000
Paid into circulation	931,982,000	986,453,000
Unfit sent to Treasury	473,716,000	501,773,000
Fit notes to other Federal reserve banks	11,200,000	31,832,000
Balance at end of year	65,964,000	75,108,000
Total	1,482,862,000	1,595,166,000

Gold

Since gold is the basis of our currency and large amounts of silver are used in the coinage of standard silver dollars and subsidiary silver coins, the prevalence of the gold standard and the international position of both gold and silver are of practical importance in connection with our currency, and are treated in the following sections.

Since the World War placed a large number of European countries on a paper currency basis and added to America's holdings a third of the world's store of gold, the supply, production, possession, and movement of gold have assumed even greater than their usual importance.

The event of greatest world significance relating to gold during the past year has been the increase in the number of countries whose currencies are based on gold. The movement back to gold, begun in Europe as early as 1922, continued by Sweden, Germany, and certain other European countries in 1924, and definitely established in the spring of 1925, when Great Britain, the Netherlands, the Dutch East Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa announced the reestablishment of gold as the basis of their monetary systems, has been augmented in the last year by the addition of Canada, Switzerland, Finland, Hungary, Chile, and more recently Belgium, to the list of countries maintaining some form of gold standard.

The return to gold by a large part of the world records the improvement in the international economic and financial situation the stability of which is the necessary basis for the growth of our foreign trade and the expansion of our industry. Stabilization by Belgium is looked upon as the initial step in a movement which will put the remaining countries of the Latin Monetary Union on a gold basis. If the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance are adopted so that India, one of the greatest oriental countries, is also included in the group of gold nations, a broadening of commercial and industrial opportunities and increased prosperity for India and the world as a whole should result.

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In the following table an attempt has been made to indicate, as completely and currently as the information is available to the Treasury, the status of the currencies of the several countries with reference to gold. The Treasury, however, does not vouch for the absolute accuracy of the data presented.

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Gold status of gold-par currencies

Country	Date legally or practically effective of most significant change	New or old gold unit or par	Convertibility of notes (in actual operation)	Free export of gold	Free import of gold	Obligation or practice of purchasing gold at fixed rate	Free coinage of gold	Gold circulation
United States	Jan. 1, 1879	Old	Gold	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes.
Sweden	Apr. 1, 1924	Old	Gold	Yes	No	No	No	No.
Great Britain	Apr. 28, 1925	Old	Gold bullion in 400-ounce amounts.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Only for Bank of England.	No.
Australia	Apr. 28, 1925	Old	Gold	If bank reserve does not fall below level of Jan. 1, 1925.	Yes			No.
New Zealand	Apr. 28, 1925	Old	Inconvertible until Jan. 10, 1927.	By license liberally granted.	Yes			No.
Netherlands	Apr. 28, 1925	Old	Gold	If rate is above gold point.	Yes	Bank buys at rate slightly below par..		Yes.
Dutch East Indies	Apr. 28, 1925	Old	Gold	If rate is above gold point.	Yes			Yes.
South Africa	June 1, 1925	Old	Gold	Yes	Yes			Yes.
Switzerland	May, 1925	Old	Not convertible	Yes	Yes			Yes.
Finland	Jan. 1, 1926	New	Gold or gold exchange at option of bank.	Yes	Yes	No	No	No.
Canada	July 1, 1926	Old	Gold	Yes	Yes			
Nicaragua	1915	Old	Gold exchange in amounts of not less than 5,000 cordoba.					No.
Salvador	Jan. 15, 1920	New	United States gold coin	Yes	Yes		No mint	Yes.
Mexico		New	Gold, but notes negligible in amount and silver at a discount.	No	Yes		Yes	Yes.
Colombia	July 23, 1923	New	Gold [1]	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes.
Venezuela		Old	Gold	Yes	Yes		No mint	Yes.
Chile	Jan. 11, 1926	New	Gold or gold exchange at option of the bank.	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes.
Guatemala	July 6, 1926	New	Gold or gold exchange at option of the bank.	Yes	Yes		No mint	
Cuba		New	No notes. United States paper circulates.	Yes	Yes		No mint	Cuban and United States.
Costa Rica	March, 1924	New	Part of notes convertible in gold exchange. [2]	Yes	Yes		No mint	
Belgium	Oct. 25, 1926	New	Not convertible [3]					No
Austria	1922	New	Not convertible [3]					No.

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Germany	1923–24	New	Not convertible [3]					No.
Hungary	1925	New	Not convertible [3]					No.
Czechoslovakia	1925	Tentative new	Not convertible [4]					No.
Russia	1923–24	New	Not convertible [3]					No.
Latvia	1922	New	Not convertible [3]					No.
Lithuania	1924	New	Not convertible [3]					No.
Danzig	1925	New	Not convertible [5]					No.

[1] A certain amount of inconvertible paper still outstanding but legally required to be retired by government dividends on bank stock. Circulates at par with convertible notes.
[2] Inconvertible paper much larger in amount than convertible, but circulates at par and is being retired. Reform not considered complete.
[3] Convertibility into gold or gold exchange is contemplated by laws already enacted, but the operation of the provision has been postponed. Currencies, however, have been naintained at a fixed ratio with gold, either by legal requirement or voluntary action, accomplished usually through foreign exchange operations and control.
[4] Bank has been instructed to maintain currency within fixed limits in relation to gold. Reform not yet complete.
[5] Stabilized on the English pound through foreign exchange operations. Convertibility into sterling exchange contemplated by law.

NOTE.—Where spaces are not filled in, information is not available.

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The most striking fact relating to the gold situation in the United States in the past year is the reversal of the gold export movement which began in December, 1924, and continued definitely through June, 1925. In the fiscal year 1926 gold has again flowed into the United States.

The import movement of 1926, however, has been slight compared with the similar movement of 1920 to 1924. After the gold export impulse which followed the lifting of our gold embargo in June, 1919, had spent itself, gold flowed into the country in a continuous stream for more than four years, amounting in all to about $1,700,000,000. In December, 1924, however, we began to feel that long-predicted demand for gold from Europe for purposes of monetary reconstruction and stabilization, and during the following seven months about $180,000,000 in gold was exported from the United States. At that time it was the general belief that a considerable part of the billions of gold which had flowed to us during the war and postwar period would probably return to those countries from whence it had come and where it was apparently needed as a basis for a return to gold. Instead of net exports, however, the year 1926 brought to the United States net imports of $97,000,000. The following table gives the imports and exports of gold for the fiscal years 1920 to 1926:

Gold imports and exports of the United States for the fiscal years 1920 to 1926

Fiscal year	Gold imports	Gold exports	Net imports	Net exports
1920	$150,540,200	$466,420,606		$315,880,406
1921	638,559,805	133,537,902	$505,021,903	
1922	468,318,273	27,345,282	440,972,991	
1923	284,089,550	49,021,975	235,067,575	
1924	417,025,638	10,206,941	406,818,697	
1925	134,145,136	248,729,698		114,584,562
1926	210,726,485	113,438,459	97,288,026	
1927 (July 1 to Nov. 1, 1926)	179,349,361	100,743,771	78,605,590	

The import movement started in July, 1925, and while September and November, 1925, and April and May, 1926, showed net exports, net imports appeared in the remaining months amounting in March, 1926, to $39,000,000. The inward movement continued in July and October; August and September, however, have shown net exports, the former being the largest net export in any month since the beginning of the fiscal year. Net figures for each month beginning with July, 1925, are shown below:

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Net gold imports and exports of the United States, by months, July, 1925, to October, 1926

	Net imports	Net exports
1925		
July	$5,787,660	
August	2,726,046	
September		$2,656,149
October	22,701,459	
November		13,903,956
December	1,248,277	
1926		
January	16,264,332	
February	21,564,281	
March	39,188,012	
April		4,768,232
May		6,408,262
June	15,544,558	
July	14,750,518	
August		17,764,423
September		7,147,555
October	7,328,862	

Before the World War shipments of gold occurred in response to fluctuations in the exchange rates of different currencies, to changes in the comparative levels of money rates in the different money markets, or took place in the settlement of international balances. The large movement of gold to the United States in the postwar period, 1920 to 1924, however, instead of settling irreducible international balances, represented largely straight payments for goods purchased in the United States; in other words, gold was shipped as any other export commodity.

During the past year, however, with the return of England and other countries to a gold basis, exchange fluctuations and money rates have once more become important factors affecting the movement of gold. The following table shows gold imports and exports by countries for the fiscal year 1926:

Gold imports and exports of the United States, by countries, fiscal year 1926

Countries	Gold imports	Gold exports	Net imports	Net exports
Canada	$95,838,438	$67,735,050	$28,103,388	
United Kingdom	44,502,454		44,502,454	
Chile	16,067,502		16,067,502	
Japan	15,000,666	60,000	14,940,666	
Mexico	14,147,968	8,672,105	5,475,863	
France	6,195,641	18,488	6,177,153	
Australia	4,877,516		4,877,516	
Peru	2,606,894		2,608,894	
Dutch East Indies	1,889,036	1,551,260	337,776	
Colombia	1,523,753	2,007,889		$484,136
Costa Rica	1,253,438	14,486	1,238,952	
Ecuador	1,078,726	9,927	1,068,799	
Venezuela	636,849	2,300,000		1,663,151
Hongkong	480,000	8,489,421		8,009,421
Argentina	6,021	2,316,640		2,310,619
Germany	650	3,158,126		3,157,476
British Malaya	160	8,600,763		8,600,603
Salvador		2,850,040		2,850,040
British India		2,851,152		2,851,152
China		1,453,666		1,453,666
All other	4,620,773	1,349,446	3,271,327	
Total	210,726,485	113,438,459	97,288,026	

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The large import from England occurring mainly in October, 1925, was due to changes in relative exchange and money rates in London and New York. The position of Canadian exchange brought almost one-third of our net imports during the year. Other shipments represent payments of various kinds. Gold from Mexico, especially large in June, July, and September, came in discharge of foreign debts and other obligations abroad. The gold received from France built up her balance in this country to meet an interest payment due by the French Government on her debt to the United States Government.

The gold export movement of 1925 was largely connected with the reform and stabilization of foreign currencies. The effect of currency conditions on the gold movement in 1926, though not predominating, can still be traced. Gold from Chile came as reserve for the new central bank organized as a part of that country's currency reform program. Shipments from the Japanese Government from October to February were for the purpose of improving the exchange situation of the yen. The large export of gold to Germany in August, September, and October represents gold previously listed in the Reichsbank statement as "gold held in foreign banks," the total item amounting to about 260,000,000 marks before the Reichsbank began to withdraw its New York holdings. This is what is known as "earmarked" gold, a term applied to dollar credits acquired in this country by foreign banks which are converted into gold and held in trust here for such banks. The title to this gold is actually vested in the foreign bank. Although still physically present in this country and included in statistics of our gold stock, this gold can not form the basis of credit here; consequently the withdrawal of gold for earmarking has the same effect upon credit conditions as the withdrawal for export; vice versa, the actual export of earmarked gold is without effect creditwise.

Our gold exports to India in the fiscal year 1926 have amounted to less than $3,000,000, while in the fiscal year 1925 the United States exported $67,000,000 in gold to that country. In the calendar year 1925 India absorbed about $200,000,000, more than one-half of the world's gold production, about $60,000,000 of which was supplied to her by the United States. Since 1900, when India began her rapid absorption of gold, she has taken $1,508,910,000 of the world's gold. The disappearance of the gold sovereign from circulation means that this immense absorption of gold by India has gone practically entirely into the arts and hoarding, since the gold reserve held in India is negligible in amount. One object of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance is to secure for India a currency system of such stability and obvious safety as to bring these hoardings from their hiding places and through bank deposit and investment add them to the world's credit bases.

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While the commission recommends for India a currency system based on gold, it does not recommend a gold circulation. In their return to gold the nations have not aimed at a return to a gold currency. Great Britain has avoided the reintroduction of gold circulation; in fact, with the exception of certain South and Central American countries where gold has been in circulation for some time, the only important countries which now have a gold circulation are the United States, Switzerland, the Netherlands, and the Union of South Africa; in the United States and certain of the South and Central American countries gold circulates rather in theory than in practice, while the circulations in Switzerland and the Netherlands seem to be of an experimental nature and tend to return to the issuing banks.

When gold is not placed in circulation it would appear that large amounts of the metal are not necessary to the maintenance of gold parity, especially where credits in gold countries are held. The following table shows the gold reserves, the foreign credits (balances abroad, bills of exchange, foreign currencies, and foreign government securities), and note liabilities of the principal European central banks at the close of June, 1925, and June, 1926, as they appear in the published statements of these banks. Note liabilities are converted at current rates of exchange, as are foreign credits, except where shown in gold. The gold reserve, of course, is converted at par.

Gold reserves, foreign credits, and note liabilities of principal European central banks, last statements of June, 1925 and 1926

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

Country	Gold reserves, 1925 [1]	Gold reserves, 1926 [1]	Net foreign credits,[2] 1926 [3]	Gold reserves and net foreign credits, 1926
Austria	1,597	2,622	83,537	86,159
Belgium	52,551	52,856	[1] 5,833	58,689
Bulgaria	7,853	8,190	2,220	10,411
Czechoslovakia	30,513	27,232	38,022	65,254
Denmark	56,131	56,051	14,232	70,283
Finland	8,354	8,326	23,835	32,161
France	[4] 710,696	[4] 711,126	[1] 113,910	[4] 825,036
Germany	252,901	355,450	[5] 77,341	432,791
Great Britain	764,935	725,089	----------	725,089
Greece	8,688	14,096	17,020	31,116
Hungary	8,865	21,188	18,801	39,989
Italy	218,403	219,180	20,597	239,777
Netherlands	183,040	171,457	79,736	251,193
Norway	39,457	39,457	17,829	57,285
Poland	23,193	25,906	886	26,883
Portugal	9,268	10,438	[6] 2,106	12,589
Rumania	[7] 26,020	[7] 49,022	([8])	----------
Russia	87,013	75,554	26,863	102,418
Spain	489,565	491,238	5,158	496,395
Sweden	62,915	61,223	43,376	104,599
Switzerland	96,174	80,941	2,771	83,712

[1] Converted at par.
[2] Balance abroad, bills of exchange, foreign currencies, and foreign government securities.
[3] Converted at current rates when not otherwise specified.
[4] Excluding gold held by Bank of England.
[5] Held as cover for notes; additional foreign assets held but not shown separately for this date.
[6] Foreign government securities. Bank statement shows in addition about $18.6 million in foreign exchange, but this seems to be largely deposited as security for advances to the government.
[7] Excluding gold transferred to Russia.
[8] The actual gold value of foreign assets is not known.

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Gold reserves, foreign credits, and note liabilities of principal European central banks, last statement of June, 1925 and 1926—Continued

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

Country	Note liabilities, 1925 [3]	Note liabilities, 1926 [3]	Per cent of gold reserves to note liabilities, 1925	Per cent of gold reserves to note liabilities, 1926	Per cent of gold reserves and net foreign credits to note liabilities, 1926
Austria	116,345	117,744	1.4	2.23	73.17
Belgium	340,533	234,132	15.4	22.58	25.07
Bulgaria	30,391	25,779	25.8	31.77	40.38
Czechoslovakia	205,820	213,834	14.8	12.73	30.51
Denmark	94,405	106,262	59.5	52.75	66.14
Finland	32,431	32,714	25.8	25.45	98.30
France	1,999,506	1,466,467	35.5	48.49	56.26
Germany	[9] 1,030,534	[9] 1,034,343	24.5	34.36	41.84
Great Britain	[10] 2,126,967	[10] 1,847,058	36.0	33.26	39.26
Greece	86,861	55,489	10.0	25.40	56.08
Hungary	64,398	69,396	13.8	30.53	57.62
Italy	[11] 740,287	[11] 737,985	29.5	29.70	32.49
Netherlands	356,136	325,148	51.4	52.73	77.25
Norway	69,227	75,285	56.9	52.41	76.09
Poland	96,513	41,441	24.0	62.73	64.87
Portugal	83,377	94,385	11.1	11.11	----------
Rumania	89,387	100,157	29.1	48.95	----------
Russia	316,450	373,582	27.5	20.22	27.42
Spain	629,279	698,762	77.8	70.30	71.04
Sweden	140,128	125,779	44.9	48.67	83.16
Switzerland	161,972	154,954	59.4	52.24	54.02

[3] Converted at current rates when not otherwise specified.
[9] Includes Reichsbank and Rentenbank notes.
[10] Includes notes in currency notes account.
[11] Includes three banks of issue and government.

The gold holdings of European banks as a whole have increased only slightly over the holdings of a year ago. Germany, however, has added over $100,000,000 to her gold reserve. Hungary has more than doubled the amount of her gold for the completion of her currency reform, and Austria has increased hers in the same cause. The National Bank of Rumania holds contracts with the chief gold-mining enterprises in Rumania for the sale of their entire output to the bank. The gold holdings of Greece and Bulgaria also materially increased. In the Netherlands and Switzerland some of the reserve has gone into circulation. Great Britain's holdings fell somewhat with her return to the gold standard. Gold was also lost by Russia and Czechoslovakia.

Decrease in the gold reserve has resulted in a lower gold reserve ratio to note circulation except in the Netherlands where notes also decreased, producing a slight improvement in the reserve ratio. Slight decreases in that ratio occurred in Denmark, due to an increase in note liabilities, and in Norway because of improvement in the exchange position. All other countries in the above table showed improvement in their gold reserve ratios. When holdings of foreign credits, most of which are against gold currency countries and can be used to secure gold, are added to the gold holdings, no reserve ratio in the above table is below 25 per cent, and more than half are above 50 per cent.

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In the present status of our international balance sheet the only means in the final analysis by which Europe can secure gold from us is through new loans. The fundamental reason for our gold imports, of course, is that payments running to the United States from foreign countries are very much larger than payments running from the United States to foreign countries. The merchandise balance is constantly in our favor, as are also interest payments to us on past investments abroad. Such investments were estimated at the end of 1925 at about $10,500,000,000, which included the following amounts of new capital invested in foreign securities for years since 1922:

New capital invested in the United States in foreign securities, 1922 to 1925 (par values)

Calendar year	Amount	Calendar year	Amount
1922	$694,000,000	1925	$1,031,000,000
1923	377,000,000	1926 (9 months)	788,000,000
1924	878,000,000		

Our main debit items of tourists' and charitable expenditures, immigrant remittances, and ocean freight payments are not capable of absorbing this favorable balance from trade and interest. Loans to Europe are not only the natural means of balancing international accounts at present but will assist in that rehabilitation of Europe so desirable for the growth and expansion of our foreign trade.

The world's gold production figures for the calendar year 1925 show a slight increase. The total production stood at $394,000,000, as compared with $393,500,000 in 1924 and $470,000,000 in 1915, the peak of production. The increase over the preceding year is only slight in spite of a new high record for Canadian production, further revival on the part of the Russian industry, and some increase in the Transvaal output. Canadian production has increased from about $19,000,000 in 1921, the first year in which postwar production attained the pre-war peak, to $36,000,000 in 1925. The total production of Russia and Siberia was $29,000,000 in 1914; the war and the revolution, however, gradually brought the gold mines to a standstill and in 1921 the output was only about $900,000. In recent years a recovery has been made, and in 1925, with a production of $22,000,000, Russia is supplying almost 75 per cent of her pre-war output. Production in the United States declined slightly, being $49,860,200 in 1925. The United States, however, after South Africa, is the largest gold-producing country in the world.

Gold used in the arts in the United States in the calendar year 1925 was estimated at $65,953,870, of which $36,161,849 was new metal. Gold reclaimed from the arts during the same period was about $29,792,021.

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The monetary stock of gold held by the United States reached its highest point in the history of this country on December 1, 1924, when it amounted to $4,570,000,000. It again reached the $4,500,000,000 mark on July 1, 1926. Gold imports during the fiscal year 1926, together with our own production, increased our total stock by $114,000,000. On November 1, 1926, our gold stock amounted to $4,491,000,000. Since 1923 the gold stock in this country has equaled about one-half of the visible stock of gold in the world. Our present stock is 2.4 times as great as it was in 1913.

The gold holdings of the Federal reserve banks decreased during the first half of the fiscal year, but during the last half of the year a sufficient part of our import flowed to these banks to place their holdings above the figure of July, 1925. Their proportionate holdings of the total gold stock is slightly lower than at the close of the fiscal year 1925.

The following table shows the monetary stock of gold in the United States on the 1st of July of each year from 1913 to 1924, inclusive, and on the first of each month from July 1, 1925, to November 1, 1926, together with the gold holdings of the Federal reserve banks on or about the same dates:

Stock of monetary gold in the United States and total gold holdings of Federal reserve banks, 1913 to 1926

Date	Stock in United States (in millions of dollars)	Per cent of amount in 1913	Holdings of Federal reserve banks (in millions of dollars)	Ratio of gold held by Federal reserve banks to total
				Per cent
July, 1913	1,871	100	----------	----------
July, 1914	1,891	101	----------	----------
July, 1915	1,986	106	329	16.57
July, 1916	2,450	131	543	22.16
July, 1917	3,019	161	[1] 1,237	40.97
July, 1918	3,076	164	[1] 1,928	62.68
July, 1919	3,113	166	2,148	69.00
July, 1920	2,709	145	[1] 1,854	68.44
July, 1921	3,298	176	2,468	74.83
July, 1922	3,785	202	3,021	79.82
July, 1923	4,050	216	3,095	76.42
July, 1924	4,491	240	3,128	69.65
July, 1925	4,386	234	2,790	63.61
August, 1925	4,391	235	2,783	63.38
September, 1925	4,400	235	2,767	62.89
October, 1925	4,399	235	2,760	62.74
November, 1925	4,442	237	2,783	62.65
December, 1925	4,426	237	2,743	61.97
January, 1926	4,409	236	2,704	61.33
February, 1926	4,415	236	2,792	63.24
March, 1926	4,445	238	2,765	62.20
April, 1926	4,495	240	2,767	61.56
May, 1926	4,497	240	2,797	62.19
June, 1926	4,494	240	2,797	62.24
July, 1926	4,500	241	2,835	63.00
August, 1926	4,519	242	2,851	63.09
September, 1926	4,511	241	2,828	62.69
October, 1926	4,499	240	2,807	62.39
November, 1926	4,491	240	2,807	62.50

[1] Excluding gold held abroad, which is not included in the monetary stock in the United States.

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Gold and gold certificates in circulation and the proportion of the gold circulation to total circulation has increased but slightly during the past year. In March, 1922, the Treasury and the Federal reserve banks inaugurated the policy of paying out gold certificates with other forms of money in the ordinary course of business, and since that date to November 1, 1926, gold certificates in circulation have increased by about $675,000,000. At present about 30 per cent of the total money in circulation in the country consists of gold coin and gold certificates; about 22 per cent is gold certificates alone. The following table shows the total money in circulation and the amount of gold coin and gold certificates in circulation outside the Treasury and the Federal reserve banks on July 1, 1922, and subsequent dates:

Total gold and total money in circulation in the United States, by quarters, 1922 to 1926

Month	Gold coin in circulation	Gold certificates in circulation	Total gold in circulation	Total money in circulation	Ratio of gold coin and certificates to total money in circulation
July 1, 1922	$415,937,553	$173,342,199	$589,279,752	$4,374,015,037	13.5
Oct. 1, 1922	412,894,448	214,956,729	627,851,177	4,520,895,293	13.9
Jan. 1, 1923	429,192,179	302,743,899	731,936,078	4,732,898,991	15.5
Apr. 1, 1923	410,102,015	319,068,349	729,170,364	4,655,675,790	15.7
July 1, 1923	404,181,003	386,456,089	790,637,092	4,729,378,516	16.7
Oct. 1, 1923	397,980,664	465,279,009	863,259,673	4,849,921,139	17.8
Jan. 1, 1924	415,319,417	582,029,209	997,348,626	4,951,085,383	20.1
Apr. 1, 1924	408,061,873	687,252,519	1,095,314,392	4,812,861,042	22.8
July 1, 1924	395,746,934	801,380,819	1,197,127,753	4,754,772,754	25.2
Oct. 1, 1924	427,969,721	898,165,509	1,326,135,230	4,806,366,540	27.6
Jan. 1, 1925	458,206,331	970,564,239	1,428,770,570	4,992,930,842	28.6
Apr. 1, 1925	469,447,591	914,968,019	1,384,415,610	4,776,167,142	29.0
July 1, 1925	423,860,506	1,004,823,302	1,428,683,808	4,736,464,237	30.2
Oct. 1, 1925	413,973,095	1,050,056,659	1,464,029,754	4,827,005,324	30.3
Jan. 1, 1926	424,037,335	1,114,330,649	1,538,367,984	5,008,120,908	30.7
Apr. 1, 1926	450,787,416	1,089,002,939	1,539,790,355	4,805,884,836	32.0
July 1, 1926	445,068,360	1,057,364,119	1,502,432,479	4,834,710,681	31.1
Oct. 1, 1926	422,052,228	1,100,919,789	1,522,972,017	4,906,198,326	31.0
Nov. 1, 1926	407,456,265	1,101,452,799	1,508,909,064	4,933,169,057	30.6

The coinage of gold during the last year has decreased by about 70 per cent from the coinage of the preceding fiscal year. The amount of gold coin in the Treasury decreased from $615,000,000 in July, 1925, to $580,000,000 in November, 1926. Gold coin held in the Treasury above the legal requirement that at least one-third of the gold held against gold certificates in circulation be in the form of gold coin, was less on November 1, 1926, than the amount so held on July 1, 1925, by about $65,000,000.

Silver

Purchases of silver by the Government during the fiscal year 1926 amounted to about 5,000,000 fine ounces, costing about $3,500,000. Deliveries of silver purchased under the terms of the act of April 23,

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1918, were completed in October, 1924, but about 11,400,000 silver dollars were coined during the past year under the terms of this act, leaving silver sufficient for the coinage of 6,500,000 dollars. About 55,000,000 subsidiary silver coins were executed during the year.

The New York market price of silver was sustained very near the level of 1925 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926. The average price for the year of $0.68317 per ounce varied very little from the average price of $0.68813 for the fiscal year 1925. The range varied somewhat from that of 1925, the highest price being $0.731875 on September 5, 1925, and the lowest $0.633025 on April 22, 1926, as compared with $0.66125 and $0.72375 in the fiscal year 1925. Influences operating favorably on the price of silver in the late summer were the demand from China and purchases by the United States Treasury for subsidiary coinage The high point of silver prices in September was followed by an almost steady downward drift to the low point of April 22. Some reaction in price occurred in the late spring and early summer, but by October 19, 1926, the price of silver had dropped to $0.515 in New York, the lowest point in eleven years.

Much concern has been evidenced in the possible effect upon silver of the adoption of the plan of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance. While the plan of the Royal Commission leaves undisturbed the place of the silver rupee in the circulation of India, no more silver for coinage will be required at present. However, India's consumption of silver for coinage purposes in recent years has been very small as compared with her total net imports of the metal. For 1923 and 1924 the figures are:

	1923 Fine ounces	1924 Fine ounces
Total net imports of silver	92, 825, 822	86, 523, 908
Consumption of silver for coinage purposes	2, 279, 994	911, 715
Percentage of imports used for coinage	2. 5	1. 1

India's demand for silver would seem to depend more on the general prosperity of the country and a favorable trade balance than on the currency situation. India's trade position has been definitely and increasingly favorable in the last few years, due largely to good crops resulting from successively good monsoons. At least a normal monsoon this fall seems assured at the present writing.

Exports of silver from the United States to India in the fiscal year 1926 were less than those for 1925, the amounts being, respectively, $42,794,176 and $54,803,754.

India and China have for many years, of course, been the large absorbers of silver. In the calendar year 1925 the two countries ab-

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sorbed more than 70 per cent of the world's silver production. The total net imports of silver into China during 1925 were more than twice those of 1924. Influences affecting the Chinese demand for silver during the past fiscal year, however, have been very diverse. Active warfare in China caused hoarding and at the same time a demand for silver coin to pay troops, both tending to increase the demand for silver. On the other hand, disturbed conditions tended to the accumulation of silver stocks in the foreign banks of the treaty ports for security, a condition which was aggravated by the boycott of British and Japanese goods. Shipments of silver from China to London resulted, an event which had not occurred for many years. This had a depressing effect on the price of silver and indicated that the import of silver to China had exceeded that country's power of absorption. The United States exported $43,742,077 in silver to China in the fiscal year 1926 as compared with $23,022,808 in 1925. A more settled condition in China would seem to promise a more stable silver demand.

The world's silver production in the calendar year 1925 increased over that for 1924 but was not quite up to the 1923 production. Silver production for each of the last three years, however, has been higher than in any previous year of the world's history. American silver production in 1925 exceeded the 1924 production by $2,089,050, being $45,911,864.

In addition to her own production, the United States received silver imports amounting in all to $69,400,686, coming almost entirely from Mexico, Peru, Canada, and Chile, in the order named.

The following table shows the world's production of silver, the proportion thereof absorbed by India and China, together with the average price of the metal in New York:

World production of silver and net imports into India and China, 1916 to 1925

[In millions of fine ounces]

Calendar year	World production of silver	Total net imports into India and China	Percentage of world production absorbed by India and China	Average price of silver in New York
1916	180.8	72.4	40	$0.67
1917	186.1	83.5	45	.84
1918	203.2	208.8	103	.98
1919	179.8	235.0	131	1.12
1920	173.3	115.5	67	1.02
1921	171.3	90.9	53	.63
1922	209.8	116.3	55	.68
1923	246.0	173.9	71	.65
1924	239.5	117.9	49	.67
1925	245.1	175.2	71	.69

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FUNDS ADMINISTERED BY THE TREASURY

Adjusted service certificate fund

Investments for the account of the adjusted service certificate fund were made during the fiscal year 1926 in special issues of Treasury notes and certificates of indebtedness bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, in accordance with the procedure outlined in the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year 1925. The investments made January 1, 1925, were $100,000,000 face amount of the adjusted service series obligations of which $4,600,000 were redeemed to June 30, 1925, to provide funds for authorized payments to that date.

In the fiscal year 1926 the investments in similar obligations aggregated $123,500,000 face amount. The funds available for this purpose were appropriations of $50,000,000 and $70,000,000 available January 1 and March 5, 1926, respectively, and $3,500,000 available January 1, 1926, from interest on investments paid on that date. Redemptions aggregating $15,000,000 face amount were made to provide funds for authorized payments; $38,200,000 face amount of the one-year certificates of indebtedness held in the investment account of the fund matured January 1, 1926, and after redemption the proceeds of the principal amount were invested in like obligations maturing January 1, 1927.

When funds are required for authorized payments by the Veterans' Bureau, approved requisitions are made on the Treasury for advances to the disbursing clerk on accountable warrants in the same manner as with other advances from appropriations expended through disbursing clerks of the several departments and establishments. The Treasury then redeems a sufficient face amount of the obligations to honor the requisitions and deposits the principal amount and accrued interest to the credit of the appropriation account of the fund and the total is simultaneously advanced to the disbursing clerk. Under that procedure the fund receives the full benefit from the investments.

A statement of the condition of the fund as of June 30, 1926, is as follows:

Adjusted service certificate fund as of June 30, 1926

FUND ACCOUNT

Appropriations:	
Jan. 1, 1925	$100, 000, 000. 00
Jan. 1, 1926	50, 000, 000. 00
Mar. 5, 1926	70, 000, 000. 00
Interest on investments	3, 876, 975. 34
	223, 876, 975. 34

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Checks issued by Veterans' Bureau against credits from the fund and paid by the Treasurer of the United States		$19, 587, 982. 61
Balance in fund June 30, 1926		204, 288, 992. 73

FUND ASSETS

Investments:		
4 per cent Treasury notes—		
Dated Jan. 1, 1925, maturing Jan. 1, 1930	$50, 000, 000	
Dated Jan. 1, 1926, maturing Jan. 1, 1931	53, 500, 000	
Dated Mar. 5, 1926, maturing Jan. 1, 1931	70, 000, 000	
4 per cent one-year Treasury certificates—		
Net issues $50, 000, 000		
Redemptions to June 30, 1926 19, 600, 000		
	30, 400, 000	
Net investments		203, 900, 000. 00
Balance to credit of disbursing officer of Veterans' Bureau (includes outstanding checks)		388, 992. 73
Total fund assets		204, 288, 992. 73

District of Columbia teachers' retirement fund

Investments for account of the District of Columbia teachers' retirement fund are made by the Treasurer of the United States as and when funds are available upon reports received from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Purchases during the fiscal year 1926 were made as follows: $48,750 face amount second Liberty loan 4¼ per cent bonds at a principal cost of $49,039.45, and $241,100 face amount of Federal farm loan 4½ per cent bonds at a principal cost of $246,701.68. The securities held in the investment account June 30, 1926, and their principal cost are as follows:

	Face amount	Principal cost
First Liberty loan 4¼ per cent bonds	$26, 850	$27, 529. 64
Second Liberty loan 4¼ per cent bonds	202, 150	203, 954. 62
Third Liberty loan 4¼ per cent bonds	165, 450	157, 611. 47
Fourth Liberty loan 4¼ per cent bonds	735, 750	704, 371. 27
Treasury 4¼ per cent bonds, 1947-1952	10, 000	10, 000. 00
Federal farm loan 4½ per cent bonds	288, 840	295, 754. 53
Total	1, 429, 040	1, 399, 221. 53

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The following statement shows the transactions under the combined appropriated and trust fund accounts during the fiscal year 1926, and includes cumulative figures from date of the approval of the act, January 15, 1920, to June 30, 1926:

	Fiscal year 1926	Jan. 15, 1920, to June 30, 1926
Unexpended balance, June 30, 1925	$52,792.89	
Credits:		
Deductions from salaries	263,919.72	$1,410,128.04
Interest earned on investments	49,471.88	155,900.00
Appropriations made by Congress [1]	60,807.86	268,429.47
Total	426,992.35	1,834,457.51
Charges:		
Annuities, refunds, etc	94,632.45	397,656.44
Investments, principal cost	[2] 295,741.13	[3] 1,399,221.53
Accrued interest on investments	1,295.74	[4] 2,256.51
Unexpended balance, June 30, 1926 [5]	35,323.03	35,323.03
Total	426,992.35	1,834,457.51

[1] Exclusive of amounts carried to surplus fund.
[2] Face amount $289,850.
[3] Face amount $1,429,040.
[4] Repayable in 1927.
[5] Exclusive of unexpended balances in hands of District of Columbia disbursing officer, but includes $7.73 unexpended balance of funds advanced to Treasurer for investment.

United States Government life insurance fund

The Secretary of the Treasury is required to invest in interest-bearing obligations of the United States or in bonds of the Federal land banks all moneys received in payment of premiums on converted insurance in excess of reserve requirements and authorized payments, pursuant to the provisions of section 18 of the act approved December 24, 1919, as amended March 4, 1923. Investments are made as and when funds are available, upon advice received from the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau. During the fiscal year 4½ per cent Federal farm loan bonds were purchased for the fund aggregating $37,350,000 face amount, at a principal cost of $37,846,769.40. These purchases were made pursuant to an arrangement between the fiscal agent of the Federal land banks, the director of the bureau, and the Treasury. All securities purchased for this account are registered in the name of the Secretary of the Treasury for account of the United States Government life insurance fund. The obligations of the United States in the fund are held in safe-keeping by the Division of Loans and Currency of the Treasury Department, and the Federal farm loan bonds are held by the Treasurer of the United States. Monthly reports are made by the Treasury to the Veterans' Bureau of all securities in the fund and the principal cost thereof, and periodic verifications of the security holdings are made through reports rendered to the director by the safekeeping offices

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above mentioned. The securities held in the fund on June 30, 1926, were as follows:

	Par value	Principal cost
First Liberty loan converted 4¼ per cent bonds	$6,639,900	$6,316,209.21
Second Liberty loan converted 4¼ per cent bonds	18,089,300	16,247,357.00
Fourth Liberty loan 4¼ per cent bonds	42,661,550	39,495,573.60
4¼ per cent Treasury bonds	49,173,200	49,201,905.28
	116,563,950	111,261,045.09
4½ per cent Federal farm loan bonds	69,200,000	69,742,644.40
Total	185,763,950	181,003,689.49

Civil service retirement and disability fund

Under provisions of the amendment of July 3, 1926, to the act approved May 22, 1920, establishing the civil service retirement and disability fund, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto by the Comptroller General of the United States, it was necessary to make certain changes in the accounting procedure beginning July 1, 1926.

Under the former procedure, expenditures for salary, pay, or compensation of persons entitled to the benefits of the act were exhibited in the official reports at 97½ per cent of the appropriations therefor and the remainder appeared as (1) authorized payments of annuities, refunds, etc., under the act, and (2) expenditures on account of investments of funds not required for payments indicated in (1) above. Under the new procedure, expenditures for salary, pay, or compensation from applicable appropriations are exhibited at 100 per cent, and deductions of 3½ per cent from salary, pay, or compensation are paid by checks of disbursing officers making salary payments, which are sent to the disbursing clerk, Bureau of Pensions, who subsequently deposits them with the Treasurer of the United States for credit of the civil service retirement and disability fund.

Section 11 of the act as amended authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to invest from time to time in interest-bearing securities of the United States or Federal farm loan bonds such portions of the civil service retirement and disability fund as in his judgment may not be immediately required for the payment of annuities, refunds, allowances, etc., and that the income derived from such investments shall constitute a part of such fund for the purpose of paying such annuities, etc.

Where, under the provisions of section 12 of the act as amended, gross or net returns are made of funds previously contributed by employees, accrued interest is required to be included therein, computed at the rate of 4 per cent per annum compounded on June 30 of each fiscal year.

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The same considerations as to savings and simplified procedure are accordingly now applicable to investments made by the Treasury for account of the fund as are indicated in connection with investments for account of the adjusted service certificate fund appearing in the article in the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year 1925, page 118.

The following procedure, therefore, was prescribed, effective July 1, 1926:

(1) Investments for account of the fund will be made in special issues of Government obligations bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum payable on June 30 in each fiscal year, or on earlier redemption, as follows: Certificates of indebtedness, civil service retirement fund series; Treasury notes, civil service retirement fund series. Such obligations will be issued in denominations of $100,000 or multiples thereof, and at par as of dates of issue.

(2) The Treasurer of the United States will act as disbursing officer for the investments in the same general manner as at present, making payments therefor from approved advances from the fund upon accountable warrants. The Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits will be responsible for the investments from available funds and the Commissioner of the Public Debt for issuance of the securities and safe-keeping thereof in the same general manner as is done with the adjusted service certificate fund. Credits to meet monthly requisitions of the disbursing clerk of the Bureau of Pensions for authorized payments will be provided from current deductions and through redemptions of the special issues, after such deductions or the proceeds of the redemptions have been covered into the Treasury to the credit of the fund.

During the fiscal year 1926, $2,050,000, face amount of Treasury notes, series A–1926, were redeemed at maturity, March 15, 1926. The investments during the year aggregated $11,335,700, face amount, of which $8,000,000 was in second Liberty loan 4¼ per cent bonds and $3,335,700 in fourth Liberty loan 4¼ per cent bonds. The net investments during the year aggregated $9,285,700, face amount, purchased at a principal cost of $9,472,154.96. The interest on investments amounted to $2,204,513.36, and from August 1, 1920, the effective date of the retirement act, to June 30, 1926, the earnings amounted to $7,350,317.47.

The following statement shows the securities held in the fund as of June 30, 1926:

	Par value	Principal cost
Second Liberty loan 4¼ per cent bonds	$30,500,000	$30,656,870.50
Fourth Liberty loan 4¼ per cent bonds	23,524,050	23,217,656.54
Total	54,024,050	53,874,527.04

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The receipts and expenditures on account of the fund for the fiscal year 1926 and cumulative totals to June 30, 1926, are as follows:

	Fiscal year 1926	Aug. 1, 1920, to June 30, 1926
Unexpended balance June 30, 1925	[1] $1,487,116.89	
Credits:		
On account of 2½ per cent deductions from basic compensation of employees subject to the civil service retirement act [2]	17,871,530.80	$91,584,071.63
Receipts—		
Interest on profits on investments	2,204,513.36	7,350,317.47
All other	97,647.70	334,934.78
Total	21,660,808.75	99,269,323.88
Charges:		
On account of refunds to employees, annuities, etc	10,275,000.00	44,823,885.72
On account of investments at cost [1]	[3] 10,872,854.96	[4] 53,874,527.04
Accrued interest on investments (net) paid	[5] 57,111.94	845.39
Unexpended balance June 30, 1926	570,065.73	570,065.73
Total	21,660,808.75	99,269,323.88

[1] This amount includes $1,407,868.33, representing $1,400,700 principal cost and $7,168.33 accrued interest on $1,380,000, face amount, of second Liberty loan 4¼ per cent bonds purchased on June 29, 1925, but not cleared through the records in time for inclusion in the investment figures for the fiscal year 1925.
[2] Act of July 3, 1926, vol. 44, p. 910, sec. 10, increases amount of deductions to 3½ per cent, effective July 1, 1926.
[3] Face amount, $10,665,700.
[4] Face amount, $54,024,050.
[5] Excess credits, deduct.

Foreign service retirement and disability fund

The foreign service retirement and disability fund, established by section 18 of the act of May 24, 1924 (vol. 43, p. 144), was credited during the fiscal year 1926 with the sum of $160,743.25, including $7,589.86 earnings on investments. The fund was charged with $63,946.25 on account of annuities, and so forth, and $100,033.44 on account of investments, leaving an unexpended balance on June 30, 1926, of $304.77. The administration of the fund is vested in the Secretary of State, but the Secretary of the Treasury is required to make investments from time to time of such portion of the fund as may not be required for authorized payments and to credit the fund with the income. Part of the investments for 1926 were made in short-term obligations during a period when the funds were not required for immediate disbursement. Such part of the fund estimated not to be required for use during the fiscal year was invested in longer-term securities. During the fiscal year 1926, $1,500 face amount of Treasury certificates of indebtedness, series TS–1925, held in the fund on June 30, 1925, matured and were redeemed. Investments during the year and remaining in the fund June 30, 1926, were as follows: $74,600 face amount of second Liberty loan 4¼ per cent bonds purchased at a principal cost of $75,532.50, and $26,000 face amount of 3¾ per cent Treasury certificates of indebtedness, series TD–1926, purchased at par.

With the exception of the 3¾ per cent Treasury certificates of indebtedness, series TD–1926, all of the securities in the investment

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account on June 30, 1926, are registered in the name of the Secretary of the Treasury in trust for account of the fund, and are held in safe-keeping by the Division of Loans and Currency of the Treasury Department. The total interest and profits earned and collected on investments made to June 30, 1926, are $9,797.69.

The following statement shows the securities held in the fund as of June 30, 1926:

	Face amount	Principal cost
Second Liberty loan converted 4¼ per cent bonds	$74,600.00	$75,532.50
Fourth Liberty loan 4¼ per cent bonds	79,150.00	81,069.85
3¾ per cent Treasury certificates of indebtedness, series TD-1926	26,000.00	26,000.00
Total	179,750.00	182,602.35

The transactions in the fund for the fiscal year 1926 and cumulative figures to June 30, 1926, are as follows:

	Fiscal year 1926	May 24, 1924, to June 30, 1926
Unexpended balance June 30, 1925	$3,541.21	
Credits:		
On account of 5 per cent deductions from basic compensation of employees subject to foreign service retirement act	152,207.30	$294,382.30
Receipts—		
Interest and profits on investments	7,589.86	9,797.69
All other	946.09	2,673.38
Total	164,284.46	306,853.37
Charges:		
On account of refunds to employees, annuities, etc	63,946.25	123,946.25
On account of investments at cost	[1] 100,033.44	[2] 182,602.35
Unexpended balance June 30, 1926	304.77	304.77
Total	164,284.46	306,853.37

[1] Face amount $99,100. [2] Face amount, $179,750.

Library of Congress trust fund

Under provisions of the act approved March 3, 1925, the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board consists of the Secretary of the Treasury, the chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, the Librarian of Congress, and two persons appointed by the President. The act authorizes the board to accept, receive, hold, and administer such gifts or bequests of personal property for the benefit of, or in connection with, the library, its collections, or its service as may be approved by the board and by the Joint Committee on the Library. The moneys or securities given or bequeathed to the board are required to be receipted for by the Secretary of the Treasury, who is authorized to invest, reinvest, or retain investments, as the board may determine.

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As indicated in the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year 1925, the first donation was made by Mr. James B. Wilbur, of Manchester, Vt., and consisted of 1,000 shares 7 per cent preferred capital stock of the Public Service Co. of Northern Illinois. The donor reserved the right to receive six-sevenths of the income during his lifetime, the remaining one-seventh to be credited to the fund account of the board until such time as he might forego a larger part or all of the income.

During the fiscal year 1926 a donation of $10,000 par value of bonds was made by Mr. R. R. Bowker, of New York City, subject to the condition that six-sevenths of the income therefrom be paid to him during his lifetime, or to his wife during her lifetime should she survive him, the remaining one-seventh to be credited to the fund. These securities consisted of $5,000 face amount first mortgage 5 per cent gold bonds of the Detroit Edison Co., due January 1, 1933; $2,000 face amount 7 per cent gold bonds of the German external loan, due October 15, 1949; $2,000 face amount 6½ per cent gold sinking-fund bonds of the Imperial Japanese Government external loan of 1924, due February 1, 1954; and $1,000 face amount 7 per cent sinking-fund bonds of the Austrian Government guaranteed loan of 1923, due June 1, 1943.

All of the above-described securities are held by the Treasurer of the United States, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, for account of the board. The earnings credited to the fund during the fiscal year 1926 amounted to $774.29, which is the total received to June 30, 1926.

OTHER FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Federal farm loan system

Federal land banks.—During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, the Federal land banks closed 36,803 loans, amounting in the aggregate to $125,253,591. Net earnings for the same period amounted to $8,596,543.62, a portion of which was used to increase reserve accounts from $7,544,700 to $8,467,500. The net amount of outstanding mortgage loans made by Federal land banks aggregated, as of June 30, 1926, $1,043,954,725.03. The amount of farm loan bonds, issued by Federal land banks, outstanding as of June 30, 1926, was $1,029,375,635.

A notable achievement in this period was the reduction in the loan rate from 5½ per cent, which obtained in all the banks of the system, to 5 per cent in five of the banks and to 5¼ per cent in one other. This was made possible both because of the favorable terms on which farm loan bonds were being sold and because of the volume of business

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now on the banks' books, enabling them to operate on narrower margins of profit.

The Treasury originally subscribed practically all the capital stock in the Federal land banks. The law provides that this capital is to be retired out of the proceeds of stock subscriptions by national farm loan associations. On June 30, 1926, Government capital had been reduced to $1,180,440. All Government capital has been retired in seven banks.

The national farm loan associations, subsidiary organizations through which Federal land bank loans are made, increased in number during the fiscal year from 4,652 to 4,664. The combined capital stock in all Federal land banks on June 30, 1926, amounted to $55,816,545, of which $54,066,950 is owned by national farm loan associations, and the remainder, with the exception of $569,155, is owned by the Federal Government.

Joint-stock land banks.—During the fiscal year two joint-stock land banks were chartered and four banks were liquidated. At the end of the fiscal year there were 57 joint-stock land banks in actual operation in all the States of the Union except the New England States, Delaware, Florida, New Mexico, and Montana.

Loans amounting to $133,187,999 were made by joint-stock land banks during the year to 21,220 borrowers.

The combined capital stock of all joint-stock land banks on June 30, 1926, was $43,494,020; reserve, $4,637,239.50; surplus and undivided profits, $6,876,014.81. The net amount of outstanding mortgage loans made by joint-stock land banks aggregated, as of June 30, 1926, $600,149,835.63. The amount of farm loan bonds issued by joint-stock land banks outstanding as of June 30, 1926, was $571,476,800.

Federal intermediate credit banks.—The 12 Federal intermediate credit banks authorized by the agricultural credits act of 1923 have been in actual operation practically three years. Each bank has a paid-in capital of $2,000,000, with a call upon the Treasury for an additional $3,000,000.

The following statement indicates the volume of their business and the extent of their service:

Direct original advances to cooperative marketing associations from the beginning of operations to June 30, 1926, aggregated $149,160,099.65. In addition, renewal notes equaled $108,643,976.32. Total loans, therefore, amounted to $257,804,075.97. Of this sum $224,488,164.96 has been repaid, leaving outstanding at the close of the fiscal year $33,315,911.01. These advances were distributed by commodities, as follows:

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Tobacco	$52, 239, 909. 50
Cotton	58, 281, 163. 06
Raisins	12, 600, 000. 00
Wheat	10, 138, 075. 26
Wool	3, 850, 145. 49
Prunes	1, 900, 000. 00
Canned fruit and vegetables	6, 630, 837. 09
Peanuts	565, 530. 00
Rice	1, 914, 731. 65
Broom corn	335, 447. 60
Redtop seed	95, 800. 00
Olive oil	51, 960. 00
Coffee	406, 500. 00
Hay	75, 000. 00
Grimm alfalfa seed	75, 000. 00
Total	149, 160, 099. 65

Original rediscounts aggregated $90,409,465.35 and renewals $43,987,367.04 additional, or a total of $134,396,832.39. Repayments have been made in the sum of $91,262,725, leaving outstanding at the close of the fiscal year $43,134,107.39. The agencies through which these rediscounts were made are classified as follows:

Agricultural credit corporations	$62, 453, 694. 09
National banks	196, 215. 02
State banks	2, 853, 393. 11
Livestock loan companies	24, 376, 484. 71
Savings banks and trust companies	529, 678. 42
Total	90, 409, 465. 35

The Federal intermediate credit banks paid into the United States Treasury, as provided in section 206, paragraph (b) of the agricultural credits act of 1923, 50 per cent of the net earnings of said banks for the calendar year ending December 31, 1925, or $508,589.86. On June 30, 1926, the surplus, reserve, and undivided profits accounts aggregated $2,088,618.32.

It is estimated that approximately 90,561 farmers have been served through the rediscount of their individual notes and 882,129 served as members of cooperative marketing associations. The interest rate on direct loans to cooperative marketing associations continued at 4½ per cent until early in November, when, due to the condition of the debenture market, it was increased to 5 per cent. Again, on June 15, 1926, it was reduced to 4½ per cent. The rate on rediscounts was 5 per cent throughout the period covered by this report.

General.—While the operations of the farm loan system have, generally speaking, proceeded in a satisfactory manner, there appear to be many opportunities for substantial improvement in both the administrative and operating functions of the system. Some of these improve-

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ments may be accomplished through revision of regulations, readjustments of personnel, or standardizing of procedure. The remainder, and unquestionably the more important, may be achieved only by amendment of the farm loan act.

With respect to those defects which may be remedied without legislation, the Treasury has already taken steps to apply corrective measures.

As an example of what has been accomplished along these lines, reference may be made to the revision of the regulations of the Farm Loan Board. In October, 1925, attention was drawn to the fact that some of the joint-stock land banks had evidenced an inclination to interpret the regulations of the Farm Loan Board in such manner as to enable them, by certain bookkeeping devices, to pay dividends which, when viewed from a conservative standpoint, might be deemed excessive. It is appreciated that under the act, which permits a joint-stock land bank to sell its bonds to the extent of fifteen times its capital, the business of the bank may be extended and satisfactory service rendered the public only if the capital stock of the bank may be increased as may be found necessary. Sound banking principles demand, however, that dividends to investors in joint-stock land bank stocks should be paid at a rate that can be maintained, and that wide fluctuations should be avoided in the market values of the stock.

As soon as the Treasury was advised of the situation as above set forth, an examination was directed to be made of certain of the banks of the system. As a result of this examination it developed that the regulations of the Farm Loan Board were not sufficiently comprehensive to enforce the adoption of standardized methods of accounting and banking practice by the joint-stock land banks. To remedy this condition, revised regulations were prepared and promulgated in June, 1926. While there continue to be many apparent opportunities for the further strengthening of these regulations, it is felt that the recent revision will prove an adequate remedy for at least some of the former defects in management.

Among the other improvements attained in the administration of the system is the reinforcement of the bureau's examining facilities. Due, in all probability, to the rapid growth of the system, the Federal Farm Loan Bureau has fallen considerably in arrears in the examination of the banks of the system. An investigation was directed to be made of this situation, as a result of which there has been formed in the bureau an examining division, headed by a chief examiner, with three assistant chief examiners and a force of examiners and reviewing appraisers sufficient to conduct examinations of the banks of the system, as required by the farm loan act. This division, in addition, will assist the banks in standardizing methods of accounting and banking practice and of preparing reports of condition.

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The Treasury will continue to study the operations of the system and will from time to time make such other improvements as are shown to be necessary.

There are, however, several fundamental weaknesses in the organic law. This is not intended, and should not be construed, as a criticism of the framers of the original act, for the defects in question could be ascertained only through several years of actual operation and could not have possibly been foreseen at the time the law was enacted. It is not possible at this time to set forth in full the particular provisions which experience has demonstrated to be faulty. In brief, they pertain to the administrative powers vested in the board and to the control exercised by the Treasury over the operations of the system. A careful analysis is being made of the situations which have arisen in the past and which may be avoided in the future only through revision of the organic act. As a result of such analysis appropriate recommendations will be made to Congress.

The system has fully demonstrated its capacity for providing valuable service to the farmer. Bonds of the system, offered to the investing public, are entirely sound and their popularity is continually increasing. It is earnestly believed that with the passage by Congress of the necessary remedial amendments to the act, and with the continued introduction of improved methods of administration, the system will in the future be able substantially to surpass the very creditable record attained during the 10 years of its existence.

Federal reserve banks as fiscal agents of the United States

In considering the Federal reserve banks as fiscal agents of the United States a brief sketch of some of the outstanding incidents leading up to their designation is in order.

Prior to the establishment of the Treasury Department in 1789, the Government finances had been handled by boards or commissions, appointed by the Continental Congress. This policy was due to the reaction against centralized control arising in the Colonies through the appointment of colonial governors by the King of England; and the antipathy toward a centralized Treasury system continued on this account for some time, despite the fact the commission plan had proved most unsatisfactory.

The fiscal history of the United States from 1789 to 1916 may be said to consist of a number of experiments in an attempt to liberate the revenue of the Government to the use of the country as a whole, provide means of transferring currency to those points where it was most needed, and to develop through the banking system of the country a means of financing the Government's requirements.

The First Bank of the United States was chartered in 1791; and although its charter made no specific provision for the deposit of

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Government funds, Secretary Hamilton felt that it was his duty to use the bank as a fiscal agent and pointed out that the Government would derive the following advantages:

(1) The bank would render the Federal Government special aid in a sudden emergency, such as might arise through war.

(2) The bank would assist in collecting and handling taxes and other revenue accruing to the Government.

(3) The bank would assist in making payments on foreign debts.

(4) The bank would assist in meeting the interest payments on the public debt.

It may be said that during its life the bank carried out all of these provisions in a manner at least more satisfactory than theretofore. Funds were transferred with a saving to the Treasury Department through its foreign-exchange operations it assisted in making remittances on the foreign debt, and it advanced loans to the Government to an extent that proved a handicap to the bank itself.

Prior to the closing of the First Bank of the United States there was considerable growth of State bank organizations, and to these Secretary Gallatin transferred many of the Government fiscal agency functions when he realized that the First Bank would not be rechartered. The State banks with inadequate capital attempted to fill the gap left by the closing of the Bank of the United States, and this additional financial burden, together with financing the War of 1812, caused a large number of these banks to fail. Speculation and note inflation depreciated their issues in some cases to 50 per cent below par, causing a suspension of specie payment and a breakdown in the ability of the Treasury to transfer its funds, causing great inconvenience and loss.

This condition led Secretary Dallas in 1815 to recommend the establishment of a national bank to strengthen the State banks, restore the currency to a specie basis, and give public confidence. The plan met with considerable opposition in Congress and it was not until 1816 that the Second Bank of the United States was chartered.

The First Bank of the United States was organized principally to extend public and private credit, and there was no special provision for the keeping of public funds, but the act organizing the Second Bank specifically authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit Government funds "in places in which the said bank and branches thereof may be established." The Government funds were not at once transferred to the Second Bank, owing to the inability of a large number of the State banks to resume specie payment; and the effort to collect them proved a difficult and thankless task and caused considerable friction.

Under its charter the Second Bank paid no interest on Government deposits but performed a certain number of banking functions free of

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charge. These consisted, as in the First Bank, of offering the necessary facilities for transferring public funds from place to place within the United States, and distributing the funds in payment of the public creditors without charging commissions or claiming allowance on account of difference of exchange. These two functions were performed in a satisfactory manner and at a saving to the Treasury. Moreover, during its life the Second Bank made loans to the Government and rendered timely aid in meeting pension claims payments and paying both installments of principal and interest on the public debt.

Opposition led by President Jackson prevented the renewal of the charter of the Second Bank, and it ceased functioning as a national institution in March, 1836, and the Government again relied upon State banks as depositaries, of which by 1836 there were slightly more than 700 chartered and doing business.

The year 1837 brought with it a panic, suspension of specie payment upon the part of the banks, and the usual inconvenience and loss to the Government due to the unavailability of public deposits or payment only in depreciated State bank notes.

From the founding of the Treasury Department to 1846 the public debt bore a very close relationship to the public deposits and the banks. During a large part of the period covered by the first two banks of the United States, the Government leaned very heavily upon them in its financial operations, and although they performed their fiscal duties in a fairly efficient manner, they were abandoned for reasons either of jealousy or politics in favor of the State banks. The latter, with their undercapitalization and unregulated organization, fell down under the burden. As a result public sentiment demanded a complete separation of public finances from all banks in general.

In 1846, after several years of vacillation and discussion, Congress finally passed a bill establishing the Independent Treasury. The act provided for four Assistant Treasurers and for a like number of subtreasuries, to be located at New York, Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis. These officers were "required to keep safely, without loaning, using, depositing in banks, or exchanging for other funds than as allowed by this act, all public money collected by them." In other words, the fiscal duties of holding public money on deposit and transferring it from point to point, heretofore performed by the banks, were to be performed by these new independent branches of the Treasury Department.

From 1846 until the outbreak of the Civil War, the Treasury Department continued to keep the public money out of banks. The financing of the Mexican War was relatively easy, as it was of short duration and such loans as the Government made were well sub-

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scribed. The country itself was entering a period of prosperity and the only problem the Treasury had was the use to be made of its surplus funds. In 1853 this became a matter of considerable moment and was met by purchases of silver bullion. When this did not ease the stringency the Secretary of the Treasury purchased Government bonds in the open market, forcing them to a high premium. Receipts from customs duties continued to increase faster than Government expenditures, thus piling up a large surplus in the subtreasuries; and again in 1857 the Secretary of the Treasury entered the market as purchaser of bonds, but the aid was poorly timed and had the double effect of encouraging speculation and so reduced the Treasury surplus that assistance could not be rendered when most needed during the actual financial crisis of that year.

The advent of the Civil War at once proved the inadequacy of the Independent Treasury system to meet unaided a great emergency. Practically the first step of Secretary Chase's financial program was to ask the banks for a loan of $50,000,000. This was followed two years later by a complete break away from the independent idea through the establishing of the national-bank system and the designation of these banks as depositaries of public funds.

One of the great disadvantages of the Independent Treasury and one which existed until its abolishment was its inability to supply business with sufficient note circulation when needed, and to contract the circulation when speculation reached a danger point. From 1870 to 1893 was a time of considerable prosperity in the United States. Government receipts exceeded expenditures almost continually, thus piling up a Treasury surplus just at the time that business needed currency in circulation. On at least three different occasions during this period the Secretary of the Treasury entered the bond market and purchased Government bonds with the intention of relieving the monetary stringency. As Government bonds were used by the national banks to secure their note circulation, the purchase and retirement of any appreciable amount of bonds by the Government had the tendency to reduce the national-bank note circulation by an equal amount, thus defeating the purpose of the purchase. Another expedient put into practice about 1880 to relieve the money market was the depositing of public moneys in private banks. This policy once reinaugurated was continued, but it was not until 1890 that the Secretary of the Treasury made a serious effort to force a wide distribution. This he did by allowing national banks accepting Government deposits to secure them by pledging other securities than Government bonds. Under this practice the growth of national-bank depositaries increased quite rapidly, and by 1907 there was a distribution of deposits among about 1,400 banks throughout the country. While this method of relieving the money

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market produced some beneficial results, it placed too great a responsibility upon the Secretary of the Treasury to decide in what sections of the country deposits were most needed, and the further responsibility of choosing banks that had satisfactory managements and would not use the Government funds for speculative purposes.

It may be said of the Independent Treasury system that it had the advantages of safety and of inspiring public confidence which the early banks had lost. On the other hand, it was not capable of keeping pace with the growth of business in the United States and had far outlived its usefulness at the time the Federal reserve system was inaugurated in November, 1914.

In order to give the Federal reserve banks full opportunity to become properly organized, the Secretary of the Treasury did not appoint them as fiscal agents of the Government until January 1, 1916, and they did not take over all of the duties of the subtreasury system until the latter was abolished by act of Congress approved May, 1920.

Space will not permit a description of the many ramifications of the Federal reserve act, the composition of the Federal Reserve Board, and the organization of the 12 banks, nor of the development of the system since its inception to meet the trying times of the war and the inflation that ensued. Suffice it to say that the Government received the greatest cooperation from the Federal reserve system and its member banks and other banking institutions in all the intricate financial operations made necessary by the war and its aftermath. These operations proceeded smoothly and on a scale never before conceived, and at all times the Federal reserve system guided its policy that it might coordinate with the requirements of the Government on the one hand and care for the expanded requirements of business on the other. It is conceded by all students of finance that the system made possible this Government's full participation in the war, and after its termination brought the country back to something approaching normal in a comparatively short time, with a minimum of radical readjustment and in a manner that would have been impossible under any of the former fiscal agency systems.

With the exception of certain depositary functions performed by national and State banks, and which will be described hereinafter, the Federal reserve banks to-day are the sole fiscal agents of the United States Government. In commenting on their many duties, first mention may be made of Government receipts. The Federal tax legislation provides that payments of income taxes may be made quarterly on the 15th day of March, June, September, and December. These payments are forwarded by the taxpayers to the collector of internal revenue of the locality, and by that collector in turn forwarded to the Federal reserve bank of the district. Upon the receipt

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of these moneys the bank credits them to the account of and advises the Treasurer of the United States. Besides the quarterly income tax payments, the Federal reserve banks are in receipt of various day-to-day payments, such as miscellaneous taxes and the receipts from general national-bank depositaries of excess funds deposited by collectors of customs and other Federal collecting agencies.

A word of description should now be given of the three classes of depositaries other than the Federal reserve banks which receive and hold public money.

The policy of the Treasury Department is to establish general national-bank depositaries only at points where there is a necessity to meet the requirements of Government officers for cash for pay-roll or other expenditures, or to receive deposits of cash from depositors of public moneys, and only where there is no Federal reserve bank or branch located in the same city. These general depositaries are given a fixed balance which they may retain on deposit, and all moneys received in excess of this amount must immediately be sent to the Federal reserve bank of the district.

Limited depositaries may be designated among national banks, at such points as are required, to receive, up to specified maximum amounts, deposits made by United States courts and their officers and by postmasters for credit to their official checking accounts with such depositaries.

Both of the above classes of national-bank depositaries must qualify, before receiving any public deposit, by pledging as collateral certain authorized securities. These securities are held for the depositary bank by the Treasurer of the United States.

The third class, and the one receiving by far the largest deposits, is known as the special depositary, carrying a "war loan" account. Any incorporated bank or trust company desiring to participate in deposits of public moneys arising from the sale of bonds, Treasury notes, or Treasury certificates of indebtedness may make application for designation as such depositary to the Federal reserve bank of its district, and qualify by the pledging of certain authorized securities with the Federal reserve bank to secure such account.

New offerings of public debt securities are, before their issue, announced to the Federal reserve banks, which in turn notify banking institutions and others in their districts as to the terms of the issue. Beginning with the day of the offering, the Federal reserve banks receive subscriptions and daily advise the Treasury of the total received. The Treasury fixes a time for the closing of subscriptions and after final reports are received notifies the Federal reserve banks of the basis on which to allot the securities to subscribers.

Payments for subscriptions to public debt offerings are made in the form of exchanges of maturing issues or in cash by nonmember

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banks or others; by exchanges of maturing issues, cash, or checks on their reserve account when made by member banks; or in case the bank making the subscription is a special depositary having a "war loan" account, by a credit to that account in favor of the Federa reserve bank of its district as fiscal agent of the United States, which account, as has already been mentioned, is secured by the pledging of authorized securities with the Federal reserve bank of the district.

Too great emphasis can not be placed on the importance of the special depositary system. Since the new issues of securities are offered on tax-payment dates, if the subscribing banks were required to make payment therefor in cash, such payment, together with the heavy withdrawals by depositors for the purpose of meeting quarterly installment of taxes, would create a serious financial disturbance unless prompt redeposit of the funds was made in the same localities from which drawn. Under the existing system, whereby the subscribing bank is permitted to make payment for the securities by credit in its "war loan" account, the full amount of the subscription is for the time being retained by the bank. Withdrawals are subsequently made as the Government has need for funds, but such withdrawals are gradual, covering a period of several months following the deposit, with the result that there is complete avoidance of the shock which would be inevitable if these subscriptions, in the first instance, were required to be paid in cash on the date on which the securities were issued.

Besides merely assisting the Treasury Department in originally offering a loan to the public, the Federal reserve system has enabled the Treasury to adopt a system by which short-term securities once purchased can easily be traded in and a broad market assured. For instance, if a citizen in Kansas City desires to sell a certain short-term Government security, his purchaser may be some trust company in New York. In order to make delivery it is not necessary to forward the security to New York; it is merely delivered to the Federal reserve bank in Kansas City, which wires the Treasury in Washington for authority for the New York Federal Reserve Bank to make delivery from its "denominational exchange stock" to the New York purchaser. This is done, and the Treasury Department credits New York's stock account and debits that of Kansas City. This service insures the quickest sort of delivery and makes an even market for short-term Government securities over the entire country.

The Federal reserve system also pays Government securities and coupons upon presentation at maturity. This transaction is completed by merely paying cash or crediting the reserve account of the presenting bank, if the latter is a member bank, and debiting the account of the Treasurer of the United States. Besides paying

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Government securities at maturity, the Federal reserve bank acts as agent for the Treasury Department in purchasing Government securities for the account of Government trust funds or for retirement. This is completed in exactly the same manner as when securities are paid at maturity, except, in the case of purchase for a trust fund, that fund is debited through the account of the Treasurer of the United States.

Perhaps the most important duty of the Federal reserve system, so far as it affects the average citizen, is its function as depositary of public money. As United States currency becomes available in the cash the Treasurer of the United States ships new currency to the Federal reserve banks in such amounts and denominations as will provide an equitable proportion among all the banks of the system. The receiving bank at once credits the account of the Treasurer of the United States as a transfer of funds.

As the currency in circulation becomes worn and unfit for further use it comes in to member and nonmember banks of the system, which banks present it to the Federal reserve bank of their district in exchange for new and fit currency or for credit to their reserve or correspondents' accounts. The Federal reserve bank then sorts and counts its receipts of unfit United States money, cancels it by punching holes and cutting it in halves longitudinally, and forwards the upper half to the Commissioner of the Public Debt and the lower half to the Treasurer of the United States for accounting, and at the same time debits the account of the Treasurer of the United States as a transfer of funds.

The Federal reserve system's function of issuing its own notes to supply the wants of commerce and industry and to augment the supply of United States currency at times of business expansion is well understood and will be only commented on here. Suffice it to say that this ability to issue currency based on sound and extremely liquid security has added to the currency structure of the United States an elasticity never known prior to the establishment of the Federal reserve system.

The account of the Treasurer of the United States with the Federal reserve banks has been mentioned in connection with the public debt and the transfer of funds. These, however, are a small portion of the business, at least in volume, that passes through it. Checks are drawn by the Treasurer of the United States directly against his account in settlement of what are known as "preaudit" claims, or ones that have already been audited by the Comptroller General of the United States. This represents about 10 per cent of the total. The balance of the checks are drawn by Government disbursing officers against credits established through advances from appropriations

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by law and placed to their credit on the books of the Comptroller General of the United States.

Government checks after issue follow the course of most checks in commercial business and are ultimately deposited in some bank. The bank then presents them to the Federal reserve bank of its district for payment or for credit in its "reserve account," and the Federal reserve bank in turn debits the account of the Treasurer of the United States.

The constant debiting of the Treasurer's account in due course depletes it to such an extent that it has to be built up, and this process brings us back to the income-tax receipts, the sale of securities, and the special depositary with a "war loan" account.

Prior to each quarterly tax-payment date the Treasury Department estimates the amount of taxes it expects to receive, its probable expenditures until the next tax date, and the amount of short-term securities maturing. The difference between the total of the expenditures plus the amount of securities maturing and the income tax and other receipts and the balance on hand determines the amount of new securities that must be offered.

As has been described, upon the sale of the new securities banks which hold the designation of special depositaries do not make immediate remittance for their subscriptions in cash, but make payment by credit in their "war loan" accounts, and it is to these accounts that the Treasury Department turns when it wishes to build up the Treasurer's depleted balances with the Federal reserve banks. By this method public moneys, instead of being tied up in subtreasuries, as they were under the old system or being redeposited more or less arbitrarily in national banks throughout the country, as was later the practice, to meet estimated demands for currency, are now left in the hands of the banks from which in the first instance the money came, and thus continue to be available to supply the needs of business. Moreover, as the banks pay the Treasury Department 2 per cent interest on the average balance in their "war loan" accounts, the Government has an interest earning which under the independent subtreasury system was lost.

Prior to the war the Treasurer kept balances with the national banks, subtreasuries, and the Federal reserve banks, amounting on an average to about $100,000,000. Under the present system of reduction of all depositaries to only the essential ones the Treasury, with a total annual Government expenditure of about $3,600,000,000, is able to operate with an average working balance of $36,000,000, or 1 per cent of its annual budget of expenditures. At times just before a tax-payment date, when it is known that sufficient cash will be coming into the Federal reserve banks within a few days, it would be unwise to call cash which is earning interest from the special deposi-

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taries to build up the account of the Treasurer of the United States. At these times all balances with the Federal reserve banks are deposited in one account with one bank and the excess of receipts or expenditures of all the banks are cleared daily through this one account until money commences coming in from tax receipts and the strain is over. At such times the Treasurer's balances in the Federal reserve banks will run down as low as five or six million dollars.

The foregoing outlines the more important of the fiscal agency operations of the Federal reserve system. Its advantages over the old subtreasuries, even in the short 12 years of its existence, are so numerous that there are scarcely any grounds for comparison. However, the following facts are so outstanding that they deserve special mention:

The Federal reserve system (1) avoids accumulation of idle balances of public moneys; (2) provides an elastic currency; (3) permits the Government to earn interest on balances of public money deposited with special depositaries; (4) avoids disturbance of money and security markets by the balancing of current income and outgo; (5) enables the Government to operate on a smaller working balance.

Depositaries of Government funds

Experience has demonstrated the fact that the orderly and economical transaction of the Government's fiscal business requires the maintenance of deposits of Government funds with banks at all points where the receipts or disbursements of the Government are sufficiently large to justify such action. Accordingly, deposits of Government funds are maintained with Federal reserve banks and their branches, special depositaries, foreign depositaries, national-bank depositaries, and depositaries in the insular possessions of the United States. Comparative statements, showing the number of these depositaries by classes and the Government deposits held by them on the basis of Treasury statements, revised, at the end of the fiscal years 1925 and 1926, are shown in the abstract of the report of the division of deposits, on page 411 of this report.

Such deposits, in general, serve a threefold purpose: First, through the utilization of the facilities afforded by the Federal reserve system and the banking institutions in this country and abroad, the essential fiscal business of the Government is handled without unnecessary delay; second, this system of deposits provides the best possible means of safeguarding the public funds; and third, prevents any unnecessary financial disturbance during the quarterly income-tax payment periods and upon the sale of Government securities. Furthermore, the maintenance of fixed deposits with national-bank depositaries and demand deposits with special depositaries for re-

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plenishment of the working cash balance of the Treasury with the Federal reserve banks at and when required enables the Treasury to derive a considerable revenue from the interest paid upon such deposits. In recent years the policy of the Treasury with respect to Government deposits has been directed to the establishment of a system based strictly upon business principles. This policy has resulted in very material economies by the elimination of all idle or unnecessary Government deposits. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, the total of all Government deposits with banks was substantially the same as in the preceding fiscal year, and, so long as the Government's business continues upon its present basis, it is not believed that there can be any further material curtailment of such deposits.

The bulk of the Government's fiscal business is now transacted through the Federal reserve banks and their branches. The Government accounts therewith are very active, and the balances from day to day are subject to broad fluctuation. Supplementing the Federal reserve banks and branches, the Treasury maintains deposits with general national-bank depositaries and with depositaries in the insular possessions of the United States and in foreign countries to the number of approximately 325. Deposits to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States with these depositaries are fixed in direct proportion to the amount and character of the essential business of the Government transacted, and the balances are adjusted from time to time as conditions change. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, such deposits averaged about $7,000,000, and substantially the same average maintained during the preceding fiscal year. With these depositaries and limited national-bank depositaries, other Government officers, such as postmasters and officials of the United States District Court, also maintain official checking accounts to facilitate local disbursements. Deposits of that character during the past fiscal year averaged about $19,000,000, as against an average of $21,500,000 during the fiscal year 1925. This reduction was largely due to the transfer of a considerable number of postmasters' accounts from national-bank depositaries to the books of the Treasurer of the United States.

With special depositaries of public moneys is maintained the greater part of the Government's deposits. Such deposits result from the subscription of incorporated banks and trust companies, which hold designation as special depositaries, to offerings of bonds, Treasury notes, or Treasury certificates of indebtedness, for which payment is made by crediting the Treasurer of the United States in a war loan account on the books of the depositaries. These deposits are in the nature of a reserve fund and are withdrawn by the Treasury through the Federal reserve banks as needed to meet

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current expenditures in the interim between quarterly tax-payment periods.

Adjustments affecting the various classes of depositaries are set forth in the abstract of the report of the division of deposits on pages 410 to 413 of this report.

The interest received on Government deposits, exclusive of deposits with special depositaries of public moneys, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, totaled $517,313.83. The total amount from this source received from June 1, 1913, when this requirement became effective, to June 30, 1926, was $18,410,380.25. The interest received on deposits with special depositaries during the fiscal year 1926 was $3,922,066.76, and the total amount received from April 24, 1917, to June 30, 1926, was $69,433,735.62. Statements showing the revenue derived from interest on Government deposits by fiscal years and, in the case of special depositaries, by Federal reserve districts, are attached as Tables 14 and 15, page 488 of this report.

Customs

The statement in the last annual report that valuable results would be accomplished with the use of forfeited automobiles in connection with the enforcement of the customs laws, as provided by the act of March 3, 1925, has been fully justified by the experience of the past fiscal year. This will appear from the fact that with the operation of an average of 131 automobiles during the year, 866 seizures were made, consisting of liquors valued at $195,156; alcohol valued at $17,642; 499 automobiles valued at $201,284; 42 boats valued at $22,680, seized when landing their cargoes; and other commodities valued at $16,321. In connection with these seizures fines were imposed amounting to $22,495, bringing the to ta value to the Government, exclusive of liquors, to $280,422.

These patrol automobiles covered 1,301,065 miles and consumed 134,287 gallons of gasoline during the year. The cost of acquiring these machines was $5,552, and the total cost of maintenance and operation was $82,471.

Notwithstanding the severe strain under which the patrol automobiles are operated, the department has been able to reduce the average cost of maintenance and operation to $0.0634 per mile and the average cost per annum per machine to $672. The average cost on January 31, 1926, was $0.07 per mile and $1,007 per annum per machine. The reduction in cost has been effected by establishing repair shops at certain points where the number of automobiles in operation makes this economically possible; by the purchasing of parts and accessories in quantity; and by the prompt replacement of automobiles beyond economical repair and operation with more serviceable machines, the unserviceable automobiles being sold as

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surplus property in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the act of March 3, 1925.

The values of the seizures made by the patrols operating forfeited automobiles and boats make their operation desirable even from the standpoint of direct financial returns. Their greatest benefit, however, lies in the more strict enforcement of the law and the moral and preventive effect exerted by such enforcement.

The efficiency of a patrol is measured not so much by the seizures it makes as by the control it exercises over traffic and the influence it thereby exerts for law observance. With the knowledge of almost certain detection and capture, with the resultant penalties, the individual, who before the establishment of the patrols was willing to take the risk of smuggling because of the chance of successful evasion of duties on his merchandise, now reports at the customhouse, regularly enters his products, and pays the duties thereon.

This is demonstrated by the remarkable increase in customs receipts in the district of Maine and New Hampshire and the district of St. Lawrence, in which the strongest border patrols were established and operated during the past fiscal year. In the former, the amount of duties collected was increased from $755,798 in 1925 to $1,283,786 in 1926, an increase of 69 per cent; and in the latter, from $1,743,077 in 1925 to $2,745,736 in 1926, an increase of 57 per cent. In the district of Maine and New Hampshire the patrolmen checked up the foreign crops along the border and the capacity of the storage warehouses, so that in a given locality any excessive introduction of products could be immediately detected.

While not as decided as the percentage of increase in the northern border districts, the increase in customs receipts for the entire service, nevertheless, was such as to make the collections for the year an outstanding feature, the amount being the highest in customs history. Approximately $580,000,000 was collected in customs duties, exceeding by about $18,000,000 the previous high record of 1923. This substantial increase contributed in no small way to the favorable financial condition of the Treasury.

Thus does the tariff act of 1922, after approximately four years of operation, continue to bear out the official forecasts that it would be productive of considerable increased revenue. To such an extent has this been true that repeated revisions of the official estimates have had to be made to keep pace with the increased collections.

Contrary to the predictions made in some quarters, not only has there been a great increase of revenue but also a corresponding increase in our foreign trade. The value of imports for the year increased by $642,485,446, having amounted to $3,824,128,375 for the fiscal year 1925 and $4,466,613,821 for the fiscal year 1926. The atter figure, considering unit values, represents a larger quantity of

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merchandise than has ever been imported in any previous 12-month period.

Nor has the tariff act operated to reduce wages. The statistics of the Department of Labor show an increase in union wages of more than 20 per cent, as against an increase of only about 5 per cent in the cost of living in the last four years.

Notwithstanding the large increase in collections during the year, the total expense of collection was increased by only $288,762, the total expenditures for the maintenance and operation of the service for the fiscal year 1925 having been $16,675,461, and for the fiscal year 1926, $16,964,223. The proportionate cost of collection per dollar was reduced from $0.03 in 1925 to $0.0292 in 1926.

It was possible to handle the greater volume of customs business without an appreciable increase in the total expense of collection and at a reduced cost per dollar collected by the practice of the most rigid economy generally, and particularly by the holding open of vacancies as they occurred in the service, and through the faithful and efficient cooperation of all the employees of the service despite the severe handicap of transacting an increased volume of business with a decreased force.

During the year there has been an average of approximately 200 vacancies in the field service not filled at the end of each month. This reduction in the working force was made necessary to bring the expenses within the appropriation available; but it is felt it exceeded the limits of sound economy, particularly in view of the decided increase in receipts in districts where an adequate customs supervision was provided, as hereinbefore detailed in this report.

The inadequate salaries paid in many positions in the service have made it difficult to maintain the high standard of customs personnel and have exerted a depressing influence on its morale. It is generally felt throughout the service that customs salaries in many instances are not commensurate with the grave responsibilities involved, a view which is shared by administrative officers. The dutiable value and classification of merchandise are frequently predicated upon an examination made by one man; and on his ability and judgment depend the interests of both the Government and the importer, as well as the domestic manufacturer of competitive merchandise. Furthermore, a few hours' delay in the passing of merchandise or in the clearance of a vessel may cause a loss of many thousands of dollars. From the very necessity of the work, in many instances, customs officers are so situated that they must exercise independent judgment and act on their own responsibility. The importance, therefore, of paying salaries sufficiently adequate to attract to the service, and to retain in the service, employees of the highest ability and integrity can not be overemphasized.

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In view of this situation, the Bureau of Efficiency is cooperating with the department in making a detailed study of all field positions with a view to determining a fair rate of compensation for each position based on the rates fixed for comparable positions in other branches of the Government service.

Shipments from point to point in the United States through contiguous foreign territory are protected by United States customs seals. At no time has the number of employees been sufficient to enable customs officers to check and test all customs seals applied to "in transit" freight cars. This led to a serious situation as the incentive of high profits from the introduction of contraband liquors, and the increasing difficulty of introducing such contraband through the usual channels as the Government's enforcement activities expanded, caused smugglers to attempt to make shipments into the United States under "in transit" seals.

Changes in procedure were made and systems installed which made possible a complete control and check of all seals issued, and enabled the department to fix definitely the employee responsible for the handling of any seal. However, the testing by customs officers of all seals after their application to the cars was not established until a supplemental appropriation was secured. This change facilitates the detection and prevention of improper sealing which would allow a later manipulation of the seals without showing evidences of tampering, and also makes it possible to ascertain that all seals were used as reported.

The results obtained from the complete check and test of all customs seals fully justify the employment of the additional inspectors necessary. At Buffalo during a period of 30 days, out of 8,500 cars which departed from the yards at Black Rock, only 16 cars were found improperly sealed. These were immediately resealed under the supervision of the inspector. During the same period no reports of improper sealing were received at Buffalo from the ports of destination, showing that all imperfectly sealed cars were detected before leaving the yards. Out of 11,000 cars entering Black Rock only 11 cars were found improperly sealed, and these were opened and the contents examined and checked. At Detroit during a similar period no reports were received of cars imperfectly sealed arriving at ports where such cars reenter the United States, showing the effectiveness of the thorough inspection at that port.

Good progress is being made in the installation of large, automatic scales for weighing general merchandise in truck-load lots. Eight of these scales have been installed at the port of New York and one each is in course of installation at the ports of Philadelphia and Boston. The saving in labor effected by the use of these scales has exceeded

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expectations, and the department contemplates the installation of additional scales of this type at other ports.

During the year the regulations governing the customs accounting procedure were revised and amplified, particularly with reference to the examination of accounts by comptrollers of customs, as provided by section 523 of the tariff act of 1922. The provisions of this act, under which the examination of accounts by comptrollers of customs was authorized to be extended to all customs districts, resulted in great benefit to the Government, making possible a thorough and complete audit of customs transactions with a minimum of expense and no delay or interference with the transaction of customs business in the offices of the collectors. Documents also are always available for official use in connection with protests, hearings before the United States Customs Court, etc. During the year the Government collected the sum of $1,129,549.72 in increased receipts as a result of the examinations made by comptrollers of customs.

The system works smoothly, enables the Secretary of the Treasury to discharge his statutory duties in connection with the collection of the customs revenues with promptness and, except as process of appeal is provided by law, with finality, subject to no review by any other officer of the Government which is as contemplated by various existing statutes. The procedure, it is generally conceded, is in accordance with existing law, which view is supported by an opinion of the Attorney General. However, in order that some difficulties because of certain claims by the Comptroller General as to his duties in connection with the review of customs transactions may be removed, a bill has been introduced, which has the department's approval, and is now pending before the Congress, so specifically prescribing the procedure now followed as to eliminate all misunderstanding.

As the outcome of the investigation into the needs of the division of customs referred to in my annual report for the fiscal year 1925, a bill for the creation of a Customs Bureau was introduced in the Congress, with the approval of the administration, which has passed the House of Representatives and is now pending in the Senate.

Bureau of Internal Revenue

Collections of internal revenue from all sources during the fiscal year 1926 amounted to $2,835,999,892.19, compared with $2,584,140,268.24 for the fiscal year 1925, an increase of $251,859,623.95.

Income tax collections for the year 1926 amounted to $1,974,104,141.33 ($1,094,979,734.17 corporation and $879,124,407.16 individual), compared with $1,761,659,049.51 for the year 1925 ($916,232,697.02 corporation and $845,426,352.49 individual).

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Collections of miscellaneous taxes amounted to $861,895,750.86, compared with $822,481,218.73 for the year 1925, an increase of $39,414,532.13.

In the foregoing statement of receipts no deductions have been made on account of refunds, which during the fiscal year 1926 were made from the following appropriations:

Refunding taxes illegally collected 1924 and prior years	$737,093.65
Refunding taxes illegally collected 1926 and prior years	58,944,780.59
Refunding taxes illegally collected 1927 and prior years	114,475,022.77
Total	174,156,897.01
Less amount by which repayments exceeded disbursements in connection with the appropriation refunding taxes illegally collected 1925 and prior years	36,719.27
Net total	174,120,177.74

The above total includes interest allowed on claims under provisions of the revenue acts of 1921, 1924, and 1926.

The fiscal year 1926 was the most productive in the history of the Income Tax Unit. In all of its activities marked advance was made toward bringing the work to a current basis.

During the year 1926 the Income Tax Unit audited 2,155,933 income and excess profits tax returns, compared with 1,751,613 for the previous fiscal year. The number of unaudited returns on hand at the end of the fiscal year 1926 was 742,740, compared with 2,011,084 on hand at the end of the fiscal year 1925, a net reduction of 1,268,344.

The total number of cases by tax years, including those reopened as a consequence of claims filed, and pending before the Income Tax Unit at the close of the fiscal year, compared with the number on hand at the close of the three previous fiscal years, was as follows:

Return year	On hand June 30, 1923	On hand June 30, 1924	On hand June 30, 1925	On hand June 30, 1926	Total audited to date
1917	23,916	3,773	3,417	1,372	1,309,864
1918	84,323	19,364	6,002	1,877	1,268,770
1919	103,198	61,327	12,155	2,628	1,439,170
1920	458,205	166,484	90,746	7,121	1,620,296
1921	1,190,902	353,781	171,221	8,192	1,442,228
1922	1,167,000	719,902	380,045	141,084	1,319,830
1923		1,100,624	372,200	154,329	1,019,265
1924			975,298	170,786	873,962
1925				253,402	165,813
1926				1,949	1,296
Total	3,032,544	2,430,055	2,011,084	742,740	10,510,494

NOTE.—The tabulation does not include returns in the 60-day file on which the unit has completed its audit work.

Further evidence of the trend toward currency in the work is shown by the reduction of the number of claims on hand June 30, 1926, compared with the number on hand at the close of the previous fiscal year. The number of claims received during the fiscal year

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1926 was 72,195, involving $1,008,290,704.43, compared with 65,613 involving $1,147,707,744.54 received during the fiscal year 1925. The number of claims on hand June 30, 1926, was 29,234, compared with 73,441 on hand June 30, 1925, a net decrease of 44,207.

Indicative of the bureau's purpose to effect a just settlement as promptly as possible, 53,848 certificates of overassessment were scheduled during the year 1926 in cases in which the taxpayer did not file claims. The object of this method is to relieve the taxpayer of the necessity of filing and proving claims for taxes overpaid or overassessed. Under the old procedure claims would have been invited and filed before any certificates of overassessment could issue.

Reorganizations were made within the Income Tax Unit during the year, predicated upon three considerations:

(*a*) Avoidance of duplication of activities.

(*b*) Better coordination of effort and elimination of divided responsibility, with corresponding improvement in the flow of work from one branch of the unit to another.

(*c*) Concentration of activities, with accompanying reduction of overhead cost of administration and personnel.

Certain divisions and sections were abolished, and the work combined with that of others. The number of sections in the personal audit division was reduced from 6 to 3; in the corporation audit division, from 6 to 4; in the consolidated returns audit division, from 8 to 6; and in the engineering division, from 5 to 4.

The decentralization program—transference to the field of functions performed in Washington prior to August, 1923—was amplified with advantage to both the Government and taxpayer. Important changes in the procedure and organization were made with a view to placing in the jurisdiction of field offices the largest measure of duty and responsibility consistent with uniform procedure. The result of these changes is to simplify the handling of returns; to expedite the final closing of the audit; and to effect valuable economies, consequent to prompt settlement of income tax differences in a manner agreeable to the Government and taxpayer. Under the decentralization program, the taxpayer is more conveniently served. Usually he is able to adjust his income-tax differences with the Government's representative in the taxpayer's home district, thus avoiding an expensive trip to Washington. Uncertainty as to whether a case should be submitted to the field for verification also is eliminated.

Arrangements were made whereby returns in collectors' offices are segregated by revenue agents into three classes, viz, returns accepted as filed, returns requiring field investigation, and returns requiring office audit only.

All fiduciary and partnership returns now are retained in the field offices. This step was determined upon by reason of the fact that

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the major portion of such returns report distributive income of individuals, whose returns ordinarily are retained in the offices of collectors and there audited.

In the discussion of disputed points between taxpayers and revenue agents results have been most satisfactory. Agreements were reached in more than 50 per cent of the cases in which change in tax liability was recommended by revenue agents.

It is believed the production program of the Income Tax Unit for the fiscal year 1927 will result in bringing all work to a current basis by June 30, 1927. This contemplates the final closing of returns reporting income earned in 1924 and prior years.

Notwithstanding material reduction in personnel, the work of the Miscellaneous Tax Unit is practically on a current basis. In consequence of the repeal of various taxes by the revenue act of 1926, the miscellaneous division was organized March 1, 1926, taking over the work of the former sales tax division and the administration of the miscellaneous taxes from the tobacco and miscellaneous division. From that date the unit has been composed of four divisions: Capital stock tax division (for the completion of work in connection with the capital stock tax, repealed effective June 30, 1926), estate tax division, miscellaneous division, and tobacco division.

Reports of the Accounts and Collections Unit show that of a total of approximately 4,300,000 individual income tax returns filed, collectors of internal revenue retained for audit approximately 3,670,000. Individual returns retained by collectors show a gross income of $25,000 or less. During the previous year collectors retained for audit approximately 7,350,000 out of a total of approximately 7,556,000 individual returns filed. The revenue act of 1926 materially reduced the number of individuals required to file returns. The audit of returns in collectors' offices is progressing satisfactorily. Indications are that a large majority of returns retained by collectors for audit will be completed well before the close of the calendar year 1926.

The Accounts and Collections Unit and the Income Tax Unit, working in cooperation, prepared instructions with reference to the preliminary examination of returns in collectors' offices. All individual returns showing a gross income in excess of $25,000, as well as all corporation returns filed during the 1926 filing period, were examined in collectors' offices for mathematical errors. The returns then were reviewed by revenue agents, and a large number of cases were definitely closed within a few weeks after the returns were filed. As a result of this procedure, taxpayers were notified promptly of corrections in the returns, and a substantial amount of revenue was produced.

The field work was reorganized. During the year 106 division offices and 30 stamp offices were discontinued, resulting in an annual

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saving of $204,469 in personnel cost and rental. At the close of the fiscal year there were 65 collectors' offices, 43 division offices, and 48 stamp offices, 21 of which were operated in conjunction with division offices. As the division chiefs assigned to these 106 division offices have been assigned to the productive work of a zone deputy the department has every reason to expect increased revenue with no additional cost to the Government.

The office of General Counsel for the Bureau of Internal Revenue was created by the revenue act of 1926, taking over the work of the former office of the Solicitor of Internal Revenue. The general counsel is appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate. Attorneys from the general counsel's office, representing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, appeared in all cases tried before the Board of Tax Appeals during the year.

The unsatisfactory conditions under which the bureau has been forced to operate because of inadequate housing facilities continued unchanged during the fiscal year 1926. However, under the act passed by the Sixty-ninth Congress to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to provide suitable accommodations in the District of Columbia for the executive departments, plans are being prepared by the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, for the construction of an office building suitable for the housing of the personnel and records of the bureau.

Checking accounts of Government corporations and agencies

Checking balances with the Treasurer of the United States have been maintained during the year by the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, the United States Housing Corporation, the War Finance Corporation, the several Federal land banks, the Railroad Administration, and the United States Sugar Equalization Board (Inc.) in the manner outlined in previous annual reports of the Secretary of the Treasury.

There are shown in the following table the total amounts of checks on these accounts and on similar accounts formerly maintained by the United States Grain Corporation, the Russian Bureau of the War Trade Board, and the United States Spruce Production Corporation, paid by the Treasurer from the dates of the establishment of the account to October 31, 1926, and the balances on deposit with the Treasurer on the latter date:

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	Checks paid by the Treasurer of the United States	Period	Balances with the Treasurer of the United States Oct. 31, 1926
Emergency Fleet Corporation	$7,568,554,967.65	Feb. 28, 1918–Oct. 31, 1926	$30,563,173.03
United States Housing Corporation	169,987,733.33	July 27, 1918–Oct. 31, 1926	692,912.55
War Finance Corporation	3,937,749,323.06	June 2, 1918–Oct. 31, 1926	36,815,224.50
United States Grain Corporation	933,967,229.41	Oct. 31, 1918–Feb. 2, 1922	(1)
Russian Bureau of the War Trade Board	13,333,773.99	Nov. 30, 1918–Sept. 28, 1920	(2)
Federal land banks	36,241,165.32	June 2, 1920–Oct. 31, 1926	
Railroad Administration	1,860,731,457.10	Apr. 13, 1918–Oct. 31, 1926	44,687,439.37
United States Sugar Equalization Board (Inc.)	15,437,256.78	Apr. 7, 1922–July 15, 1926	(3)
United States Spruce Production Corporation	6,035,275.15	Dec. 20, 1921–Apr. 14, 1924	(4)

[1] Closed Feb. 2, 1922.
[2] Closed July 15, 1926.
[3] Closed Sept. 28, 1920.
[4] Closed Apr. 14, 1924.

The plans worked out by the Treasury for handling these accounts have operated to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. The results have been to assure absolute security to the funds and to save withdrawals of large amounts from the Treasury until actually needed to pay obligations of the Government, thus reducing the amount of Government borrowings, with consequent savings in interest charges.

War Finance Corporation

The War Finance Corporation has made steady progress in the liquidation of its affairs. The corporation ceased active operations on December 31, 1924, and since that date the only advances that have been made are those designated as "expense advances"—that is, advances necessary for the care and preservation of the corporation's security in connection with the orderly liquidation of its assets. The last annual report indicated the status of the corporation's business on October 15, 1925. From that date until October 15, 1926, the expense advances made by the corporation aggregated $344,000. During the same period the repayments on account of the corporation's agricultural and livestock loans, including $498,000 on account of expense advances, totaled $14,536,000. Of this amount, $6,895,000 was repaid by banking institutions, $7,209,000 by livestock loan companies, and $432,000 by cooperative marketing associations, while $230,000 including $5,000 on account of expense advances was repaid on the corporation's war loans, bringing the total repayments for the year to $14,766,000. Of the total of $690,041,000 advanced by the corporation for all purposes since its creation in May, 1918, $663,310,000 has been repaid, and the amount outstanding on October 15, 1926, was $26,111,000, of which $16,745,000 represented war loans and $9,366,000 agricultural and livestock loans (including expense advances of $31,000).

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With the decline in the volume of outstanding loans, the corporation's personnel and operating expenses have been steadily curtailed both in Washington and in the field, and further reductions are being made as rapidly as consistent with the proper handling of the corporation's business and the protection of its interests.

Railroads

The total principal amount of railroad obligations owned by the Government on June 30, 1926, which were acquired under the Federal control and transportation acts, as amended, was $299,112,850.64, as against $316,300,324.29 on June 30, 1925, a reduction of $17,187,473.65. This reduction applies to obligations acquired under Federal control act and transportation act, 1920, as follows:

Equipment trust notes	$950, 600. 00
Section 207, transportation act	5, 919, 609. 00
Section 210, transportation act	10, 317, 264. 65
Total	17, 187, 473. 65

The chief reduction in equipment trust notes was due to the sale of the notes of the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railway Co. in the aggregate principal amount of $917,000 at par and accrued interest to date of sale. The Director General of Railroads sold at par and interest obligations acquired under section 207 aggregating $5,913,000 principal amount. The payments on account of loans under section 210 amounted to $10,317,264.65, of which $2,678,-764.65 represented payments on account of maturities and $7,638,500 payments before maturity due to refinancing. For a detailed statement of the holdings of railroad obligations on June 30, 1926, see Table 53, page 576 of this report.

The total receipts on the basis of the daily Treasury statements from railroad securities during the fiscal year were $36,735,326.87, of which $19,415,364.65 was on account of principal and $17,319,962.22 on account of interest. The total net expenditures during the fiscal year were $2,725,800.85, leaving net cash receipts for the fiscal year of $34,009,526.02.

Under the transportation act net payments made during the fiscal year for reimbursements of deficits under section 204 were $74,253.27, and net guaranty payments under section 209 were $3,275,222.11, while no new loans were made under section 210. The total payments of $2,495,948.41 by the Railroad Administration during the fiscal year were more than offset by receipts of $3,119,-622.94, leaving excess receipts on account of Federal control of $623,674.53.

During the period from July 1 to October 31, 1926, the proceeds of railroad securities received by the Government amounted to

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$26,223,969.35, while net expenditures were $161,267.68, an excess of receipts for the period amounting to $26,062,701.67. Of the total receipts, $18,562,214.16 was on account of principal and $7,661,755.19 on account of interest.

The payments under sections 204, 209, and 210 of the transportation act, 1920, as amended, are made by the Treasury in accordance with certificates issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The payments are summarized below.

Section 204.—This section provides for reimbursement of deficits of the so-called "short-line" railroads during Federal control. In making payments thereunder the Treasury is required, upon request of the President, to deduct from the amount certified to be due the carrier the amount certified to be due from the carrier to the President as operator of the transportation systems under Federal control and payable to his agent, the Director General of Railroads. From November 1, 1925, to October 31, 1926, $91,655.67 was paid under this section, $72,907.89 to the carriers directly and $18,747.78 to the Director General. Total payments under this section to October 31, 1926, amounted to $10,252,394.68, of which $8,333,876.77 was paid to the carriers directly and $1,918,517.91 to the Director General. (See Table 56, page 581.)

The indebtedness of $5,361.54 of the Texas State Railroad arising out of an overpayment under this section referred to in the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, has not been paid.

Section 209.—This section provides for the guaranty of net railway operating income during the six months' period immediately following the termination of Federal control on March 1, 1920.

From November 1, 1925, to October 31, 1926, there was paid to carriers under the provisions of this section $1,047,390.69, making total payments up to October 31, 1926, of $532,909,298.21.

From November 1, 1925, to October 31, 1926, carriers have paid into the Treasury on account of excess earnings during the guaranty period pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (*d*) of this section, the sum of $562.52, making total receipts of $446,637.81.

In the last annual report it was stated that the Interstate Railroad Co. was indebted to the United States in the amount of $194,882.31 on account of excess earnings during the guaranty period. The carrier refused payment of the claim on the ground that it did not accept the provisions of section 209 of the transportation act, and was not bound thereby. The collection of the amount due the United States as certified by the Interstate Commerce Commission was turned over to the Solicitor of the Treasury. The solicitor brought suit through the United States attorney for the western district of Virginia. On August 3, 1926, the court rendered a de-

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cision in favor of the defendant. The Government will appeal from the decision of the district court.

The following is a list of carriers indebted to the United States as of October 31, 1926, by reason of overpayments under the provisions of paragraphs (*g*) and (*h*) of this section:

Alabama, Tennessee & Northern Railroad Corp	$32, 906. 93
Buffalo & Susquehanna R. R. Corporation	21, 749. 31
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Ry. Co	198, 484. 95
Fort Dodge, Des Moines & Southern R. R. Co	69, 065. 55
Great Northern Ry. Co. and subsidiaries	1, 322, 053. 27
Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co., receiver	292, 022. 23
Missouri & North Arkansas R. R. Co., receiver	41, 375. 46
Northern Pacific Ry. Co. and subsidiaries	1, 269, 905. 20
Waterloo, Cedar Falls & Northern Ry. Co	6, 072. 49
Total	3, 253, 635. 39

In the last annual report attention was called to the rehearings pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission of the claims against the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Co., Great Northern Railway Co. and subsidiaries, and the Northern Pacific Railway Co. and subsidiaries. The commission has concluded these hearings and transmitted reports to the Treasury reaffirming, with some modifications, its original certificates. The carriers have refused payment of the amounts certified to be due the United States, taking the position that there is no legal basis for the action of the commission. The questions involved are to be litigated.

The Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Corporation has refused to accept the findings of the Interstate Commerce Commission and has requested a rehearing on its claim which is pending before the commission. The Fort Dodge, Des Moines & Southern Railroad Co. has initiated legal proceedings to compel the Interstate Commerce Commission to review its decision. A claim for the amount due from the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co. has been filed with the receiver. The claim against the receiver of the Missouri & North Arkansas Railroad Co. has not been paid. The Missouri & North Arkansas Railway Co., the successor corporation, has denied liability. The Treasury is awaiting an opinion from the Department of Justice as to the validity of the claim and the action, if any, to be taken to collect it.

A detailed statement showing partial and final payments to carriers and amounts received from carriers under this section from November 1, 1925, to October 31, 1926, is attached as Table 57, page 581.

Section 210.—This section established a revolving fund of $300,000,000 to be used for loans to railroads authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission under the conditions set forth and also for

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paying judgments, decrees, and awards rendered against the Director General of Railroads.

No loans were made to railroads under this section of the act from November 1, 1925, to October 31, 1926. The total loans made aggregated $350,600,667, divided among 84 railroads. Repayments on account of the principal of these loans from November 1, 1925, to October 31, 1926, aggregated $11,327,764.65, of which $10,064,464.65 represented payments on account of principal in advance of maturity. Total repayments of principal up to October 31, 1926, amounted to $183,235,357.36. Payments received on account of interest on these loans from November 1, 1925, to October 31, 1926, aggregated $10,365,423.64, total receipts on account of interest amounting to $65,837,787.96.

Advances made by the Treasury to the Director General of Railroads from November 1, 1925, to October 31, 1926, for the purposes authorized in the statute aggregated $2,000,000, making the net total of such advances to October 31, 1926, $32,363,602.68.

The balance to the credit of the revolving fund at the close of business on October 31, 1926, was $166,108,875.64.

The following is a list, as of October 31, 1926, of the carriers in default in respect to loans made under this section:

Name of carrier	Principal	Interest	Total
Gainesville & Northwestern R. R. Co.		$15,750.00	$15,750.00
Kansas City, Mexico & Orient R. R. Co. (receiver)	2,500,000	376,574.33	2,876,574.33
Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.		237,342.46	237,342.46
Missouri & North Arkansas Ry. Co.		492,453.54	492,453.54
Salt Lake & Utah R. R. Co.	31,400	104,778.55	136,178.55
Virginia Blue Ridge Ry. Co.		4,560.00	4,560.00
Virginia Southern R. R. Co.		5,700.00	5,700.00
Waterloo, Cedar Falls & Northern Ry. Co.		377,268.24	377,268.24
Wichita Northwestern Ry. Co.		57,262.50	57,262.50
Total	2,531,400	1,671,689.62	4,203,089.62

A statement showing the amount of loans outstanding on October 31, 1925 and 1926, is attached as Table 58, page 582.

Director General of Railroads.—Hon. James C. Davis, Director General of Railroads, resigned on December 31, 1925, his resignation becoming effective at midnight. Hon. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, was appointed director general to succeed Judge Davis. Proclamations of the President appointing the Secretary of the Treasury Director General of Railroads and designating his successor in office as the agent provided for in section 206 of the transportation act, 1920, appear as Exhibits 42 and 43, pages 264 and 265 of this report. A summary of the liquidation of the Government's liability growing out of Federal control, released to the press at the time of the resignation of Judge Davis, appears as Exhibit 41, page 263. A report of the Director General of Railroads

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for the period from January 1, 1925, to November 30, 1925, was transmitted to the Congress of the United States by the President on January 4, 1926. It was printed as House of Representatives Document No. 182, Sixty-ninth Congress, first session.

Securities owned by the United States Government

The aggregate amount of securities owned by the Government on June 30, 1926, compiled from latest reports received, was $11,037,161,411.66, as against $11,106,469,990.90 on June 30, 1925, a decrease of $69,308,579.24. A summary comparison of the holdings at the end of the last two fiscal years is as follows:

	June 30, 1926	June 30, 1925
Foreign obligations:		
Funded under debt settlements	$4,725,490,865.00	$4,743,442,883.00
All other	5,807,062,185.73	5,812,317,438.93
	10,532,553,050.73	10,555,760,321.93
Capital stock of war emergency corporations	53,167,076.17	55,863,326.35
Railroad obligations	299,112,850.64	316,300,324.29
Capital stock of Panama R. R.	7,000,000.00	7,000,000.00
Capital stock of Inland Waterways Corporation	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00
Federal land bank securities:		
Capital stock of Federal land banks	1,180,440.00	1,513,045.00
Federal farm loan bonds	60,495,000.00	88,885,000.00
Capital stock of Federal intermediate credit banks	24,000,000.00	24,000,000.00
Miscellaneous securities received by War and Navy Departments and United States Shipping Board	58,152,994.12	55,647,973.33
	11,037,161,411.66	11,106,469,990.90

The principal decreases, in round figures, were $23,000,000 in foreign obligations, $17,000,000 in railroad obligations, and $28,000,000 in Federal farm loan bonds repurchased by the Federal land banks. The facts in regard to changes in the holdings of foreign and railroad obligations are treated elsewhere in this report under separate captions. Since the close of the fiscal year and to October 31, 1926, the Federal land banks have repurchased $55,495,000 of the Treasury's holdings on June 30, 1926. It is understood that the remainder of these securities will be repurchased by June 30, 1927. Treasury purchases of these securities aggregating $195,925,000, principal amount, were made under authority of the act approved January 18, 1918, as extended by joint resolution approved May 26, 1920, which appropriated $200,000,000 for that purpose and required the resale to the Federal land banks at par and accrued interest. The respective receipts on account of interest and payments for principal have been covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

A detailed statement of the securities held June 30, 1926, will be found as Table 53 on page 576 of this report.

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Surety bonds

Fifty-four insurance corporations now hold certificates of authority from the Secretary of the Treasury to do a surety business with the United States, 10 of which have been authorized during the past year. In addition to these authorized companies, about 30 other companies report to the department for reinsurance purposes.

The certificate of one company has been revoked and the certificate and rating of another company has been suspended.

There is keen competition among insurance companies for the Government's bonding business, as will be noted by the additional companies authorized each year. Since 1920 the number has more than doubled and the resources of authorized companies have materially increased.

The acceptance of insurance corporations as surety on bonds in favor of the United States was originally authorized by the act of Congress of August 13, 1894. This law was amended by the act of March 23, 1910, to the extent that jurisdiction over these insurance corporations was transferred from the Attorney General to the Secretary of the Treasury. At that time 25 companies were authorized to do a Government surety business. The annual reports of these companies showed combined premium income of $31,759,637.71, admitted assets of $60,460,402.71, liabilities of $27,511,113.46, and combined capital and surplus of $32,949,289.25.

During the 10-year period, 1910 to 1920, the number of companies competing for the Government's bonding business averaged about 25, but beginning with the year 1920 there has been a notable increase both in the number of such companies and in their resources, as will be noted in the following table:

Year	Companies	Admitted assets	Liabilities	Capital and surplus
1910	25	$60, 460, 402. 71	$27, 511, 113. 46	$32, 949, 289. 25
1920	34	270, 299, 865. 08	188, 465, 595. 74	81, 834, 269. 34
1921	32	299, 353, 927. 88	208, 641, 351. 53	90, 712, 576. 35
1922	37	382, 148, 311. 57	259, 289, 577. 78	122, 858, 733. 79
1923	44	429, 516, 394. 52	289, 724, 507. 58	139, 791, 886. 94
1924	43	480, 917, 244. 89	328, 813, 168. 84	152, 104, 076. 05
1925	47	544, 528, 471. 28	377, 991, 586. 86	166, 536, 884. 42
Increase in 5 years		274, 228, 606. 20	189, 525, 991. 12	84, 702, 615. 08

The above does not include the seven additional companies authorized during 1926, nor the 30 companies which report to the Treasury for reinsurance purposes only.

The above figures are especially interesting because of the notable increase in resources and reserves over corresponding figures reported in 1910 and 1920. All companies reporting to the Treasury for the year 1910 showed combined premium income of about $32,000,000,

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while in 1925 it amounted to $379,000,000. Under the provisions of existing law, the Secretary of the Treasury must value the assets of all companies reporting to the department and pass upon the sufficiency of the reserves to meet their liabilities. This valuation is made largely from a desk audit, since each company is required by law to report its financial status to the department four times a year. Whenever these reports fail, however, to satisfy the department as to the standing of a company, the Treasury makes an examination of the company direct from its home office records.

In the case of new companies, the department has found it advisable to make a direct examination of such companies before issuing the initial authority in any case. This brings the Treasury in close touch with both the management of the company and its organization, so that first-hand information is available before the company writes any business for the United States Government. The value of this procedure has been satisfactorily demonstrated by the fact that during the past few years a number of companies to which the Treasury declined the issuance of authority have since gone into receivership or liquidation because of insolvency. It is believed that in this particular connection the department renders a most valuable service to the entire Federal Government and its bonded principals, since the discontinuance of a company places upon the Government the additional expense involved in taking out superseding bonds, necessitates considerable expenditure in the preparation and prosecution of Government claims against the insolvent estate, and subjects the principal to the necessity of paying for a new bond before he can obtain reimbursement for any unearned premium paid on the first bond. Such a condition is avoided in most cases if the Treasury is provided with first-hand information before the company writes any bonds for the Government.

The Treasury has, however, experienced some difficulty in satisfactorily discharging the responsibilities imposed upon the Secretary under the provisions of existing law. The original law was approved in 1894, at about the time that the business of corporate suretyship and fidelity insurance had its inception in the United States on a national scale. Only a few companies then actively transacted the business, while during the 32 years intervening about one hundred companies have entered the field, many of which have been forced to retire. The statutory regulations on this subject, both Federal and State, were so meager as to meet only the experimental conditions and requirements as they then existed. But the demand for this type of protection has resulted in the formation of so many competing companies and the standards of requirements for their operations have so changed as to make it difficult to obtain adequate security under the provisions of the present law, which exists in its original

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form with the single exception of transferring its enforcement from the Attorney General to the Secretary of the Treasury. The capital stock requirement is a striking illustration of the inadequacies of the existing law. Any company with a capital of only $250,000, without any surplus, may now request authority to do business with the United States. There should be a minimum capital of $500,000, and an initial surplus of not less than $250,000.

It is recommended that this law be amended so as to meet more adequately the standards of requirements as they exist to-day, including a provision for ascertaining the amount of obligations in favor of the United States carried by each of these companies. Under present arrangement it would be most difficult, if not impossible, to determine the extent of such obligations or the value of all claims existing under them. Complete information of this character in a central office would be most helpful whenever a company gets into financial difficulty and it becomes necessary for the Secretary to revoke its certificate of authority.

When jurisdiction over these insurance corporations was transferred to the Treasury in 1910 it was estimated that about 10,000 bonds were taken by the Government annually, not including bonds involved in the operation of the postal service and those taken by the Federal courts. It is now estimated that between 50,000 and 100,000 bonds are being executed annually by these insurance corporations for the Government, exclusive of the Post Office Department and the Federal courts. These bonds range in penalty from $100 to several millions each. Consequently it is important that the Government should know the amount of potential liability which each company carries for the United States. Such information would be especially helpful in judging the status of a company whose financial condition was considered unfavorable.

MISCELLANEOUS FUNCTIONS

Activities for prohibition law enforcement

Early in 1925 smuggling had become so extensively developed as a source of illicit liquor traffic that the Treasury decided upon a complete reorganization, placing under the direct charge of one Assistant Secretary the three Treasury activities charged with its prevention. On April 1, the immediate supervision of the Customs Service, Coast Guard, and the Prohibition Unit was placed under one Assistant Secretary, with a view to such reorganization and coordination of these services as would result in more rigid enforcement of the prohibition law.

The results of this reorganization have been very gratifying. Smuggling, as stated, had developed into tremendous proportions,

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hundreds of ships in international trade being employed in operations of this nature. Congress had made adequate appropriations, and the Coast Guard had been rapidly expanded to meet the problem. Treaties had been written with maritime nations, extending the Government's jurisdiction over vessels to within an hour's sailing distance from shore. A treaty had been negotiated with Canada, designed to stop smuggling along the northern border; and with Mexico in May, 1925, and Cuba in February, 1926, both for the same purpose.

By the summer of 1925 the Coast Guard was sufficiently developed in matériel and personnel to undertake the elimination of the so-called "rum fleet," lying off our eastern coast from Atlantic City to Boston. This required arduous work, continued vigilance having to be maintained at sea for extended periods. This campaign proved successful. The fleet being dispersed, and smuggling by sea along this front being made so difficult, expensive and dangerous, very few ships, if any, are now engaged in this practice off these coasts.

The illicit liquor traffic then turned to other methods and other ports of the coast to continue their smuggling practices. American coastwise shipping was employed by the smuggler, the illicit cargoes being loaded from rum ships far out at sea and brought into port concealed by legal cargoes. Steps have been taken to combat this method.

Recognizing the fact that these extensive smuggling activities required large capital and thorough organization, the Treasury established, in September, 1925, a headquarters force calculated to break up these organizations by obtaining information and evidence of their operations. The detailed evidence acquired by the headquarters force clearly indicated that these operations were based largely upon illegal practices involving international shipping. Since it was through British colonial ports that these activities could best be carried on, it naturally followed that most of the ships engaged flew the British flag. It was believed, consequently, that if the actual conditions as to illegal shipping could be brought to the attention of British authorities, the latter would be prompt to furnish the necessary remedy. Under the direction of our State Department, a conference was held in London, attended by representatives respectively of Great Britain and the United States. An agreement was drawn under which facilities were made available for the exchange of such information and evidence as would render a continuation of these illegal practices difficult, if not impossible.

Prohibition Unit reorganization and policy.—Prior to April, 1925, the administration of the prohibition law, through the Prohibition Unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, was largely centralized in Washington. As a consequence of this centralization the adminis-

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tration of the law was too far removed from the communities affected. Moreover, there was need for better coordination between the field forces of the Department of Justice and those of the Treasury. It was recognized that this coordination was a prerequisite to successful law enforcement, inasmuch as the Treasury representatives were responsible only for the arrest of the offenders, while the Department of Justice was responsible for prosecutions and penalties. This latter consideration determined the plan of field organization adopted in decentralizing the administrative force. The Federal judicial district was made the basic geographic unit for the reorganization of the field force. These Federal judicial districts were grouped into prohibition administrative districts, each supervised by an administrator. On this basis, the territorial United States was divided into 22 prohibition administrative districts, while Hawaii and Porto Rico were each designated a district, making 24 districts in all. In each district the administrator was given full authority and charged with full responsibility for the enforcement of the law.

In August, 1925, the prospective administrators were assembled in Washington for instructions in the matter of administrative policy. The administrators were appointed as of September 1, 1925, and were allowed a preliminary period during which to effect their respective organizations. This change in the administration of the law, while radical in some respects, was generally recognized by business and the public as offering many advantages over the previous method of administration.

It has long been realized that the national prohibition law will be successfully enforced only when the law and its enforcement shall have met with general approval. The underlying thought, therefore, in instructions issued to the field forces, and in the formulation of all regulations, is that the law must be so administered as to win popular approval. The field forces are held to the strictest personal observance of the prohibition law, and are enjoined to use only legal methods in their undertakings. The improvement in the type of personnel employed, and in the conduct of office of this personnel, is gradually becoming apparent. The Government's witnesses in court are meeting with better cooperation on the part both of court officers and of juries, and our representatives are receiving greater consideration from the public, when they are seen to be dignified officers who conduct themselves seriously, courteously, and lawfully in the prosecution of their tasks.

In the matter of policy, other than that mentioned above, the Treasury felt with respect to local law enforcement that too much responsibility had been placed upon the Federal Government. Even in those States which already had satisfactory State laws, and in

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which local machinery for enforcement had been provided, citizens and officials were looking to the Federal forces for the performance of police duties which were purely local. This misinterpretation of jurisdiction, while perhaps natural and for that reason excusable, proved a serious hindrance to the successful enforcement of the national prohibition law. Were the Federal Government to accept this responsibility, it must organize large police forces in the various communities, and, in addition, must provide adequate judicial machinery for the disposition of the local cases—an interference by the Federal Government with local government which could not be other than obnoxious to every right-thinking citizen.

In many jurisdictions this condition had already resulted in flooding the offices of Federal district attorneys, as well as the dockets of the Federal courts, with thousands of untried cases. In order to remedy this situation it was decided that the Federal Government should accept the responsibility for the enforcement of such provisions of the law as the eighteenth amendment by clear intent placed under Federal jurisdiction. The principal duty which the Federal Government should assume is the prevention of commercialized traffic in liquor. It is the function of the Federal Government to eliminate the sources of supply for the liquor traffic; to prevent the manufacture, transportation, importation, and sale, in commercial quantities, of intoxicating beverages. It should be the duty of the Federal forces to point out to State, county, and municipal officers the necessity for the prompt reassumption of the responsibilities of self-government, as well as the urgent need for prompt local enforcement of the law. This policy has been in force for nearly a year, and gratifying results are beginning to be attained. The Federal forces have not, however, wholly withdrawn from local enforcement, and continue to engage to some extent locally in those communities where local officers have been either slow or reluctant to take action. Generally speaking, however, communities are recognizing the necessity both of replacing local officers who are unfaithful to their trust and of exacting from all other officers a more vigorous performance of their duties.

Prohibition field officers, meanwhile, are more actively cooperating with the United States attorneys in the enforcement of the law. Administrators have been instructed to assist the district attorneys in the prompt clearance of court dockets.

Following the Government's vigorous attack on smuggling, the liquor traffickers turned to the next available source—industrial alcohol. This field, in fact, had previously been fairly well developed by reason of the fact that the smuggled supply of liquor was insufficient to meet the demand. Imitation liquors made from alcohol, moreover, were much cheaper than the genuine product, and provided greater profit to the trafficker. The first important action to meet the

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alcohol situation was taken in August, 1925, when the granting of permits, together with certain other functions relating to the permissive provisions of the law, was transferred from the Bureau of Internal Revenue to the Prohibition Unit. Many serious and delicate problems arose from this phase of enforcement. Thousands of permits had been granted to so-called legitimate business concerns. While the Treasury realized that the protection and encouragement of legitimate industry should have first consideration, it appeared, on the other hand, almost impossible to differentiate in every case between the legitimate and the illegitimate. New regulations have been formulated, and others are being prepared, with a view to meeting these problems. Hundreds of permittees have been cited for hearings and their permits revoked. In June, 1926, Congress appropriated additional funds, enabling the department to establish a squad of alcohol specialists, 75 in number, whose services have already increased the effectiveness of the administrators' efforts to disclose illegitimate industrial alcohol permittees. The Treasury confidently feels that this source of supply will within a reasonable time be practically eliminated.

The liquor traffic is already feeling the effect of the Government's efforts to eliminate the diversion of alcohol for beverage purposes. As this source of supply is removed, the trafficker is turning to the manufacture of alcohol in illegitimate, unregistered distilleries. This practice has been steadily developing and will unless prevented continue to develop proportionately as other sources of supply disappear. This liquor is commonly known as "moonshine." Wherever distilleries are of such size as to be substantial sources of supply, their existence will soon become known to the Federal agents and they will be confiscated. The problem then remaining will be the small "moonshine" stills scattered over the country, manufacturing smaller quantities for local consumption. This development should be anticipated throughout the country. It must be handled by local law officers. It is hoped that its elimination will hasten the final stage of law enforcement. The department has already taken steps to forewarn the communities of this growing practice in order that law-respecting citizens may work toward the election or appointment of law-enforcement officers who will faithfully enforce the prohibition laws locally.

Reference has hereinbefore been made to the coordination of the operations of the Customs, Coast Guard, and Prohibition Unit. Instructions early were issued establishing the Coast Guard as the first line of defense against smuggling, making that service responsible for the interception of liquor boats before they reached shore. The Customs' forces constitute the second line of defense, and are responsible for intercepting the liquor that actually reaches the shore. The

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forces of the Prohibition Unit constitute the third line, and are responsible for the enforcement of the law behind the Customs' line. It was early recognized that this effort to stop smuggling with, as it were, bare hands—actually trying to catch each boat as it arrived at any unknown point along thousands of miles of coast line—was almost a physical impossibility and demanded an unreasonable expenditure of energy. The Treasury therefore applied its efforts toward stopping this traffic, as above outlined, more nearly at its source, namely, at the ports of embarkation. It is this last effort which should prove successful in breaking up smuggling, and the direction of this work is being carried on in close cooperation with the State Department by a group established in the Prohibition Unit and designated the division of foreign control. This division, as a result of the effective assistance of the State Department, is reaching into many foreign ports and intercepting ships before they start upon their unlawful voyages. Meanwhile, however, the additional border patrolmen authorized by Congress in June, 1926, have been appointed and have not only aided materially in the capture of smugglers and smuggled cargoes on the land borders, but are rendering valuable service in the prevention of coastwise smuggling along the water borders.

Control of the manufacture and distribution of beer has been among the most important accomplishments of the Prohibition Unit. While many cereal beverage manufacturers are endeavoring to comply with the law, an equally large number of these manufacturers have proved the most determined group of law violators with whom the Treasury has had to contend. It has been exceedingly difficult, in many cases, to gain access to the plants and obtain satisfactory evidence of illegal operations. Congress, at the request of the Treasury, placed an internal revenue tax upon the manufacture of cereal beverages. This has proved helpful. Congress also authorized, in June, 1926, an appropriation for a Federal squad of 75 expert brewery inspectors. As in the case of alcohol, this squad is proving an effective aid to the administrators in preventing the manufacture and distribution of beer.

Through the efforts of the division of chemical research of the Prohibition Unit, the diversion of spirits through the illegitimate use of permits to manufacture tonics, etc., has been materially decreased. In industrial alcohol, many formulas have been discarded that were being used for the purpose of diversion to beverages. New formulas have been devised after exhaustive research and experiment, with a view both to assisting legitimate manufacture and to rendering more difficult the diversion to beverage purposes. The effort primarily has been to discover a denaturant, nonpoisonous, that either by taste or smell would be made known to the purchaser for beverage purposes, so that he would have due warning that the product contained industrial alcohol.

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The great source of liquor traffic in wine was the diversion, in the larger cities, of wine issued for sacramental use. After extended study of the many difficulties in the matter of supplying wine for sacramental use by persons of the Jewish faith, and after consultation with several of the older and more prominent rabbis, a new regulation was formulated as a result of which the amount of sacramental wine issued has been reduced more than 50 per cent, and which when in complete operation will create further reduction and ultimately eliminate this source of supply.

The Treasury has emphasized to its field forces the valuable results to be attained by adopting the so-called "padlock" procedure in connection with local law enforcement work performed by the Federal Government. In communities where liquor is sold in open violation of the law—where, in effect, the saloon is being reestablished—there can be no question that these places are a public nuisance and a menace to the community. The law provides a simple remedy for the "abatement of this nuisance." Effort is being made through the service to establish and use this effective remedy against the saloon and other similar illegal places of business.

Legislation.—While Congress has enacted legislation aimed to strengthen the Coast Guard in the matter of both personnel and matériel, and has granted the required appropriations for the Prohibition Unit and the Customs Service, certain other measures which have been recommended by the Treasury and which are deemed equally essential to the enforcement of the national prohibition act have not yet been passed. The most important of these measures is the proposed reorganization bill, providing independent bureau organizations respectively for the Prohibition Unit and the Customs Service. It is earnestly recommended that Congress, during the forthcoming session, be urged to give early consideration to this most essential reorganization bill, and to those other measures affecting the enforcement of the national prohibition act, which have already been discussed at length in committees or are otherwise advanced to the stage where their passage should be achieved without prolonged controversy. In the hope that these measures previously discussed in committee may meet with favorable action, the Treasury will, with one exception, propose to the coming session of Congress no new legislation affecting the enforcement of the prohibition act. The single exception noted is a measure designed to provide for such distribution of medicinal spirits as will enable the Treasury to prevent the diversion of such spirits to beverage purposes, and to furnish satisfactory means for replenishing the existing national supply of medicinal spirits which has been depleted to a point where replenishment within the next year appears to be a serious necessity.

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In conclusion, the Treasury feels that it has made real progress in the solution of the many difficult problems arising in the administration of the national prohibition law. Certain legislation is, as stated above, highly essential in order to obtain the maximum results. Should this legislation be enacted, the Treasury feels confident that its reorganized force, given the essential cooperation and assistance of the Department of Justice, will be able, in the future, to achieve even greater effectiveness in the enforcement of this law.

Narcotic law enforcement

The narcotic law enforcement has proceeded with increased vigor. More of the large distributors of the illicit drugs were apprehended in the past year than any previous year since the inception of the law. There was an increase in the number of violations reported, as there has been for each succeeding year for the past seven years. This increase does not, as has been stated by some, indicate an increase in addiction but, on the contrary, reflects the activity of the narcotic force. Surveys recently made of narcotic addiction show that the abuse of the use of narcotic drugs in the United States is not extensive and is confined to a relatively small number of people. This number is decreasing and the habit is not spreading.

The Coast Guard

The fiscal year 1926 witnessed another period of intense activity on the part of the Coast Guard in practically every field of its endeavor. The enlargement of the service and the extension of its duties along comparatively new lines within the past two years naturally are accompanied with vastly increased labor, heavily multiplied responsibilities, and numberless problems of a complex and serious nature. There is not a section or an avenue of service business that has not been so affected. The Coast Guard has met and is meeting this unprecedented and unusually difficult situation with a fine spirit of fortitude and with a confidence that carries an inspiration to do, that have been characteristic of the service from its beginning.

The year's work was successful and noteworthy. During the year the number of persons saved or rescued from positions of peril was 3,037, a record never before attained in this form of service in any one year since the present organization of the Coast Guard in 1915, and exceeding last year's number by 553. This is an achievement in itself. The total number of instances of assistance rendered in the course of the year by the units of the service was 4,831, also the largest in the history of the Coast Guard and exceeding last year's number by 429. The value of vessels assisted, including their cargoes,

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amounted to $23,017,509. There were 15,398 persons on board the vessels to which assistance was rendered. The derelicts and other obstructions removed from the paths of marine commerce numbered 101, being 46 more than last year. The vessels boarded and examined in the interest of the enforcement of United States laws ran to the unprecedented number of 53,080. This increase of 15,486 over last year doubtless is due to the lately enlarged fleet of the Coast Guard and to the continually increasing activity and watchfulness of service craft. The law-enforcement activities of the Coast Guard in connection with the prevention of the smuggling of liquor into the United States from the sea have not resulted in any diminution of the regular, normal work of the service having to do with the saving of life and property at sea and along the coasts.

The law-enforcement program of the Coast Guard has been attended during the year with satisfactory results. Foreign rum ships in varying numbers appear off certain sections of the coast, apparently without regard to any fixed method or system, and seek to evade the Coast Guard fleet and to reach our shores or to make contact with the small-boat purchaser, but the "rum row" that formerly hung close to our coasts has been effectively dispersed by the constant watchfulness and picketing of Coast Guard craft. Unremitting activity on the part of the Coast Guard is essential to prevent the reestablishment of "rum row" off our shores.

Very marked improvement as regards the prevention of liquor smuggling into the United States from the sea has taken place since my last annual report.

The Coast Guard continued to carry on the usual duties which it performs from year to year, including the international ice patrol, winter cruising, cruises in Alaskan and Arctic waters, supervision of the anchorage and movements of vessels at ports where Federal regulations are in effect, removal of derelicts from the paths of marine commerce, patrol and supervision of regattas, and enforcement of the customs, navigation, and motor-boat laws of the United States.

The Secretary of the Treasury awarded during the year, under the provisions of law, 68 life-saving medals of honor and 1 silver bar for second service, in recognition of bravery exhibited in the rescue or attempted rescue of persons from drowning in waters over which the United States has jurisdiction or upon an American vessel; 11 of the medals were gold and 58, including the bar, were silver.

Attention is invited to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1925 concerning the physical conditions existing at the Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn. The need of appropriate measures to correct what is regarded as a very unsatisfactory situation at this institution is very great.

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There is need of the renewal of 16 miles of submarine cable between Cape Henry and Cape Charles, Va., and 13 miles of submarine cable between the mainland and Block Island, R. I.

The modernization program of the radio equipment of the service is proceeding with good results.

The necessary steps are in progress toward carrying out the provisions of the act of July 3, 1926, entitled "An act to readjust the commissioned personnel of the Coast Guard, and for other purposes."

The act of June 10, 1926, authorized the construction and equipment of 10 Coast Guard cutters, to be designed and equipped for Coast Guard duties, in accordance with the view expressed in last year's report. Funds have been appropriated to commence the construction of three of these vessels, and it is very important that the department be authorized, without undue delay, to enter into contracts for the construction of the remaining seven cutters.

By act of March 3, 1926, an appropriation of $3,900,000 was made for additional motor boats and their equipment, for five seaplanes and their equipment, and for repairs or alterations to, or for equipping and placing in commission, vessels or boats transferred from the Navy Department to the Treasury Department. Five destroyers were acquired from the Navy Department and are being reconditioned, and thirty-three 125-foot patrol boats are in course of construction. Arrangements have been made with the Army and Navy by which the seaplanes and engines will be obtained under Army and Navy contracts for delivery to the Coast Guard. The additional equipment provided by this legislation will be a great help in the operations of the service.

Public Health Service

The Public Health Service, which with the close of the present fiscal year has completed the one hundred and twenty-eighth year of its existence, is charged by law with manifold duties, among the more important of which are:

1. Protection of the United States from the introduction of disease from without.
2. Prevention of the interstate spread of disease and suppression of epidemics.
3. Cooperation with State and local boards of health in health matters.
4. Investigation of diseases of man.
5. Supervision and control of biological products.
6. Public health education and dissemination of health information.

The researches of the service into the causes and prevention of human diseases have been conducted at the Hygienic Laboratory

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and in central stations in the field, and important advances have been reported during the year in a number of these investigations. The studies have covered a wide range and have included investigations of industrial hygiene and sanitation, child hygiene, stream pollution, municipal health practice, mental health, milk, and investigations of individual diseases, such as malaria, pellagra, tuberculosis, influenza, pneumonia, cancer, tularæmia, Rocky Mountain spotted fever, leprosy, and typhus fever.

The plague-eradicative measures which were operative during the fiscal year 1925 at New Orleans, La., and Oakland, Calif., due to the occurrence of rodent plague at those places, were terminated at New Orleans, La., on September 30, 1925, and at Oakland, Calif., on February 28, 1926. At these places plague was completely eradicated as far as it is within human ability to determine. It is also considered that plague has been eradicated from Los Angeles, Calif., and service activities were discontinued at that place on June 30, 1926, except that at the request of the local authorities an assistant surgeon general and four employees were authorized to remain at Los Angeles until August 31, 1926, to assist in completing the organization of rodent-control work which the city will conduct as a permanent activity as a means of preventing further widespread outbreaks of plague.

At the present time plague exists nowhere on the North American Continent except in the ground squirrels of California. This infected territory, however, extends from the Carquinez Straits on the north to Los Angeles County on the south, and embraces the central and coast counties in this area. Outbreaks of plague may be expected to occur from time to time in the cities and towns in this area unless squirrel-free zones are maintained around them and unless the trapping and examination of rodents are conducted as permanent routine measures in order that rodent plague infection may be determined in its incipiency.

Present methods of operation are not sufficiently extensive to eradicate ground-squirrel infection in California. Complete eradication can be accomplished only by an intensive, coordinated effort covering the entire area known to have foci of infection, and maintained over a period of years. While work of this magnitude would require a large sum of money, it is probable that the sums which must be expended by the various localities for plague prevention and eradication over a period of years will far exceed the cost of general complete eradication.

Measures for safeguarding shellfish from pollution and contamination were continued in cooperation with the Bureau of Chemistry and the Bureau of Fisheries. In this connection an important function of the Federal Health Service is the promotion of reasonably uniform

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rules, regulations, and methods of enforcement in the various States, and work toward this end has progressed satisfactorily.

Cooperative demonstrations of rural sanitation were conducted in 89 counties in 20 States under the same plan as in previous years.

The Twenty-fourth Annual Conference of State and Territorial Health Authorities with the Public Health Service was held on May 24 and 25, 1926, in accordance with the act of July 1, 1902. Delegates were present from 35 States, 1 Territory, and the District of Columbia. The transactions of the conference covered subjects of great importance to the public health of the country.

Certification of water supplies used on common carriers, supervision of sanitation in the national parks, and trachoma eradication work were continued as in former years. Public Health Service supervision of antimosquito work along the Texas-Mexican border was discontinued June 30, 1926, due to the apparent eradication of yellow fever in Mexico. The localities, however, are expected to continue their activities to some extent.

The Public Health Service has continued its investigations, both field and laboratory, of problems affecting particular industries and industrial hazards. There is a growing appreciation on the part of the public, employers, and labor of the importance of this work.

Marked exacerbations of cholera occurred in China, Siam, and the Philippine Islands. A sharp outbreak in Japan, probably due to importation from China, was quickly suppressed. The examination of potential carriers and the prohibition of the embarkation of those actually discovered at ports of embarkation in the Philippine Islands effectually prevented the introduction of infection into the Hawaiian Islands and the United States.

The widespread prevalence of plague mentioned in my last report continued throughout the year, and in some parts of the world it is invading new territory. Although there were considerable fluctuations in the number of cases reported from specific localities, the general distribution of this disease is remarkably similar to that during the previous year, thus illustrating the difficulty of eradicating plague once it has become established.

Smallpox continued to occur throughout the world, including the United States of America. In the United States the number of cases and deaths in 1925 was less than in 1924; but 144 deaths from this disease in Minneapolis during 1925, 87 deaths in Milwaukee, and 44 in Camden, N. J., show that smallpox is a dangerous disease in any community where vaccination is neglected. Because of an epidemic in Florida a quarantine was imposed against that State by the quarantine board of the Bahama Islands and maintained for several weeks. The undue and prolonged incidence of smallpox in Los Angeles, Calif., aroused the apprehension of the sanitary authorities of the Territory of Hawaii, so that it was deemed advisable to require

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persons embarking at ports on the Pacific coast of the United States to produce satisfactory evidence of immunity to smallpox before embarkation. This restriction was continued in effect from April 5, 1926, to June 17, 1926. Similar measures were required for a time for the protection of the Territory of Alaska. In England, where mild smallpox has been prevalent for a number of years, more than 6,000 cases were reported in 1925. In Russia the cases reported decreased from 27,000 in 1924 to 16,000 in 1925. British India reported 41,000 deaths from smallpox in 1925 and 55,000 in 1924. Many countries in Africa reported increased prevalence of smallpox.

There was relatively very little change in the reported prevalence of typhus fever, though most countries reporting noted a decrease in the number of cases. Although this disease is widely distributed, it is not regarded as epidemic except in Soviet Russia, where it is apparently decreasing. Typhus reappeared in the Canary Islands and Italy. It apparently increased in Czechoslovakia and Ireland and diminished in Lithuania and Poland.

The number of cases of yellow fever reported was approximately the same as was reported during the previous year. However, the distribution was more extensive, since cases were reported from the Gold Coast, the Ivory Coast, Liberia, Nigeria and Senegal, Africa, and Brazil in South America. The sharp outbreak at Parahyba, Brazil, has caused some apprehension, but, due to the energy and promptness of the measures for its eradication, will probably soon be brought under control.

One amendment to the quarantine regulations was promulgated, authorizing the Surgeon General to prescribe rules under which the six-month period between fumigations may be extended for vessels plying regularly between ports not infected with plague and for vessels whose construction does not favor the harborage of rats. In accordance with the terms of this amendment, quarantine officers have been authorized to extend the period between fumigations for an additional six months in the case of certain types of vessels if, upon careful inspection, no evidence of rat infestation or harborage is found. It is expected that this procedure will materially diminish the number of vessels fumigated.

The official declaration that New Orleans, La., and Los Angeles and Oakland, Calif., are free from plague, with consequent lifting of the special restrictions made necessary during the last fiscal year, has materially benefited commerce with foreign nations and relieved shipping interests of the expenditures incident to quarantines imposed by other countries or in accordance with international treaty obligations.

The question of the disinfection of the rags imported into the United States for the manufacture of paper has for many years

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occupied the attention of the Public Health Service. On December 3, 1925, the medical officers in charge of quarantine stations were advised that consular certificates of disinfection or origin will no longer be required as a prerequisite to admission of shipments of rags into the United States, its possessions, or dependencies, but that, when rags are obviously filthy or infected, their admission should be refused.

Two meetings of the permanent committee of the International Office of Public Hygiene were held during the year, one in October and one in May. The United States was represented by Surg. W. W. King. Subjects covering a considerable portion of the field of public health were discussed.

An international conference, called by the French Government to consider a revision of the sanitary convention of Paris in 1912, was held in Paris from May 10 to June 21, 1926, and was attended by delegates from 67 countries and dominions. The United States was represented by Surg. Gen. H. S. Cumming, Senior Surg. Taliaferro Clark, and Surg. W. W. King.

Since the changes in the treaty were, on the whole, satisfactory, the American plenipotentiaries signed the convention with two reservations, the first of which, following the policy of our Government, disclaimed any recognition of the so-called Soviet Government of Russia by reason of the signatures of delegates from that country to the convention. The second reservation reserved to the United States the right to decide what foreign ports or places should be considered infected and to determine the measures to be applied under special circumstances to arrivals at ports of the United States from such areas.

The immigration act of 1924, approved May 26, 1924, by authorizing American consular officers to withhold their visas from prospective immigrants to the United States if it appears that the applicant is inadmissible under the immigration laws, made it possible to comply with the growing popular demand for the examination of immigrants in the countries of their origin previous to embarkation for the United States.

About the beginning of the fiscal year it was decided, by mutual agreement of the Secretaries of the State, Treasury, and Labor Departments with the British Government, to conduct for a period of three months an experiment to determine the feasibility of examining prospective immigrants in the country of origin. It was planned that medical officers of the Public Health Service and inspectors of the Bureau of Immigration should act as technical advisers in their respective lines to the consular officers who issue the immigration visas. In accordance with the plan, on August 1, 1925, medical

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officers were detailed for duty at the American consulates at Belfast, Cobh, Dublin, Glasgow, Liverpool, London, and Southampton.

The great advantage to the three classes of people directly concerned in the medical inspection of immigrants abroad is evident. The people of the United States are benefited because, when the prospective immigrants are examined abroad, all those who are mandatorily excludable under the law are refused visas, whereas, because of the lack of funds and other factors, only a part of the immigrants certified as ineligible upon arrival in the United States are actually deported. Thus the law is more strictly enforced when the immigrants are examined abroad. The examination near their homes is more satisfactory to the immigrants because, after they have successfully passed the examination, they are reasonably certain of admission to the United States. If, on the other hand, their visas should be refused, they can return to their homes with but little expenditure of time or money. The natural result is that the keen disappointment and great financial loss incident to rejection at the port of arrival are either entirely avoided or, at least, greatly mitigated. Transportation companies consider examination of aliens before embarkation to be logical and businesslike, as it reduces the number of fines imposed upon them for bringing those found to be inadmissible. The approval of the plan is practically unanimous, as the immigrants, transportation companies, officials of the Departments of State, Labor, and the Treasury, and the press, both foreign and domestic, are all convinced of its usefulness.

Because of the success of the experiment in Great Britain and Ireland the examination of prospective immigrants has been extended to Antwerp, Belgium, and Rotterdam, the Netherlands, and, it is expected, will be introduced early in the next fiscal year at Berlin, Bremen, Cologne, Hamburg, and Stuttgart, Germany; Copenhagen, Denmark; Bergen and Oslo, Norway; Warsaw, Poland; and Gothenburg and Stockholm, Sweden.

With regard to local conditions in the United States other than those mentioned, it may be said that, in general, the health of the people of the United States was good during the calendar year 1925 as compared with preceding years, but the continued prevalence of smallpox, diphtheria, and other communicable diseases which can be easily controlled shows that much work remains to be done, especially in educating the people and inducing them to take the necessary measures to protect themselves and their communities against the ravages of these diseases. Many thousands of lives could be saved each year and much suffering and expense could be avoided by the use of known methods of prevention of disease. Lack of appreciation of these facts and indifference leave a large part of the

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people in most of our communities susceptible to these diseases, and the results are unnecessary suffering, expense, and loss of life.

During the fiscal year no case of cholera or yellow fever was reported in the United States. Our people have come to regard these diseases as mere memories of the past and not now threatening; but if we are to continue free from their ravages we must be ever watchful to prevent their getting a foothold here.

Plague in human beings has not been reported in the United States since January, 1925, when two cases occurred in Los Angeles, Calif., the last of an outbreak which began four months earlier. However, as already stated, plague exists among rodents in California and is always a menace wherever commerce is carried on.

A mild form of typhus, known as "Brill's disease," exists in the United States, and occasional cases of the virulent type are reported near the Mexican border.

Typhoid fever in the United States during 1925 showed a reaction from the downward trend which has prevailed for many years. Thirty-five States reported 30 cases of typhoid fever per hundred thousand population in 1924 and 40.1 cases per hundred thousand in 1925. Reports for the early part of 1926, however, indicate more favorable rates for this disease.

Diphtheria continues to show a reduction in death rates as reported from the various States and cities. The Public Health Service is using every endeavor to encourage the use of toxin-antitoxin in the immunization of children against this disease.

The birth rate in the United States appears to be declining. Thirty States reported 21.2 births per thousand population in 1925 and 22.6 per thousand in 1924. The fact that foreign-born mothers usually have larger families than American-born mothers may be worthy of careful consideration.

In 30 States the death rate in 1925 was 11.7 per thousand population, while in 1924 it was 11.8. The lowest death rate ever recorded in the registration area was 11.6 per thousand population in 1921. The general death rate in the United States has been decreasing for many years.

The infant mortality rate in the United States for the year 1925 was just a little higher than that for 1924, but the figures for both years are much more favorable than those of a few years ago. This rate is the number of deaths under 1 year of age per thousand births, and during the 11 years since the establishment of the birth registration area it has decreased from 100 in 1915 to less than 75 in 1925, a decrease of more than 25 per cent.

Everyone realizes the benefits derived from the use of automobiles, but the constantly increasing death rate from automobile accidents demands consideration. About 18,000 deaths per annum are due

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to automobile accidents in the United States at present, and the number still appears to be increasing.

The marine hospitals and other relief stations, where beneficiaries of the United States Public Health Service are given medical relief, operated under reduced appropriations. A lower unit cost of service resulted, but it was necessary to reduce the amount of relief in order to avoid a deficit. The average per diem cost for treatment in the marine hospitals was reduced from $3.89 in 1924 and $3.80 in 1925 to $3.71 in 1926. Attention is invited to the statement made in my last annual report that there is reason to believe that the cost at that time was below the minimum compatible with efficiency and that further retrenchments would result in lessened efficiency and provoke dissatisfaction and criticism. The limit of rational economy in supplying medical care to sick men seems to have been reached, and perhaps passed. It is a matter of regret that it was necessary because of insufficient funds to limit the amount of hospital care, although the policy adopted by the Surgeon General was well calculated to reduce public criticism to the minimum. It is hoped that the appropriations for the maintenance of hospitals and relief will hereafter be made sufficient for the high purpose to which they are devoted.

The division of venereal diseases, as in other years, carried on activities in accordance with the law creating the division, which requires that the cause, treatment, and prevention of venereal diseases be studied, that the Federal bureau cooperate with the State boards of health to control these diseases within the States, and that the spread of venereal diseases in interstate traffic be prevented.

In the past year an especial effort has been made to enlist the aid of probation officers and all social workers who come in contact with the delinquent and defective classes. To this end a manual was prepared covering not only the medical aspects of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chancroid, but including chapters on sex education and the venereal diseases, sex morality and the law, the legal aspects of venereal disease control, etc. This publication has been widely distributed, and the approval with which it has been received indicates that it supplies this most necessary information in a very acceptable form.

Social pathology for the socionomic aspects, and venereal disease information for the medical aspects of the venereal disease problem, published monthly, are each year distributed to an increasing number of readers.

An undertaking which was satisfactorily completed in the past year was the preparation of strip films depicting the various phases of syphilis. These films are lent by the division to the State boards of health. Their use within the State is directed by the health

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officer. As a means of instruction in the diagnosis of the disease, a graphic presentation of syphilis in its various manifestations is invaluable to the clinician and the general practitioner. The education of the general practitioner to recognize syphilis in all its forms is, of course, a most necessary step in the general program of disease prevention.

The education of the public as to the seriousness of the venereal diseases and the necessity for control and prevention is of the utmost importance. Lectures and exhibits, meetings for special groups, and newspaper publicity have been employed to further this end, while intensive work in the schools has been this year, as in former years, one of the most important activities of the division. The interest of such national organizations as the parent-teacher associations, men's organizations, and nonofficial health associations, has done much to carry forward the program, and insures continued interest in the control of venereal diseases.

The total personnel of the service on June 30, 1926, was 8,865, of which number 4,442 employees are designated collaborating epidemiologists and assistant collaborating epidemiologists and receive nominal compensation. They are for the most part officers or employees of State and local health organizations who transmit to the service current reports of the prevalence of communicable diseases. The number of full-time employees of the service has materially decreased since June 30, 1925.

In previous reports I have emphasized the importance of enlarging the corps of regular commissioned officers of the Public Health Service. In order to discharge its full duties, the responsible scientific personnel of this service should be mobile; and the method of appointment and status of medical and dental officers, sanitary engineers, and other scientists having like qualifications should be the same. Moreover, provision should be made for orderly promotions. By means of legislation, provision should be made to thus insure the efficiency of the personnel and to coordinate the public health activities of the Government.

Public buildings

An act entitled "An act to provide for the construction of certain public buildings, and for other purposes" was approved on May 25, 1926. The latest general public building authorization prior to the above enactment was the so-called omnibus public buildings act of March 4, 1913. Two omnibus public building bills had been passed by the House of Representatives in the interval, viz, January 19, 1917, and February 15, 1926, but each failed of passage by the Senate.

The bill of February 15, 1926, referred to above, and the act of May 25, 1926, present radical departures from the omnibus public

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building bills enacted at intervals between the years 1902 and 1913. The evident purpose of the enactment of May 25, 1926, was to get away from a type of bill which has been characterized as "a parceling out of favors" and to substitute therefor a method based on business considerations of determining where public buildings should be constructed or remodeled and enlarged. Under practically identical bills introduced in each House of Congress large authority in this direction was to be vested in the Secretary of the Treasury acting jointly with the Postmaster General in cases where proposed buildings were to be occupied in whole or in part for postal purposes. The bill as enacted into law provides total authorizations to the extent of $165,000,000, of which $50,000,000 may be expended for sites and buildings in the District of Columbia, and $15,000,000 for extensions of limits of cost of buildings authorized under the omnibus public buildings act of 1913, and other acts, and not yet placed under contract. There is thus left available for construction work in the country at large the sum of $100,000,000. The act contains numerous provisions limiting freedom of action. Expenditures may not exceed $25,000,000 per annum, of which amount not more than $10,000,000 may be expended annually in the District of Columbia; and of the expenditures made outside of the District of Columbia for the fiscal years 1927, 1928, and 1929, respectively, at least one-third shall be for buildings authorized in prior acts. The act contemplates a survey of the public building needs of the country and provides that the $100,000,000 authorized for public buildings outside the District of Columbia shall be allocated to the different States, where buildings are found to be necessary, in such manner as to distribute the same fairly on the basis of area, population, and postal receipts.

A survey of the public building situation, embracing all communities having postal receipts of $20,000 per annum and upwards and in which no Federal building has been constructed or authorized, is in progress. There are approximately 860 communities of this character. In these communities the gathering of data relating to the postal service is being handled by the Post Office Department and the gathering of data relating to all other branches of the Federal service is being handled by the Treasury Department.

In addition to the foregoing communities there are in round numbers 1,300 cities in which public buildings have been constructed. These cities also are being surveyed and the gathering of data respecting all branches of the Federal service therein is being handled by the Treasury Department, except in certain places where a joint survey by the Post Office and Treasury Departments is deemed necessary or desirable.

The object of the survey is to show what completed and occupied buildings require enlargement, what new buildings should be con-

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structed to meet the needs of the Government and the public, and to what extent such relief can be afforded within the authorization contained in the recent public buildings act. These surveys are proceeding satisfactorily.

The only construction work so far appropriated for under the recent public buildings act, chargeable to the $100,000,000 provided for buildings outside of the District of Columbia, is for an extension of the power house, etc., of the Chicago marine hospital, and for additional stories on the Federal buildings at Sandusky, Ohio; Birmingham, Ala.; Memphis, Tenn.; and Paris, Tex. In each of these cases where additional stories are authorized, the limits of cost fixed by Congress were rendered inadequate by reason of the increased construction costs resulting from the World War. The contract for the additional story for the Sandusky building has been let and in the remaining cases the drawings are well under way.

The provisions in the act of May 25, 1926, hereinbefore referred to, which authorize an increase of $15,000,000 in the aggregate limit of cost of buildings authorized previously, cover 69 buildings. It is expected that they will all be under contract within the next three years. Drawings and specifications are under way for the first year's program, and estimates for the necessary appropriations will be submitted in due course of business.

Under the provisions of the act of May 25, 1926, the Public Buildings Commission, created by the act of March 1, 1919, is charged with the approval of assignment and general arrangement of space in Federal buildings to be constructed in the District of Columbia; and is empowered to approve the sites for such buildings and to determine the order in which buildings, or enlargements thereof, in the District of Columbia, authorized under the provisions of the act of May 25, 1926, shall be constructed. The commission has designated the following projects for the first year's program:

Building	Project	Total estimated cost
Archives	Additional land, and construction including stacks	$6,900,000
Internal Revenue	Additional land, and construction	7,950,000
Agricultural Department	(a) Purchase of Economics Building	325,000
	(b) Completion of central part of Administration Building.	2,000,000
	(c) Additional land and construction of an office building.	5,750,000
Liberty Loan	Two additional stories and remodeling	375,000
Department of Commerce	Construction (land owned by Government)	10,000,000
Government Printing Office	Purchase of additional land	1,250,000

The sites for some of the above buildings—the Archives, the Internal Revenue, and the Department of Commerce—are designated to be within the area bounded by Pennsylvania Avenue, B Street NW., Sixth Street, and Fifteenth Street. In the same area it will

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be advisable, probably, to locate other Government buildings, viz, the Department of Justice, the Department of Labor, the General Accounting Office, and the independent establishments of the Government.

A contract has been made for the purchase of the Economics Building above referred to at a cost of $300,000. Steps have also been taken to acquire the necessary sites, and work on the plans for the Internal Revenue, Archives, and Liberty Loan Buildings is well under way.

Also, it should be borne in mind that the property extending along the proposed Mall from Sixth Street to Third Street, south of Pennsylvania Avenue, will be required to safeguard the plan of the Park Commission of the District of Columbia of 1901, based upon the plan of Peter Charles L'Enfant, in its provisions for a fine approach to the Capitol. In this connection the views expressed in the report of the Public Buildings Commission of December 18, 1917, supported by those of the Fine Arts Commission in the same report, are concurred in by this present report. They are as follows:

First. Public buildings, other than those of the executive departments, should face the grounds of the Capitol.

Second. New executive departmental buildings may well be located * * * south of Pennsylvania Avenue along Fifteenth Street to B Street, on the land already purchased and awaiting such occupation.

Third. Both sides of the Mall, with the exception of the space needed by the Department of Agriculture on its grounds, should be occupied by museums and other buildings containing collections in which the public generally is interested, but not by department buildings.

Fourth. The space east of Fourteenth Street, between Pennsylvania Avenue and the Mall, should be occupied by public buildings.

Congress has authorized a program for the location and construction of buildings to accommodate the departments and other executive offices now housed in temporary structures and in privately owned buildings; and has limited the area of purchase and location to the space between Pennsylvania and Maryland Avenues, Fifteenth Street and the Capitol.

Within this area the Government has already acquired the squares between Pennsylvania Avenue and the Mall, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets, the square bounded by Eleventh, Twelfth, Little B, and C Streets, and the block bounded by Tenth, Twelfth, Little B, and B Streets. This area is available for the construction of department buildings already authorized by Congress.

Congress has also provided for a site within the specified area for an archives building and for its construction. Congress has further

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provided for the extension of B Street east to the Capitol, thus throwing into the Mall all of the area east of Sixth Street and south of B Street and providing two building sites facing both Pennsylvania Avenue and the Mall. Within the specified area the Government owns the Post Office Department building and the Center Market.

The available sites in the remainder of the area will be required for Federal activities now occupying private buildings or temporary Government structures, so that all of the land included within the limits set by Congress must be acquired. From motives of economy all of these squares should be acquired at once. Otherwise, Government purchases made piecemeal will enhance the value of property remaining in private ownership, and these increased prices must be paid on later acquisitions.

The general character and bulk of the buildings of a departmental nature differ generally from those already occupying the Mall frontage and those of future possibility of the Museum type. A sense of order, harmony, and fitness seems to indicate the separation of these two types of buildings into distinctive general locations.

The requirements as to space in architectural setting, accessibility, and the number of people, both employees of the Government and others going to and from these buildings, are so dissimilar as to reinforce strongly the argument for their collective separation. Again, the buildings on the Mall, although not necessarily finer than those of the departments, should be, architecturally speaking, of a more plastic, decorative, and a more generally varied form, suiting their location in the park.

A large portion of the area designated as the "triangle" will be necessary for the accommodation of the buildings now projected. Even if it were not possible to foresee the ultimate use of all of the land, nevertheless it may be stated with conviction that the choice of the site for the buildings, the provision possibly of parking space for automobiles and of adequate road circulation and approaches to the buildings, and in short the economic and orderly planning of the area immediately required, can not be made unless the area is replanned as a whole for this purpose. It may well be urged, also, that unless all the land, with minor exceptions, is now taken by the Government, the construction of the new buildings and the removal of the markets as proposed will induce a rise in values of the remaining land, making it more costly to acquire.

In the Capital an example should be set for the country as a whole in the matter of planning. Our national monuments will attract seekers of the ideal in art. More and more it will become the tendency to establish the headquarters of societies of literature and art in Washington and to make bequests of collections to the National Capital as well as to other great cities of the country. Already there

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is a definite project to establish here in Washington a national gallery of painting. Thus the Capital may be foreseen as an art center responding to the desire of visitors from all over the world and satisfying that demand.

The example of the great capitals of Europe may be cited, that in particular of Paris. Although the character of the cities of Washington and Paris differs in respects favoring the embellishment of our own Capital, Paris besides being a capital is also a great business and industrial center. Under the Haussmann plans of development of Paris, during the period of some 30 years beginning about the middle of the nineteenth century, the sum of $180,000,000 was spent on the opening of thoroughfares and in general civic embellishment. A similar sum was authorized for further development at the beginning of this century, and in between those periods other great sums were authorized and spent, estimated in all as upward of half a billion of dollars. The Great War delayed the later program, although the work involved has been and is being slowly carried out according to plan. It is generally recognized that the really splendid nature of city development in Paris is responsible in a large degree for the number of visitors and that this work has contributed very largely to making Paris the artistic center of the world.

In the plan of future development of Washington the treatment of the great triangle of land south of Pennsylvania Avenue to the Mall will play an important part. Assuredly the character, height, and design of the great front to the south stretching from Fifteenth Street toward the Capitol must be carefully considered as a whole. It may be said to be the real frame or background of the Mall, with its Museum buildings and memorials, present and to come. Opportunity must be given to treat it as a whole in relation to the Mall. The problem of location of buildings to-day, although it involves difficulties, is made less difficult by the existence of the general plan of the commission of 1901. Correspondingly the work in the future will be rendered easier and less costly if the plans of to-day are made with foresight.

No expenditure of the magnitude contemplated under the new building bill should be undertaken without a comprehensive study of the entire situation. As has been outlined above, many features must be taken into consideration, but the outstanding one is that the public buildings, as finally located and constructed, should place Washington in the forefront of the architecturally beautiful cities of the world. This result can only be obtained by a thorough and comprehensive study of the entire subject. No building should be located or its architecture decided upon until study has been made of its effect upon the neighboring buildings to be built in the future and the carrying out of the complete plan.

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Bureau of Supply

Purchases and issues.—The Bureau of Supply has completed its fourth full year of operation as the central purchasing, warehousing, and distributing agency of the Treasury Department. Its organization was the sequel to an inquiry by a representative of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget early in the fiscal year 1922, and was created by Department Circular No. 283, of March 28, 1922, by authority of section 161 of the Revised Statutes, following an opinion by the Comptroller General of the United States, dated January 13, 1922, that there was no legal objection to establishing such an agency in and for the Treasury Department.

The bureau purchases supplies and equipment for all branches of the department both in Washington and the field, with the exception of those for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, whose purchases are exempted by law from its supervision; those for the Coast Guard, and to some extent those for the mint. The purchases of miscellaneous supplies are made from allotments to the Bureau of Supply from appropriations for the several activities which it serves; while those for stationery are made from the departmental appropriation for stationery, which has, since the organization of the bureau, been under its supervision; and it is purposed to transfer also to the bureau on or prior to July 1, 1927, the appropriation for printing and binding as well as administrative supervision over the work and personnel of the Division of Printing, which is now a separate division in the office of the Secretary.

In addition to its purchasing, warehousing, distributing, and accounting functions, administrative supervision over the work of the General Supply Committee and the traffic division of the Treasury Department is vested in the Bureau of Supply.

Heretofore the Bureau of Supply has functioned with personnel detailed to it from the various bureaus and offices of the Treasury Department, but as it has now demonstrated its value as an economical and efficient arm of the service it is believed that it ought to be recognized and supported as a permanent institution. Accordingly, there has been prepared for submission to Congress through the Bureau of the Budget an estimate for its personnel as a distinct unit of the office of the Secretary, and to provide for this personnel deductions exceeding the proposed appropriation have been made from the several bureaus and offices from which the bureau now draws its personnel on a detailed basis. Thus funds for operating the agency will be furnished without increasing the sum of the appropriations to the department.

At the time of the organization of the Bureau of Supply, and as its functions have been gradually widened, its personnel has been

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provided by assigning to it such employees of the several bureaus and offices concerned as had previously devoted their entire time to purchasing, warehousing, and shipping supplies and equipment and to the accounting incident thereto. In making allocations of employees, however, no consideration was given to those who devoted only a part of their time to such duties, and as the work of the bureau has become systematized approximately 15 employees have from time to time been dispensed with, in spite of which, in arriving at the amount of the estimate for its continuance on a permanent basis, it has seemed possible, after a careful study of the organization, functions, methods, and needs of the bureau, to effect a still further reduction of seven employees, with salaries aggregating $14,700. In addition the bureau will attempt to carry on the traffic work of the department, which will require the services of several employees, without asking for additional personnel therefor. The estimate submitted has accordingly been prepared on this basis, with a resulting considerable saving to the department in the cost of carrying on this important service.

There was expended by the bureau in 1926 a total of $5,409,132.78, a decrease of $237,610.46 when compared with the expenditures for the preceding year, which totaled $5,646,743.24.

The following table summarizes, for the past four fiscal years, expenditures by the Bureau of Supply from appropriations to the several bureaus and offices for the purchase of supplies and equipment:

Bureau or office	1923	1924	1925	1926
Expended from allotments:				
Chief Clerk and Superintendent	$170,938.62	$159,562.45	$133,812.92	$120,102.51
General Supply Committee	118,506.98	111,436.68	105,606.55	118,528.44
Division of Printing and Stationery	379,971.90	319,293.10	343,202.28	368,948.86
Supervising Architect	[1] 768,419.45	1,925,066.63	2,031,804.68	1,998,537.52
Bureau of Internal Revenue	528,231.80	436,254.19	543,413.74	327,992.61
Treasurer of the United States	3,942.44	141.77	67.95	
Commissioner of the Public Debt	[2] 63,124.79	72,902.39	49,640.01	40,735.39
Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants	1,493.50	3,193.67	2,442.41	1,269.92
Public Health Service	2,069,435.02	1,983,116.44	2,188,128.86	2,067,386.85
Division of Customs		[3] 46,117.78	179,643.84	233,483.02
Total from allotments	4,104,064.50	5,057,085.10	5,577,763.24	5,276,985.12
Purchases from appropriations from which no allotments were made	165,942.19	88,953.96	68,980.00	132,147.66
Grand total	4,270,006.69	5,146,039.06	5,646,743.24	5,409,132.78

[1] Purchasing for Supervising Architect transferred to Bureau of Supply on Oct. 17, 1922.
[2] Purchasing for the Commissioner of the Public Debt transferred to Bureau of Supply on Sept. 15, 1922.
[3] Purchasing for Division of Customs transferred to Bureau of Supply on Apr. 1, 1924.

The purchasing work of the bureau in 1926 involved the issue of 34,957 formal purchase orders; the preparation of 5,993 sets of specifications and invitations for proposals; and the examination and audit for settlement of 84,465 vouchers. Cash discounts for prompt payments were utilized to the extent of $10,856.87, only $296.99 being lost, which was due in great part to inability to obtain certifications of vouchers in the field within the limited discount periods.

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The 1926 appropriation to the department for articles of stationery was $437,760, of which $368,964.65 was expended and $68,795.35 reverted to the Treasury. The unexpended balance was a part of a special allowance by Congress for the installation of a new and improved system of filing income-tax returns in field offices, but it was not practicable to complete the installation, and consequently the unused part of the appropriation lapsed. There was expended also for stationery items $67,440.52 from other available appropriations, making the total purchases of stationery supplies for the entire department $436,405.17, compared with $426,285.29 during the preceding year.

The value of stationery supplies issued in 1926, as distinguished from actual expenditures for replacement, totaled $453,224.24, compared with $437,256.01 in 1925, or an increase of $15,968.23. The excess of issues over expenditures ($16,819.07) was made possible by a reduction of $10,487.02 in the value of stock on hand and the utilization of $6,332.05 worth of articles surrendered to the bureau by consuming offices for reissue.

The increase in both expenditures for and issues of stationery supplies was due to increases in prices of certain items and to the furnishing by legal authority of several articles not previously included under stationery.

Shipments of stationery supplies to the field were made in 12,604 packages and boxes, weighing 598 tons. Of these, there were 3,367 franked parcels (each weighing less than 4 pounds); 1,543 parcel-post packages, costing $1,044.88 for postage; and 7,694 express and freight boxes, crates, etc., requiring the use of 2,346 Government bills of lading. In addition the bureau sent through the mails approximately 5,500 sacks of printed matter, weighing about 275 tons.

Inventories taken July 1, 1926, show a stock on hand of stationery supplies valued at $157,399.28 and also 37,285,579 blank books and forms (exclusive of Bureau of Internal Revenue stock, which is in the hands of that bureau), valued at $135,905.56.

General Supply Committee.—The Bureau of Supply proper functions for the Treasury Department alone, whereas the General Supply Committee is an interdepartmental organization and, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, functions in behalf of all the executive departments and independent Government establishments. The Bureau of Supply, in addition to contracting duties, is also charged with purchasing, warehousing, distributing, and accounting in relation to every requirement for supplies for both Washington and field offices of the Treasury Department, while the activities of the General Supply Committee, under its organic law, are concerned only with the making of contracts for furnishing articles in common use in two or more departments or establishments in the District

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of Columbia, though certain requirements for a field service may be provided for on request of a head of a department under which the service operates.

The committee was created by section 4 of the act of June 17, 1910 (36 Stat. 531), and consists of a representative from each of the 10 executive departments, who serves on the committee without additional compensation, though clerical services for the committee, including a superintendent of supplies, are provided for by an appropriation to the Treasury Department. It is required to prepare and issue annually a general schedule of supplies, in which are listed the articles for which contracts are made, with descriptions thereof, the unit prices, times of delivery, and the names and addresses of contractors. The committee is charged especially with the standardization of supplies and the elimination of unnecessary grades and varieties.

At the close of the World War, the original duties of the committee were enlarged by Executive order, subsequently approved by legislation, to include the disposition of surplus war supplies and equipment in the District of Columbia. A large part of this material was reissued to various offices and establishments; a greater part, being either unserviceable or not likely to be needed for reissue, was disposed of, usually by auction, and some of it still remains available for reissue as called for from time to time. Articles reissued to Government departments and establishments are charged, at a discount below their original cost, to appropriations ordinarily available for the purchase of such supplies, and receipts therefrom are deposited to the credit of miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury.

Since the war surplus has become practically exhausted, the facilities of the committee's organization have by authority of law been availed of to receive and dispose of the vast quantity of property of every character currently becoming surplus or unusable in Government offices in the District of Columbia, which is disposed of in the same manner as was the war surplus.

With the approval of the coordinating agencies of the Government the committee has, with respect to a great many items, embarked upon a policy of procurement in definite quantities at the beginning of each quarter, rather than making annual contracts for furnishing the articles in indefinite quantities from time to time to the various establishments. Requirements for these items are assembled four times a year, proposals therefor are solicited for immediate delivery, and a single shipping direction placed for the entire quantity needed at once. This policy has resulted in decidedly lower prices in many lines, with a resulting saving to the Government of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

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Purchases reported by Government departments and establishments under contracts negotiated through the General Supply Committee amounted to $6,725,600.35 during the fiscal year 1926, an increase of $80,404.71 over the preceding year. Of the 20 classes of items contracted for, purchases of 12 increased in varying amounts and those of 8 decreased. A net increase of $526,054.07 is noted in those classes of items containing commodities included in coordinated purchases. The principal increase was in class 17, where purchases of automobile tires and tubes amounted to $470,247.40, an increase over the purchases of the preceding year of approximately 200 per cent, due to a larger number of services obtaining this equipment under General Supply Committee contracts. Increases reported for 1925 in the purchases of items included in classes 9 and 18 (office furniture and filing equipment and typewriting machines, adding machines, other labor-saving devices, etc.), are no doubt responsible for the decreases of $94,817.12 and $304,013.98 shown in these classes for 1926. A decrease of $86,356.71 also occurred in class 15, electric lamps. Decreases are also shown in class 1, stationery; class 6, electrical and plumbing supplies; class 12, photographic supplies; class 16, incandescent gas-lamp supplies; class 19, electric service; and class 20, telephone service.

Issues of surplus supplies and equipment to various Government activities decreased to $48,450.84 from the amount of $78,028.61 transferred during 1925. There was, however, an increase of $20,187.51 in the value of the material no longer usable by the Government and disposed of at public auction. Similar material disposed of by contract sale decreased $35,043.70, caused both by reduction in quantity and in the price obtained, lower prices prevailing for waste paper and other paper stock materials.

Attention is again directed to the disadvantage imposed by existing law which makes it impossible to secure the maximum benefit from the consolidated purchases of commonly used supplies by making single payments. The present requirement that each individual department make payment for its share of a consolidated purchase is cumbersome and unbusinesslike. It causes unnecessary bookkeeping on the part of both the contractor and the Government, delays payments, and frequently makes it impossible to take advantage of discounts.

Much has been accomplished by consolidating requirements for a number of commonly used items of supply and making bulk purchases with a single delivery and inspection, but better prices could be obtained by adopting the more businesslike method of making single payments.

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Bureau of Engraving and Printing

During the fiscal year 1926 the bureau eclipsed all previous records in the production and delivery of perfect work. Deliveries for the year reached a total of 482,307,106 sheets, as compared with deliveries for the previous year of 464,869,695 sheets, an increase over the preceding year of 17,437,411 sheets, or 3.75 per cent. This net increase is accounted for by an increase of 21,507,386 sheets of currency, and a decrease of 4,069,975 sheets of bonds, notes, certificates, stamps, and miscellaneous work.

In addition to the amount delivered the bureau printed for its reserve, currency backs and currency backs and faces aggregating 30,924,312 sheets, for which $321,986.84 was expended.

The average number of persons employed in 1926 was 5,173, as compared with 5,098 in 1925, an increase over 1925 of 75 persons, or 1.47 per cent.

There was expended during 1926 a total of $10,483,674.68, as compared with $10,041,457.46 in 1925, an increase over 1925 of $442,217.22. Deducting $321,986.84 expended for reserve, the net increase of expenditures for delivered work in 1926 was $120,230.38 over those of the preceding year, or 1.19 per cent.

By summarizing the preceding paragraphs it will be noted that while the sheets delivered for 1926 represent an increase over 1925 of 3.75 per cent, expenditures were increased 1.19 per cent and the personnel was increased 1.47 per cent.

The spoilage of currency of all classes for 1926 was 3.7 per cent as compared with the spoilage for the previous year of 5.8 per cent, a decrease of 2.1 per cent. One of several reasons for the reduction may be attributed to a change in the examination of sheets of currency backs, which resulted in a decrease of 60 per cent of mutilations on back printings. By punching a hole on the outer margins, opposite single mutilated notes, on four-subject sheets, the other three notes which formerly were destroyed are being salvaged.

The executive committee, consisting of the fiscal assistant secretary, the assistant to the fiscal assistant secretary, the director, the assistant directors, and members of the planning unit, referred to in the annual report for the fiscal year 1924, has continued its weekly meetings. The meetings are formal in character. Matters of policy and problems of major importance are subjects of consideration. Records of the proceedings are maintained.

The bureau has continued its efforts to improve the wearing qualities of the paper currency, being associated in this work with the Bureau of Efficiency, the Bureau of Standards, and the contractor for distinctive paper. Important results have been achieved during the past two years, as shown by the increased life of notes in circula-

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tion. Improvement in this respect has been brought about through a modification in the character of the paper, improvements in technical procedure in the bureau, restoration of resizing, and establishing in the bureau an adequate working reserve of incomplete notes, the latter being made possible by action of Congress in granting the necessary appropriation for printing 15,000,000 sheets of backs and faces, and 15,000,000 sheets of backs. During the year 144,000,000 sheets of one dollar bills were delivered, an increase of 13,000,000 over 1925, 23,000,000 over 1924, and 78,500,000 over 1917—10 years ago. Increased deliveries of one dollar notes have permitted establishing, in part, with the Treasurer of the United States, and with the Federal reserve banks, reserve stocks of completed notes, permitting ageing of the notes before payment into circulation and so adding to their life.

In the last annual report reference was made to the fact that this bureau was required to vacate a warehouse in which operating supplies were stored. A warehouse located at First and L Streets NE., approximately 3 miles from the bureau has been leased at a cost of $3,600 a year. Although the leasing of this property has relieved storeroom congestion temporarily, there is still a great need for a warehouse in close proximity to the bureau with spur track service, so that unnecessary hauling and handling of materials may be avoided.

Twelve 400-subject intaglio web rotary presses were received and installed, making a total of 25 presses of this type engaged in postage stamp production. About 60 per cent of the total number of stamps of denominations to and including 10 cents, printed during 1926, were made by this process, which resulted in a substantial saving to the Post Office Department. On June 30, 1926, the installation was practically completed, and it is expected that all stamps of low denominations will be printed by the rotary process during 1927, as a result of which increased savings will be realized.

The work of reconditioning a section of the Auditors Building (old bureau) was completed during the early part of the fiscal year. The engraving division, excepting one unit, was moved from the main building into this space. The new quarters are ideal and the change has resulted in increased production and improved morale. This transfer, which involved the handling of a large quantity of heavy machinery from one building to another, was accomplished by bureau employees, without interruption to the work of the engraving division and without a special appropriation.

Woolen blanketing used on impression rollers on power presses has been replaced by rubber drilling and tag board, with a great reduction in cost. The cost of printing 1,000 impressions of currency with woolen blanketing was 29.6 cents, while the cost of printing the same

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number of impressions with rubber drilling is 6.3 cents. Although rubber blankets were not in general use on power presses until the latter part of the fiscal year, substantial savings were realized.

Electrolytic plates are now used in printing approximately 50 per cent of the currency. These plates are being produced at less than one-half the cost of producing steel plates. By the use of electrolytic plates it has been possible to provide plates for a printing program 15 per cent larger than the requirements for the fiscal year 1925, without increasing the personnel of the engraving division.

Heretofore the numbering and the sealing of national-bank currency were accomplished in two operations. The numbers and seals are now affixed in one operation, with resultant economy of time and money. Only 8 presses are now necessary to accomplish the work which previously required 15 presses.

A plan of delivering sheets of national-bank currency more or less than the amount ordered has been adopted. Perfect sheets in excess of orders are now delivered instead of being destroyed and perfect sheets in numbers less than orders are being delivered as completed orders, thereby avoiding reprints. This procedure has resulted in a reduction in the cost of the manufacture of national-bank currency.

The examination of silver certificates and United States notes, following the trimming operation, has been discontinued, thereby eliminating the need of the services of 45 employees.

A system for a centralized control in the accounting division of all stock maintained in the various storerooms has been adopted and is being installed. When the installation of this system is complete better control of the issue and use of materials will be afforded.

As a part of the Federal Government exhibit two presses were sent to the Sesquicentennial Exposition at Philadelphia for the purpose of demonstrating the methods employed in printing securities. Employees of the bureau were detailed to operate the presses and conduct the exhibit.

The two investigators of the Bureau of Efficiency, detailed to the planning unit, have continued their constructive study of methods and procedures during the year. Many valuable suggestions were received and adopted.

An auditing committee, consisting of five representatives of the Division of Public Debt Accounts and Audit, Public Debt Service, has been engaged in conducting spot counts of securities in process. During the past year this committee has completed 84 audits and has checked every class and denomination of securities printed in this bureau. According to the reports made by the committee the amounts on hand were found to be in agreement with the records maintained in the divisions where the securities were kept, as well as with the control records of the accounting division.

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ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION

Changes in Treasury organization

Under the provisions of section 1201 of the revenue act of 1926 the office of General Counsel for the Bureau of Internal Revenue was created, and coincident therewith the office of Solicitor of Internal Revenue in the Department of Justice was abolished. No other change of major importance in Treasury organization has taken place during the year, the assignment of bureaus and offices to the administrative supervision of the Undersecretary and the Assistant Secretaries remaining the same as indicated in my annual report for 1925. Minor changes have taken place in the usual course of efficient administrative operation.

Budget and improvement committee

The budget and improvement committee examines all Treasury estimates of appropriations, makes inquiry as to the reserves which may be set up under the various appropriations, considers requests subsequently made for releasing portions of such reserves for expenditure, and makes investigations with the purpose of improving administrative methods and procedure. Its reports and recommendations thereon are submitted to the Secretary through the budget officer of the department.

Initial reserves amounting to $1,156,250 were set up from appropriations for the fiscal year 1926. Subsequently additional reserves of $438,760 were added and reserves amounting to $432,750 were released, leaving a balance of $1,162,260 in reserve at the end of the year. For the fiscal year 1927, heads of bureaus and offices reported reserves of $718,075. After examination by the committee $329,450 was added, making a total general reserve for the year of $1,047,525. In addition, by direction of the President through the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, reserves amounting to $1,318,409.60 on account of "two per cent personnel club" were set up with the purpose of saving not less than 2 per cent of the total amount available for salaries of the executive civil service during the fiscal year 1927, such savings to be accomplished by omitting to fill current vacancies.

Supplemental and deficiency estimates were submitted during the year aggregating $185,702,997.85, of which $154,500,000 was for refunds of internal-revenue taxes. After examination by the committee these estimates were revised and reduced to $185,144,361.70.

Preliminary estimates submitted by the heads of bureaus and offices for the fiscal year 1928 amounted to $180,958,271.66, exclusive of interest on and retirement of the public debt and amounts for the Bureau of the Budget. The President allocated to the Treasury Department as a tentative maximum amount $140,740,777 for annual appropriations, and $36,168,815 for permanent and indefinite appropriations and special funds. The regular estimates submitted, totaling $178,433,801.44, were carefully examined by the committee to

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ascertain as to each item whether the expenditure is absolutely necessary. On the committee's recommendation net deductions of $4,328,188 were made. There were approved for permanent and indefinite appropriations and special funds $31,145,040, for regular annual appropriations $140,740,670.44, and as a supplemental statement of the absolutely necessary requirements of the department $2,219,903.

The committee has considered and reported on various matters submitted to it, including proposed requests for legislation which might affect expenditures of the department. Under special instructions of the budget officer a detailed examination was made of one of the offices of the department and a report was submitted thereon containing a number of recommendations for the betterment of the service.

Enrollment and disbarment of attorneys and agents

During the year 2,647 applications for admission to practice as attorney or agent before the Treasury Department were received, 2,283 were approved, and 50 were disapproved. Sixty-four attorneys and agents who were enrolled prior to August 15, 1923, furnished the affidavit relative to contingent fees required by Department Circular No. 230, as revised and reissued August 15, 1923, and were enrolled to continue in practice before the department. On June 30, 1926, 14,725 enrolled attorneys and agents had, since August 15, 1923, furnished the required affidavit relative to contingent fees, and thus became eligible to practice or continue in practice before the department.

There has been continued activity by the Committee on Enrollment and Disbarment with reference to complaints charging enrolled attorneys or agents with violation of the laws and regulations governing practice before the department, and whenever deemed necessary or advisable action has been taken looking to the disciplining of persons charged with such violations. In a number of instances the attorney or agent was advised of the complaint and given an opportunity to show cause why formal disbarment proceedings should not be instituted against him. On June 30, 1925, there were pending 56 cases in which formal disbarment proceedings had been instituted against an enrolled attorney or agent. During the year new proceedings were instituted against 114 individuals, making 170 in all. In 11 cases the proceedings were dismissed by the Secretary on the recommendation of the Committee on Enrollment and Disbarment without a formal hearing, the respondent's written answer to the complaint being accepted as satisfactory. In 63 cases the respondent was given a formal hearing by the committee, after which the committee submitted its finding of facts and recommendation to the Secretary for his action. In 14 cases the Secretary dismissed the complaint. In 49 cases, the complaint having been found proven in whole or in part, the Secretary imposed penalties as follows: 7

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were disbarred from further practice before the department, 13 were suspended from practice for various periods, and 29 were reprimanded. In one case it developed from the respondent's answer that he had been improperly enrolled as he was not a citizen of the United States and his enrollment was canceled. There were 95 cases not disposed of on June 30, 1926.

Personnel

Number.—From June 30, 1925, to September 30, 1926, there was a net decrease of 1,713 in the personnel of the Treasury Department in Washington. While there has been a tendency on the part of nearly all branches of the Treasury to decrease the personnel, the greatest reductions were made in the Division of Loans and Currency, where a decrease of 149 occurred; the Office of the Register of the Treasury, with a decrease of 211, and the Bureau of Internal Revenue, where the net reduction was 1,482.

On June 30, 1925, there were on the rolls of the Treasury Department in Washington 15,816 employees, and on September 30, 1926, the force had been reduced to 14,103. The number of employees in the departmental service of the Treasury, classified according to bureaus and offices, at the end of each month from June, 1925, to September, 1926, is shown in Table 62, page 588 of this report.

On June 30, 1925, there were in the field services of the Treasury Department 46,794 employees, compared with 47,026 on June 30, 1926, a net increase of 232 employees. Increases of 59 in the Customs Service and 545 in the Coast Guard were largely offset by decreases in other branches of the service.

Comparison of the number of employees in the departmental and field services of the Treasury on June 30, 1925 and 1926

Bureau or office	June 30, 1925			June 30, 1926			Increase (+) and decrease (−)		
	Departmental	Field	Total	Departmental	Field	Total	Departmental	Field	Total
Division of Customs	54	8,397	8,451	61	8,456	8,517	+7	+59	+66
Secret Service Division	11	127	138	11	126	137		−1	−1
United States Coast Guard	123	9,398	9,521	139	9,943	10,082	+16	+545	+561
Federal Farm Loan Bureau	96		96	109		109	+13		+13
Mint Bureau	14	780	794	13	742	755	−1	−38	−39
Internal Revenue Bureau	6,022	13,312	19,334	4,857	13,115	17,972	−1,165	−197	−1,362
Public Health Bureau	237	8,838	9,075	219	8,673	8,892	−18	−165	−183
Supervising Architect's Office	221	5,918	6,139	230	5,940	6,170	+9	+22	+31
Public Debt Service [1]				1,795	31	1,826	+1,795	+31	+1,826
All other	9,038	24	9,062	7,067		7,067	−1,971	−24	−1,995
Total	15,816	46,794	62,610	14,501	47,026	61,527	−1,315	+232	−1,083

[1] Previous to June 30, 1926, the Public Debt Service was included under "All other."

Classification.—Beginning July 1, 1925, the Personnel Classification Board provided new and special forms for making appeals for change in allocation of positions in the departmental service. Under this new procedure 382 appeals were presented to the department during the year for transmittal to the Personnel Classification Board. Of the total number of appeals presented, 47 were returned approved and

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59 disapproved, leaving at the close of the fiscal year 276 appeals not acted on by the board.

Each appeal is specially investigated and submitted by the classification officer of the department, approved or disapproved with a brief summarizing the arguments for or against the employee's appeal and citing allocations in such other cases as bear upon the appeal either in the department in which the employee serves or elsewhere in the departmental service.

Due to reorganization in several of the Treasury activities, particularly in the Internal Revenue and Prohibition Services, a considerable amount of investigation was necessary. A great number of change of duty sheets were accordingly handled in this connection.

Retirement of civil service employees

From October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926, 135 persons were retired on account of age and 77 were retired on account of disability. Since the retirement law went into effect 2,162 employees have been retired under the provisions of the law. At the present time only 105 persons above the retirement age are retained in the Treasury Department in Washington and 507 in its field service. Of the total number retained in the field service 258 are in the Customs Service, where, on account of their long experience in the interpretation and administration of the customs laws, many of these employees are more valuable to the Government than new employees without experience would be. Since my last report the Congress somewhat liberalized the retirement law by increasing the annuities of retired employees. At the same time the deductions from salaries for the retirement fund were increased from 2½ to 3½ per cent.

Prior to the passage of the amendatory act it had been the policy of the department to retire all employees upon reaching the age of 80. The new act, however, provided that should an employee eligible for retirement make application for retention and his record indicates that he has been efficient and competent during the preceding two years, certification should be made to the Civil Service Commission that the continuance of such employee would be advantageous to the public service. The present policy, therefore, is to treat all retirement cases on their merits without regard to age. In view of this more liberal policy under the new law and the fact that the annuities are still somewhat low, the number of employees retired probably has not been as large as otherwise might be expected. In my previous reports I have expressed the opinion that it would be in the interest of efficient administration to reduce the age limits and to increase the annuities. While there has been some modification of the law, I am still of the opinion that a more liberalized enactment would be in the interest of the service.

The following table shows the number of persons retired and the number retained in the departmental and field services of the Treas-

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ury under the provisions of the act of July 3, 1926, amending the act of May 22, 1920, and the amendments thereto:

Statement showing total number of persons now retained in the departmental and field services of the Treasury Department under the act approved July 3, 1926, amending the act of May 22, 1920, and the amendments thereto, and the number retired since August 20, 1920

DEPARTMENTAL

Office	Retained	Retired on account of age		Retired on account of disability		Retired under act Sept. 22, 1922	Total number retired
		To Sept. 30, 1925	From Oct. 1, 1925, to Sept. 30, 1926	To Sept. 30, 1925	From Oct. 1, 1925, to Sept. 30, 1926		
Secretary's				1			1
Appointment Division				1		1	2
Mint Bureau				1			1
Customs Division	2	2	1	1			4
Printing Division	4			2			2
Treasurer's office	16	47	4	37	7		95
Bookkeeping and warrants	1	6	1	1	1		9
Public Health	2			3		1	4
Comptroller of Currency	7	22	1	4	1		28
Loans and Currency	9	14	1	4	5		24
Supervising Architect	7	11	1	5		1	18
Disbursing clerk					1		1
Public Debt	1	1		2			3
Secret Service	1	3	3				6
Register's office	2	9	1	4	4		18
Engraving and Printing	20	230	17	84	13	9	353
Internal Revenue	5	50	4	20	5	4	83
Chief clerk	28	26	6	9	1	1	43
Coast Guard		5					5
Auditors' offices		86		11		1	98
Public Moneys		3		1			4
War Risk		14		1			15
Total	105	529	40	192	38	18	817

FIELD SERVICE

Customs	258	389	36	78	16		519
Internal Revenue	27	232	10	24	4	71	341
Coast Guard	2	8			1		9
Public Health	14	12	6	3	1		22
Mint and Assay	52	130	13	7	4	1	155
Custodian	154	169	30	46	13		258
Subtreasury		24		3		14	41
Total	507	964	95	161	39	86	1,345
Grand total	612	1,493	135	353	77	104	2,162

FINANCE TABLES

Condition of the Treasury, June 30, 1926

[Revised figures]

General fund:		
In Treasury offices—		
Gold	$161,784,563.70	
Standard silver dollars	6,031,887.00	
United States notes	3,835,118.00	
Federal reserve notes	205,849.00	
Federal reserve bank notes	134,743.00	
National-bank notes	63,612.50	
Subsidiary silver coin	6,147,965.93	
Minor coin	2,439,819.92	
Silver bullion (at cost)	8,431,438.88	
Unclassified (unassorted currency, etc.)	60,801,453.14	
		$249,876,451.07

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General fund—Continued.			
In Federal reserve banks—			
To credit of Treasurer of the United States		$10, 718, 586. 49	
In transit		6, 629, 183. 48	
			$17, 347, 769. 97
In special depositaries—			
Account of sales of certificates of indebtedness			202, 728, 706. 99
In national-bank depositaries—			
To credit of Treasurer of the United States		6, 642, 814. 30	
To credit of other Government officers		21, 184, 947. 21	
In transit		2, 651, 280. 43	
			30, 479, 041. 94
In treasury of Philippine Islands—			
To credit of Treasurer of the United States		1, 032, 444. 73	
In transit		671. 10	
			1, 033, 115. 83
In foreign depositaries—			
To credit of Treasurer of the United States		87, 928. 12	
To credit of other Government officers		66, 342. 00	
In transit		725. 00	
			154, 995. 12
			501, 620, 080. 92
Deduct current liabilities—			
Federal reserve note 5 per cent fund (gold)	$152, 373, 227. 61		
Less notes in process of redemption	710, 677. 50		
		151, 662, 550. 11	
National-bank note 5 per cent fund	26, 301, 669. 29		
Less notes in process of redemption	17, 696, 240. 00		
		8, 605, 429. 29	
Treasurer's checks outstanding		808, 912. 83	
Post Office Department balance		6, 651, 315. 13	
Board of trustees, Postal Savings System balance		7, 000, 360. 78	
Balance to credit of postmasters, clerks of courts, disbursing officers, etc		53, 247, 758. 86	
Retirement of additional circulating notes, act of May 30, 1908		4, 065. 00	
Miscellaneous redemption accounts		62, 511, 610. 49	
			290, 492, 002. 49
Balance in the Treasury June 30, 1926, according to statement of the public debt of the United States			211, 128, 078. 43

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The following is a summary of the net change in the general fund balances between June 30, 1925, and June 30, 1926, on the basis of daily Treasury statements (revised):

General fund balances:	
Balance per daily Treasury statement, June 30, 1925	$217, 835, 732. 09
Add excess of receipts over expenditures in June reports subsequently received	2, 143, 708. 73
Net balance June 30, 1925, according to statement of the public debt of the United States	219, 979, 440. 82
Excess of ordinary receipts over expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts in the fiscal year 1926	376, 861, 681. 96
Total to be accounted for	596, 841, 122. 78
Public debt retirements from surplus revenue (This is additional to $487,376,050.69 sinking fund and other debt retirements chargeable against ordinary receipts.)	376, 861, 681. 96
Public debt retirements resulting in decrease in general fund balance	8, 851, 362. 39
Balance in the Treasury June 30, 1926, according to statement of the public debt of the United States	211, 128, 078. 43
Total	596, 841, 122. 78

United States notes (greenbacks).—The redemptions of United States notes unfit for circulation during the year amounted to $298,860,000. An equal amount was issued in order to maintain the outstanding aggregate of the notes as required by law.

Gold reserve fund.—The reserve fund was increased by $567,900.69 during the year, being the amount of franchise tax receipts paid into the Treasury by the Federal reserve banks and Federal intermediate credit banks on account of earnings in the calendar year 1925. The reserve fund now amounts to $154,188,886.20. There were no redemptions of United States notes for gold from the reserve und during the year.

Trust funds.—The following table shows the trust funds held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged:

Gold coin and bullion	$1, 680, 510, 609	Gold certificates outstanding	$2, 168, 884, 959
Silver dollars	457, 903, 515	Less amount in the Treasury	488, 374, 354
Silver dollars, 1890	1, 356, 304	Net	1, 680, 510, 609
		Silver certificates outstanding	460, 340, 363
		Less amount in the Treasury	2, 436, 848
		Net	457, 903, 515
		Treasury notes (1890) outstanding	1, 359, 804
		Less amount in the Treasury	3, 500
		Net	1, 356, 304
Total	2, 139, 770, 428	Total	2, 139, 770, 428

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Gold fund, Federal Reserve Board.—The balance to the credit of the gold fund of the Federal Reserve Board on June 30, 1926, amounted to $1,717,348,235.12, a decrease of $35,396,200 from the amount to the credit of this fund on June 30, 1925.

The public debt.—The gross public debt of the United States at the close of the fiscal year 1926 amounted to $19,643,183,079.69. This is shown in detail in Tables 22 and 23, pages 500 and 502, respectively.

Receipts and expenditures on the basis of daily Treasury statements (unrevised)

The following statements summarize cash receipts and expenditures during the fiscal year 1926, and the estimated receipts and expenditures for the fiscal years 1927 and 1928 on the basis of the lastest information received from the Bureau of the Budget:

Summary of receipts and expenditures on the basis of daily Treasury statements (unrevised) [1]

	Actual, fiscal year 1926	Estimated, fiscal year 1927	Estimated, fiscal year 1928
Net balance in the general fund at the beginning of fiscal year	$217,835,732	$210,002,027	$210,002,027
Receipts:			
Ordinary	3,962,755,690	4,026,780,688	3,772,753,077
Public debt	[2] 1,106,831,762	[2] 1,009,019,258	[2] 915,638,511
Total	5,287,423,184	5,245,801,973	4,898,393,615
Expenditures:			
Ordinary	3,097,611,823	3,077,545,946	3,008,891,588
Public debt chargeable against ordinary receipts	487,376,050	566,155,647	563,157,626
Other public debt	[2] 1,492,433,284	[2] 1,392,098,353	[2] 1,116,342,374
Net balance in the general fund at close of fiscal year	210,002,027	210,002,027	210,002,027
Total	5,287,423,184	5,245,801,973	4,898,393,615
POSTAL SERVICE			
Postal receipts	659,819,801	705,000,000	747,500,000
Postal expenditures [3]	699,326,291	727,143,548	758,189,115
Deficiency in postal receipts [4]	39,506,490	22,143,548	10,689,115

[1] For explanation of different bases of statements showing Government receipts and expenditures in this report, see page 296.

[2] Other public debt expenditures and public debt receipts, as shown in this statement, are exclusive of $1,901,622,000 Treasury certificates issued and retired within the same fiscal year.

[3] The postal expenditures for 1926 and the deficiency in postal receipts for 1926, as shown in this table, are exclusive of $10,472,289.59 transferred to the civil service retirement fund under the act of May 22, 1920.

[4] The postal deficiency for 1926 and the estimated postal deficiencies for 1927 and 1928 are included in the ordinary expenditures shown above and in the general classification of ordinary expenditures and estimated ordinary expenditures on p. 177.

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Receipts and expenditures for the fiscal years 1925 and 1926, and estimated receipts and expenditures for the fiscal years 1927 and 1928, on the basis of daily Treasury statements (unrevised) [1]

	Fiscal year 1925		Fiscal year 1926		Fiscal year 1927		Fiscal year 1928	
RECEIPTS								
Ordinary								
Customs		$547,561,226.11		579,430,092.86		[2] $616,800,000.00		[2] $601,800,000.00
Internal revenue:								
Income tax	$1,760,537,823.68		$1,982,040,088.58		$2,190,000,000.00		$2,090,000,000.00	
Miscellaneous internal revenue	828,638,067.90		855,599,289.26		619,685,000.00		568,985,000.00	
		2,589,175,891.58		2,837,639,377.84		2,809,685,000.00		2,658,985,000.00
Miscellaneous receipts:								
Proceeds of Government-owned securities—								
Foreign obligations—								
Principal	23,247,699.07		34,147,271.62		75,748,575.00		68,643,185.00	
Interest	160,389,977.94		160,090,685.53		139,922,837.00		140,029,291.00	
Railroad securities	143,911,420.98		36,735,326.87		32,588,254.00		15,401,948.00	
All other securities	19,843,302.01		34,568,379.41		67,425,039.00		5,972,264.00	
Trust fund receipts (reappropriated for investment)	33,373,481.01		39,796,558.07		45,036,866.00		45,870,000.00	
Proceeds sale of surplus property	23,768,975.02		25,572,012.59		17,233,330.00		20,855,643.00	
Panama Canal tolls, etc	23,089,957.87		24,648,568.58		24,000,000.00		24,000,000.00	
Receipts from miscellaneous sources credited direct to appropriations	29,603,432.29		18,694,008.27		13,968,980.00		7,149,900.00	
Other miscellaneous	186,183,320.54		171,433,408.50		184,371,807.00		184,045,846.00	
		643,411,566.73		545,686,219.44		600,295,688.00		511,968,077.00
Total ordinary receipts		3,780,148,684.42		3,962,755,690.14		4,026,780,688.00		3,772,753,077.00
EXPENDITURES								
Ordinary (checks and warrants paid, etc.)								
General expenditures: [7]								
Legislative establishment	13,855,664.29		15,776,230.41		16,502,758.00		16,113,343.00	
Executive proper	411,898.27		438,768.06		627,074.00		625,460.00	
State Department	15,054,408.58		16,521,348.08		17,025,420.00		12,188,335.00	
Treasury Department	128,232,421.79		136,578,723.67		169,282,672.00		164,993,188.00	
War Department	361,887,888.84		355,072,225.92		373,280,605.00		366,802,697.00	
Department of Justice	23,495,738.96		23,774,129.23		25,630,960.00		25,758,160.00	
Post Office Department	[4] 79,826.85		96,388.93					

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Navy Department	346,142,001.44	312,743,409.81	335,644,079.00	326,740,000.00
Interior Department	302,440,633.08	301,759,049.28	306,719,758.00	287,037,191.00
Department of Agriculture	164,644,283.54	155,350,432.49	157,097,405.00	152,917,110.00
Department of Commerce	25,782,961.39	29,132,015.82	30,813,800.00	33,839,000.00
Department of Labor	9,677,841.30	8,544,899.59	9,420,253.00	9,482,893.00
U. S. Veterans' Bureau [2]	384,715,796.72	404,692,185.22	409,268,345.00	405,826,043.00
Other independent offices and commissions	27,682,657.28	32,069,356.30	36,526,049.00	34,969,763.00
District of Columbia	32,713,000.57	34,410,707.45	36,663,231.00	37,874,869.00
Total	1,836,657,369.20	1,826,959,870.26	1,924,502,409.00	1,875,168,052.00
Deduct unclassified items	[5] 347,106.72	232,946.52		
Total	1,837,004,475.92	1,826,726,923.74	1,924,502,409.00	1,875,168,052.00
Interest on public debt	[3] 881,806,662.36	[3] 831,937,700.16	785,000,000.00	755,000,000.00
Refunds of receipts:				
Customs	22,920,891.05	27,744,697.78	18,010,600.00	24,410,500.00
Internal revenue	147,777,034.05	182,220,053.01	152,330,000.00	152,230,000.00
Postal deficiency	23,216,783.58	39,506,490.29	22,143,548.00	10,689,115.00
Panama Canal	9,092,818.69	9,017,719.00	9,794,611.00	9,042,189.00
Operations in special accounts:				
Railroads	7,204,992.53	2,725,800.85	3,250,000.00	1,200,000.00
War Finance Corporation	[4] 42,901,758.13	[4] 19,691,166.28	[4] 25,000,000.00	[4] 3,000,000.00
Shipping Board	30,304,859.54	23,043,032.04	27,080,000.00	23,880,000.00
Alien property funds	4,018,131.55	3,515,999.58	[4] 150,000.00	[4] 150,000.00
Adjusted service certificate fund	[6] 99,458,769.16	[6] 120,152,238.11	115,700,000.00	111,700,000.00
Civil service retirement and disability fund [7]	9,745,622.04	10,815,743.02	[4] 250,000.00	[4] 250,000.00

[1] For explanation of different bases of statements showing Government receipts and expenditures in this report, see p. 296.

[2] During the fiscal year 1926 allotments for veterans' relief have been made to the Treasury Department in the amount of $372,878.53, to the War Department in the amount of $4,933,149.13, to the Navy Department in the amount of $754,451.62, and to the Interior Department in the amount of $41,000. Similar allotments in the fiscal year 1925 to the Treasury Department were $394,840, to the War Department $4,075,300.07, to the Navy Department $1,536,800, and to the Interior Department in the amount of $51,250. Expenditures under these allotments, however, appear as expenditures of the respective departments and not of the Veterans' Bureau.

[3] Includes $10,374,897.87 for 1925 and $5,821,883.67 for 1926, accrued discount on war savings certificates of matured series.

[4] Excess of credits (deduct).

[5] Add.

[6] Investments made Jan. 1, 1925, for account of the fund were $100,000,000 face amount of adjusted service series obligations, of which $4,600,000 were redeemed to June 30, 1925, to provide funds for authorized payments to that date. Investments made Jan. 1, 1926, and Mar. 5, 1926, in similar obligations were $120,000,000 face amount from the appropriations available on those dates and $3,500,000 face amount from annual interest payments on investments. $38,200,000 face amount of one-year Treasury certificates of indebtedness held in the fund matured Jan. 1, 1926, and after redemption the proceeds of principal were reinvested in like obligations maturing Jan. 1, 1927. For issues and redemptions since June 30, 1925, see items of adjusted service series under public debt receipts and expenditures on pages 433 and 442. The difference between amounts of above charges and the amounts appropriated for investment is due to working balance required for use of Veterans' Bureau in making authorized payments from the fund.

[7] Under provisions of the amendment of July 3, 1926, to the act establishing the civil service retirement and disability fund and regulations issued pursuant thereto, beginning July 1, 1926, expenditures for salary, pay, or compensation of employees entitled to the benefits of the act are at the full amount due. Retirement fund deductions are deposited monthly with the Treasurer for credit to the fund. Amounts not required for authorized payments are invested by the Treasury in special issues of Government obligations bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, payable on June 30 each year, which is the same rate prescribed in the act for earnings on the deductions from salary, pay, or compensation. The figures for the fiscal years 1925 and 1926 represent only investments of employees' contributions not required for current expenditure. For a more detailed explanation of this account, see p. 101.

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Receipts and expenditures for the fiscal years 1925 and 1926, and estimated receipts and expenditures for the fiscal years 1927 and 1928, on the basis of daily Treasury statements (unrevised) [1]—Continued

	Fiscal year 1925		Fiscal year 1926		Fiscal year 1927		Fiscal year 1928	
EXPENDITURES—continued								
Ordinary (checks and warrants paid, etc.)—Continued								
Investment of trust funds:								
Government life insurance fund	$31,991,713.82		$38,290,345.65		$42,731,866.00		$45,550,000.00	
District of Columbia teachers' retirement fund	258,006.70		297,036.87		305,000.00		320,000.00	
Foreign service retirement fund	82,568.91		100,033.44		97,912.00		101,732.00	
General railroad contingent fund	1,123,760.49		1,209,175.55		2,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	
		$3,063,105,332.26		$3,097,611,822.81		$3,077,545,946.00		$3,008,891,588.00
Public debt retirements chargeable against ordinary receipts:								
Sinking fund	306,308,400.00		317,091,750.00		332,232,050.00		353,685,150.00	
Purchases from foreign repayments	386,100.00		4,393,500.00		27,705,027.00			
Received from foreign governments under debt settlements	158,793,500.00		165,260,000.00		205,218,570.00		208,672,476.00	
Received from estate taxes	47,550.00							
Purchases from franchise tax receipts (Federal reserve banks and Federal intermediate credit banks)	704,159.88		567,900.69		1,000,000.00		800,000.00	
Forfeitures, gifts, etc	208,403.95		62,900.00					
		466,538,113.83		487,376,050.69		566,155,647.00		563,157,626.00
Total expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts		3,529,643,446.09		3,584,987,873.50		3,643,701,593.00		3,572,049,214.00
Excess of ordinary receipts over total expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts		250,505,238.33		377,767,816.64		383,079,095.00		200,703,863.00

[1] For explanation of different bases of statements showing Goverment receipts and expenditures in this report, see p. 296.

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Public debt expenditures and receipts for fiscal year 1926 and estimates for fiscal years 1927 and 1928, on the basis of daily Treasury statements (unrevised) [1]

	Fiscal year 1926		Fiscal year 1927		Fiscal year 1928	
EXPENDITURES						
Certificates of indebtedness		$533,107,500.00		$452,879,000.00		$800,000,000.00
Treasury notes and certificates of indebtedness (adjusted service series)		15,000,000.00		18,000,000.00		19,000,000.00
Victory notes		2,311,550.00		2,000,000.00		1,000,000.00
Treasury notes and bonds, and Liberty bonds		1,339,929,850.00		1,415,375,000.00		709,500,000.00
Treasury (war) savings securities		33,850,692.38		40,000,000.00		125,000,000.00
Loan of 1925		634,050.00				
Retirements of Federal reserve bank notes and national-bank notes		54,400,182.50		30,000,000.00		25,000,000.00
Old debt items		575,509.66				
Total public debt expenditures		1,979,809,334.54		1,958,254,000.00		1,679,500,000.00
Deduct public debt expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts:						
Sinking fund	$317,091,750.00		$332,232,050.00		$353,685,150.00	
Purchase of Liberty bonds from foreign repayments	4,393,500.00		27,705,027.00			
Received from foreign governments under debt settlements	165,260,000.00		205,218,570.00		208,672,476.00	
Retirements from Federal reserve bank and Federal intermediate credit bank franchise tax receipts	567,900.69		1,000,000.00		800,000.00	
Retirements from gifts, forfeitures, etc	62,900.00					
		487,376,050.69		566,155,647.00		563,157,626.00
		1,492,433,283.85		1,392,098,353.00		1,116,342,374.00
RECEIPTS						
Deposits to retire Federal reserve bank notes and national-bank notes		22,318,475.00		15,000,000.00		15,000,000.00
Treasury savings securities		11,678,026.83				
Other new issues of securities, including Treasury notes and certificates		1,072,835,260.00		994,019,258.00		900,638,511.00
Total public debt receipts		1,106,831,761.83		1,009,019,258.00		915,638,511.00
Excess of public debt retirements over the retirements chargeable against ordinary receipts due to indicated surplus and decrease in general fund balance		385,601,522.02		383,079,095.00		200,703,863.00

[1] Public debt expenditures and public debt receipts, as shown in this statement, are exclusive of Treasury certificates issued and retired within the same fiscal year. For explanation of different bases of statements showing Government receipts and expenditures in this report, see p. 296.

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Attention is respectfully invited to the attached abstracts of the annual reports of the various bureaus and divisions of the Treasury Department and to the tables and exhibits accompanying the report on the finances.

A. W. MELLON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To the SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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EXHIBITS

EXHIBIT 1

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF LIBERTY BONDS AND TREASURY BONDS

Form and denominations.—Liberty bonds are issued in both coupon and registered form in the following denominations: Coupon, $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000; registered, $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, $50,000, $100,000; except that the First 3½'s are not issued in coupon form in denominations of $5,000 and $10,000, nor in registered form in the denomination of $50.

Treasury Bonds are issued in both coupon and registered form in the following denominations: Coupon, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, $100,000; registered, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, $50,000, $100,000.

Where obtainable.—Subscriptions for bonds of a new issue may be made to almost any banking institution in the United States, or direct to the Federal Reserve Bank of your district, subject to the terms of the circular announcing the issue. After the close of the subscription books, bonds of any outstanding issue may be purchased at the market price, and your own bank, or the Federal Reserve Bank of your district, will endeavor to fill your order in the market.

3½ per cent Liberty Bonds exempt from Federal, State, and local taxation.—Such bonds are exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation (except estate or inheritance taxes) now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority.

4 per cent and 4¼ per cent Liberty Bonds and all Treasury Bonds exempt from State and local taxation and from normal Federal income tax.—Such bonds are exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (*a*) estate or inheritance taxes, and (*b*) graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess-profits and war-profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States, upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations.

4 per cent and 4¼ per cent Liberty Bonds and all Treasury Bonds also entitled to limited exemptions from Federal income surtaxes and profits taxes.—Such bonds are also entitled to limited exemptions from graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess-profits and war-profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States, upon the income or profits of individuals,

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partnerships, associations, or corporations, in respect to the interest on principal amounts thereof, as follows:

During the life of the obligations—

$5,000 in the aggregate of First 4's, First 4¼'s, First-Second 4¼'s, Second 4's, Second 4¼'s, Third 4¼'s, Fourth 4¼'s, Treasury Bonds of 1947–52, Treasury Bonds of 1944–54, Treasury Bonds of 1946–56, Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness, War-Savings Certificates, and Treasury Saving Certificates.

All bonds in hands of foreign holders exempt from taxes.—Bonds of the United States, while beneficially owned by a nonresident alien individual, or a foreign corporation, partnership, or association, not engaged in business in the United States, are exempt, both as to principal and interest, from any and all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority.

4¼ per cent Liberty Bonds and 4¼ per cent Treasury Bonds receivable at par in payment of Federal estate or inheritance taxes.—All such bonds which have been owned by any person continuously for at least six months prior to the date of his death and which upon such date constitute part of his estate are receivable by the United States at par and accrued interest in payment of Federal estate or inheritance taxes.

Cumulative Sinking Fund.—For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1920, and for each fiscal year thereafter until all Liberty Bonds and Victory Notes, and other bonds and notes issued for refunding purposes under any of the Liberty Bond Acts, or the Victory Liberty Loan Act, or under any of such acts as amended, are retired, the Victory Liberty Loan Act appropriates, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purposes of the cumulative sinking fund, an amount equal to the sum of (1) 2½ per cent of the aggregate amount of such bonds and notes outstanding on July 1, 1920, less an amount equal to the par amount of any obligations of foreign governments held by the United States on that date, and (2) the interest which would have been payable during the fiscal year for which the appropriation is made on the bonds and notes purchased, redeemed, or paid out of the sinking fund during such year or in previous years.

The principal and interest of all Liberty Bonds and Treasury Bonds are payable in United States gold coin of the present standard of value.

Liberty Bonds and Treasury Bonds are issued under authority of the acts of Congress approved April 24, 1917, September 24, 1917, April 4, 1918, July 9, 1918, and September 24, 1918, as amended, and pursuant to official Treasury Department circulars, from which these statements are summarized and to which they are subject.

EXHIBIT 2

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF TREASURY NOTES, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, TREASURY SAVINGS CERTIFICATES, AND WAR-SAVINGS CERTIFICATES[1]

Form and denominations.—Treasury Notes are issued only in coupon form, and in the following denominations: $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, and $100,000.

[1] War-Savings Certificates are now matured.

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Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness are issued in coupon form, and in the following denominations: $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, and $100,000.

Treasury Savings Certificates have been withdrawn from sale, but were issued only in registered form, with maturity values of $25, $100, and $1,000.

War-Savings Certificates [1] are obligations of the Government when one or more War-Savings stamps with a maturity value of $5 each are affixed. War-Savings stamps have been withdrawn from sale.

Where obtainable.—Subscriptions for notes or certificates of a new issue may be made to almost any banking institution in the United States, or direct to the Federal Reserve Bank of your district, subject to the terms of the circular announcing the issue. After the close of the subscription books, notes or certificates of any outstanding issue may be purchased at the market price, and your own bank, or the Federal Reserve Bank of your district, will endeavor to fill your order in the market.

Treasury Notes, Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness, Treasury Savings Certificates, and War-Savings Certificates,[1] *exempt from State and local taxation and from normal Federal income tax.*—All such notes and certificates herein described are exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (*a*) estate or inheritance taxes, and (*b*) graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess-profits and war-profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States, upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations. The interest on Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness, Treasury Savings Certificates, War-Savings Certificates, Liberty Bonds, and Treasury Bonds, the principal of which does not exceed in the aggregate $5,000, owned by any individual, partnership, association, or corporation, shall be exempt from the taxes provided for in subdivision (*b*) above.

All Notes and Certificates of Indebtedness in hands of foreign holders exempt from taxes.—Notes and certificates of indebtedness of the United States are, while beneficially owned by a nonresident alien individual, or a foreign corporation, partnership, or association, not engaged in business in the United States, exempt, both as to principal and interest, from any and all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority.

Treasury Notes bearing interest at a higher rate than 4 per cent per annum, receivable at par in payment of Federal estate or inheritance taxes.—All such notes which have been owned by any person continuously for at least six months prior to the date of his death and which upon such date constitute part of his estate are receivable by the United States at par and accrued interest in payment of Federal estate or inheritance taxes.

Treasury Notes and Certificates of Indebtedness receivable in payment of Federal income and profits taxes.—Treasury Notes are receivable at par, with an adjustment of accrued interest, during such time and under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed or approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, in payment of income and profits

[1] War-Savings Certificates are now matured.

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taxes payable at or within six months before the maturity of the notes. Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness maturing on quarterly tax payment dates are receivable in payment of income and profits taxes payable at the maturity of the certificates.

Cumulative Sinking Fund.—For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1920, and for each fiscal year thereafter until all Liberty Bonds and Victory Notes, and other bonds and notes issued for refunding purposes under any of the Liberty Bond Acts or the Victory Liberty Loan Act, or under any of such acts as amended, are retired, the Victory Liberty Loan Act appropriates, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purposes of the cumulative sinking fund, an amount equal to the sum of (1) 2½ per cent of the aggregate amount of such bonds and notes outstanding on July 1, 1920, less an amount equal to the par amount of any obligations of foreign governments held by the United States on that date, and (2) the interest which would have been payable during the fiscal year for which the appropriation is made on the bonds and notes purchased, redeemed, or paid out of the sinking fund during such year or in previous years.

Treasury Savings Certificates and War-Savings Certificates [1]*—Limit of Holdings.*—Any one person at any one time may hold Treasury Savings Certificates and War-Savings Certificates of any one series to an aggregate amount not exceeding $5,000 (maturity value). The certificates issued within any one calendar year constitute a separate series under the serial designation of the year of issue.

The principal and interest of all Treasury Notes and Certificates of Indebtedness are payable in United States gold coin of the present standard of value.

Treasury Notes, Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness, Treasury Savings Certificates, and War-Savings Certificates [1] are issued under authority of the acts of Congress approved April 24, 1917, September 24, 1917, April 4, 1918, July 9, 1918, September 24, 1918, March 3, 1919, and November 23, 1921, as amended, and pursuant to official Treasury Department circulars, from which these statements are summarized and to which they are subject.

EXHIBIT 3

[Department Circular No. 368. Public Debt]

GENERAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING FULL-PAID INTERIM CERTIFICATES

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, August 16, 1926.

The following regulations are prescribed relative to full-paid interim certificates issued subsequent to August 16, 1926:

(1) ISSUE.—Federal Reserve Banks may issue full-paid interim certificates in lieu of definitive securities, when specifically authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury in connection with the sale, hereafter,

[1] War-Savings Certificates are now matured.

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to the public, of United States securities. Interim certificates will not be issued—

(*a*) In the names of two or more persons.

(*b*) In any form limiting legal title of the owner.

No interim certificate shall be issued by any Federal Reserve Bank in exchange for an interim certificate issued by another Federal Reserve Bank. Interim certificates of one issue will not be exchanged for interim certificates of a different issue, whether or not both issues bear the same date.

(2) EXCHANGE FOR DEFINITIVE SECURITIES.—Upon surrender of a full-paid interim certificate at the Federal Reserve Bank of issue, the definitive securities described therein, when prepared, will be delivered to the subscriber named thereon, or his or its assigns, or to the duly authorized representative thereof. No assignment of the certificate will be required upon such surrender, but the subscriber, or his or its assigns, or the duly authorized representative thereof, must satisfy the Federal Reserve Bank as to his or its identity and authority to receive the definitive securities, and must sign the receipt on the back of the interim certificate.

Interim certificates will be honored only by the Federal Reserve Bank by which issued, and in order to secure delivery of definitive securities they must be presented to such issuing Federal Reserve Bank.

(3) TRANSFERS.—The definitive securities described in a full-paid interim certificate shall be delivered only to the subscriber named thereon, or his or its assigns, or to the duly authorized representative thereof. The certificate, and rights under and by virtue thereof, shall pass only by assignment and delivery of the certificate, and in the event of such assignment delivery of the definitive securities shall be subject to the same regulations as herein provided with respect to the original subscriber.

(4) ASSIGNMENTS.—(*a*) *By individuals.*—Assignments must be executed by the subscriber, or his or its assigns, or by the duly authorized representative thereof, in the presence of a notary public, a justice of the peace, or an officer authorized to witness the execution and acknowledgement of assignments of United States registered bonds. If an assignment is made by anyone other than the subscriber, or his or its assigns, appropriate evidence of the authority of such person to act must be produced and must accompany the certificate. For the purpose of executing assignments, the forms appearing on the back of the certificates must be used. Detached assignments will not be recognized or accepted.

(*b*) *By attorneys-in-fact.*—The subscriber, or his or its assigns, may, by duly-executed power of attorney, appoint an attorney-in-fact to assign the certificates. The original power of attorney must in all cases accompany the certificates: *Provided, however,* That where the certificates are issued in the name of, or are assigned to, an attorney-in-fact, as "John Jones, Attorney-in-Fact for Henry Jones," assignments by the person so named, when executed under the representative title in the same wording as appears in the certificate or assignment, will be recognized without requiring further proof of authority to act.

(*c*) *By partnerships.*—Assignments by partnerships should be executed by a member of the firm who is possessed of authority to sign

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for the firm, of which authority the officer witnessing the signature must be satisfied. The assignment should read substantially, "Smith and Jones, a Partnership, by John Jones, Member of the Firm."

(*d*) *By corporations.*—Assignments by corporations should be made by an officer or officers duly authorized for the purpose by resolution of the governing body, and a certified copy of such resolution, under seal, must accompany the certificates or be on file with the Federal Reserve Bank of issue. Where the charter or by-laws of a corporation, or a resolution of its governing body, authorizes the holder of a particular office to execute assignments, a certified copy of the charter, by-laws, or resolution should be furnished, together with a certificate, under seal, giving the name of the person holding such office. If, however, the interim certificate is issued in the name of, or is assigned to, an officer of a corporation, as "John Jones, President, The X Corporation" (but not when issued in the name of, or assigned to, the corporation, as "The X Corporation, John Jones, President"), assignments by the person so named, when executed under the representative title in the same wording as appears on the face of the certificate, or in the assignments, will be recognized without requiring further proof of appointment and authority to act.

(*e*) *By fiduciaries.*—Assignments by trustees, executors, administrators, or guardians must be accompanied by duly-certified copies of appropriate orders of courts of competent jurisdiction, under seal, authorizing the sale and assignment of the certificates, except that such orders of court will not be required where, under the laws of the domicile of the subscriber, or of his or its assigns, as the case may be, orders of court are not required or deemed by the Federal Reserve Banks to be necessary: *Provided, however,* That where these certificates are issued in the name of, or are assigned to, a trustee, executor, administrator, or guardian, assignments by the person so named, when executed under the representative title in the same wording as appears on the face of the certificate or in the assignment, will be recognized without requiring further proof of appointment and authority to act.

(*f*) *Assignments by trustees, etc., to themselves individually.*—Assignments by trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, attorneys-in-fact, or officers of a corporation, or other representatives, to themselves individually will not be recognized except upon presentation of duly-certified copies of orders of courts of competent jurisdiction authorizing the assignments; except that where any such representative derives his authority from a written instrument and is not appointed by, or under control of, a court, an assignment to himself individually will be recognized if accompanied by the original instrument of authority expressly authorizing such assignment.

(*g*) *Instructions to witnessing officers.*—Witnessing officers must satisfy themselves as to the identity of the person executing an assignment, and the person executing the assignment must actually appear before the witnessing officer. Witnessing officers will be held to strict accountability in these respects, and will be expected to respond in the event of any loss resulting from want of care on their part. In all cases the witnessing officer must affix to the assignment his official signature, title, address, and seal, and the

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date of the assignment; officers of incorporated banks and trust companies must affix the seal of the bank or trust company. If the officer does not possess an official seal, that fact should be made known and attested.

(*h*) *Forged assignments.*—No title passes by a forged assignment of a full-paid interim certificate even though the purchaser has purchased the certificate in good faith and for value. Upon receipt of notice that a certificate bears a forged assignment, the Federal Reserve Bank of issue will immediately enter a caveat against the delivery of the definitive securities described therein and when the certificate is presented to the Federal Reserve Bank it will be forwarded to the Treasury Department, together with a full statement of the facts and a request for further instructions. Where delivery of the definitive securities has already been made on the basis of an assignment or receipt which is subsequently proven to be a forgery, appropriate relief may, if warranted by the facts, be granted to the true owner upon a complete report of the facts to the Treasury and upon approval by the Secretary of the Treasury. Those responsible on the assignment or receipt will be proceeded against in the following order: (1) The person committing the forgery; (2) the officer witnessing the forged assignment; and (3) the person presenting the certificate to the Federal Reserve Bank, on his implied warranty of title. In accordance with the general principles of law, a person presenting United States full-paid interim certificates to the Federal Reserve Banks, as Fiscal Agents of the United States, for transfer or exchange for definitive securities, gives an implied warranty of title to the United States, and, therefore, is liable to the United States in case the assignment on which the transfer or delivery is effected is found to be forged or otherwise defective.

(*i*) *Assignments affected by fraud.*—Where the assignment of a full-paid interim certificate is secured by fraudulent representations, no relief can be granted if the assignment has been honored without notice of the fraud. Otherwise, upon receipt of notice that the assignment is claimed to have been secured by fraudulent representations, a notation will be made against the transfer of the certificate or delivery of the definitive securities thereon, and when the certificate is presented to a Federal Reserve Bank it will be forwarded with a full statement of the facts to the Treasury Department. The Treasury Department will require the subscriber as well as the person presenting the certificate to substantiate their respective claims, and may, in its discretion, take the position of a stakeholder and withhold action on the assignment pending a settlement of the case by agreement between the parties or by judicial proceedings, if necessary.

(*j*) *Forms.*—Wherever appropriate, the forms adopted for use in transferring United States registered bonds, reference to which will be found in Treasury Department Circular No. 300, should be used in support of assignments of these certificates, with such changes therein as may be necessary.

(5) LOST, STOLEN, DEFACED, OR DESTROYED INTERIM CERTIFICATES.—(*a*) Immediately upon the loss, theft, defacement, or destruction of a full-paid interim certificate, the owner should, in writing, notify the Federal Reserve Bank by which it was issued of

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the fact, giving the amount of the interim certificate, the name and address of the owner, the name and address of the bank or other agent, if any, connected with the purchase, the issue or series and the date and number of the certificate. After it has been proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury by clear and satisfactory evidence that an interim certificate has been lost, stolen, or destroyed so that the same is not held by any person as his own property or is so defaced as to impair its value to the owner, the Secretary will, as provided herein, issue definitive securities on account of such interim certificate.

(*b*) In order to procure the issue of definitive securities on account of such interim certificate, the claimant, who in cases arising under this circular should be the owner or his recognized representative, will be required to furnish to the Federal Reserve Bank which issued the original certificate an affidavit showing (1) his name, age, and residence in full; (2) the complete identification of the interim certificate by issue or series, denomination, serial number, inscription, and the name of the issuing Federal Reserve Bank; (3) his ownership thereof; (4) that no pledge, loan, hypothecation, assignment, exchange or transfer of the certificate has been made or authorized by him in person or by attorney; and (5) that the certificate has been lost, stolen, or destroyed so that the same is not held by any person as his own property or is so defaced as to impair its value. The affidavit must also show the interest of the affiant therein and must state in detail the circumstances attending the loss, theft, defacement, or destruction, and must contain every fact within the knowledge of the affiant bearing upon the circumstances, and must also contain any information which affiant has received with reference thereto from any other person, stating from whom received and whether or not affiant believes such information to be true. The omission from the affidavit of any material fact within the knowledge of the affiant or of any material information that has been received by him prior to the making of the affidavit will be sufficient cause to refuse relief. If the claim is presented by an authorized representative of the owner, he should state the capacity in which he is making the claim and should furnish evidence of his authority to act.

If the definitive securities to be issued can be issued in registered form, the affidavit shall state whether coupon or registered securities are desired. If registered securities are desired, the name in which they are to be registered, giving prefix (Mrs. or Miss), first name in full, middle name or initial, and last name, and address in full, with street and number, city or town, county and state, must be given.

(*c*) In addition to the affidavit of the owner, the material facts should be substantiated by the affidavits of all other persons acquainted therewith. If such supporting affidavits are not furnished, the owner's affidavit must show sufficient facts to satisfy the Department that supporting affidavits can not be had. The omission to furnish the supporting affidavits required by these regulations, where such supporting affidavits can be obtained, will be sufficient cause to refuse relief.

(*d*) The affidavits relative to the circumstances must show the specific place of deposit of the missing certificate (that is, if kept in house or office, it should be shown in what part thereof, whether in

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desk, box, etc., and whether under lock and key) and whether or not any person or persons other than the owner had access thereto. In the event of its having been accessible to other parties, their affidavits in addition to that of the owner should be furnished, showing their knowledge of the existence of the certificate and of the facts as to its loss, theft, defacement, or destruction. In the event the certificate was in the custody of a bank or was kept in a safety-deposit box in a bank, or in the event that the claimant alleges he has no recollection of having received the certificate from the bank through which his purchase was made, his affidavit should show these facts, giving the name of the bank, and should be accompanied by an affidavit from an executive officer of such bank who is in a position to be familiar with the circumstances showing what knowledge he has of the existence of the certificate in the bank and the facts and circumstances of its alleged loss, theft, defacement, or destruction. Full details should be given in the affidavit, which should show the result of the inquiries he has made of the other officials and employees of the bank who might have had access to the certificate and who might have knowledge in connection with the facts.

(*e*) In addition, affidavits should be furnished from two responsible and disinterested persons who are in no manner related to the claimant, and who should, wherever possible, be officers of the United States or executive officers of incorporated banks or trust companies, identifying the affiant and showing that he is a person known to them and whose statements, as set forth in his affidavit, are worthy of the confidence and consideration of the Treasury Department, and that he is the identical person named in the application. Like evidence of credibility must accompany each of the supporting affidavits furnished.

(*f*) In case of a claim on a defaced interim certificate, in addition to the submission of the above-required evidence, the certificate, or so much thereof as may remain, must be carefully packed to avoid further mutilation and surrendered to the Federal Reserve Bank for transmittal to the Department. In cases of this character affidavits of credibility may not be required.

(*g*) All affidavits submitted in connection with claims under this circular must be acknowledged before a notary public, or other officer authorized by law to administer oaths, and, unless authenticated by the official impression seal of the officer, should be accompanied by a certificate from the proper official, showing that the officer was in commission on the date of the acknowledgment. The date when the officer's commission expires should appear in any event. Only one certificate is necessary for each officer provided the dates of the beginning and expiration of his commission are shown thereon and such period of commission includes the date of acknowledgment of the affidavit. Affidavits acknowledged before a judge or clerk of a court and bearing the seal of the court need not be accompanied by any further certification.

(*h*) The Federal Reserve Bank which issued the interim certificate will examine the proof submitted and call upon the applicant to submit any proof hereinabove required which may be missing. After all the proof hereinabove required has been furnished, or after the applicant has failed for a period of 60 days after request, or has refused, to submit further proof required, the Federal Reserve Bank

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shall transmit the papers to the Secretary of the Treasury, Division of Loans and Currency, with a transcript of its record of the issuance of the interim certificate in question, giving the number and date thereof, and a report whether such interim certificate has been presented by any other person, whether notice of its existence in the hands of any other person has been given to such Federal Reserve Bank, whether the certificate is identified to its satisfaction with the record of issuance transmitted, and making recommendations as to the disposition of the application.

(*i*) Upon receipt by the Secretary of the Treasury of such documentary evidence it will be referred to the Solicitor of the Treasury for his opinion as to its sufficiency. The applicant will be advised of the decision as soon as it is reached. If it be favorable to such applicant, the Secretary of the Treasury will hold the application until the expiration of a reasonable time from the date of the application. If the original interim certificate shall not be found or presented within such period, a bond of indemnity will be prepared and forwarded to the applicant for execution, and when this bond of indemnity shall have been duly executed, returned to the Department, and approved by the Solicitor of the Treasury and the Secretary definitive securities, as requested, of the loan and denomination called for by such interim certificate, will be issued to the applicant.

(*j*) The bond of indemnity shall be for a sum equal to two and one-half times the principal amount of the securities called for by such interim certificate, and shall be in the form furnished by the Treasury Department. If individuals act as sureties, they shall be two in number, both of whom shall be citizens of the United States, and it must be shown that they have sufficient unincumbered property liable to execution to cover the penalty thereof. A married woman will not be accepted as surety. If a woman acts as surety, she must include in her affidavit in the bond of indemnity a statement of the fact that she is unmarried. The statement of the sureties relative to their responsibility may be investigated by the Department, and any refusal to disclose material facts bearing on their responsibility will be sufficient cause to reject the surety.

(*k*) The Acts of August 13, 1894, and March 24, 1910, authorize the acceptance of a surety company (duly incorporated and duly authorized to do business) by the Secretary of the Treasury, in lieu of the two sureties above prescribed. When a surety company has been duly accepted by the Treasury Department, its sufficiency need not be certified as is required in the case of personal sureties.

(*l*) In case of a claim on account of a defaced interim certificate, if the defacement or mutilation appears to be immaterial or is so slight that the certificate may be fully and completely identified, and the missing fragments could not by any possibility form the basis of a claim against the United States, the Treasury Department may grant relief without a bond of indemnity.

In no event should a bond of indemnity be submitted until called for by the Department, and it should be submitted then only on the prescribed form furnished for the purpose.

(*m*) In all cases where notice is given to a Federal Reserve Bank that an interim certificate has been lost, stolen, or destroyed, a caveat will be entered against the issue of any definitive securities against such certificate. No definitive security shall be issued on

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any certificate against which a caveat is entered, without special instructions from the Treasury Department.

(*n*) In case the interim certificate alleged to be lost, stolen, or destroyed has been presented by the subscriber, or his or its assigns, and honored prior to granting relief under these regulations, the application will be denied.

(*o*) The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to require and permit the security of the bond of indemnity to be renewed, strengthened, increased, or diminished as the facts may warrant, in his opinion, from time to time.

(*p*) Certificates assigned in blank, or bearing assignments for exchange for definitive securities without instructions restricting delivery, are in effect payable to bearer, since title thereto may pass by delivery without further assignment or indorsement. Accordingly, under existing law, the Treasury Department can grant no relief on account of the loss or theft of certificates so assigned, and, if reported lost or stolen, will not enter caveats against their transfer or exchange for definitive securities. The Treasury Department assumes no responsibility with respect to certificates so assigned, but if the issuing Federal Reserve Bank or the Department is notified of their loss or theft, notations will be made on the records, and, in the event that the certificates thereafter are received for transfer or exchange, may require the person presenting such certificates to submit evidence showing whether or not he is a bona fide holder in due course. If it appears that the person presenting the certificates is not a bona fide holder in due course, the Federal Reserve Bank may withhold transfer or exchange, and, in any event, it will notify the registered owner of the result of the inquiry. In case certificates so assigned are destroyed or defaced, relief will be given upon application in proper form on substantially the same terms and conditions as heretofore prescribed, excepting that in case of destruction the proof of the destruction must be clear and unequivocal.

RESERVATION CLAUSE

(6) The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to withdraw or amend at any time or from time to time any or all of the foregoing rules and regulations.

GARRARD B. WINSTON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

EXHIBIT 4

[Fourth supplement to Department Circular 225. Public Debt.]

RECEIPT OF LIBERTY BONDS, TREASURY BONDS, AND TREASURY NOTES FOR ESTATE OR INHERITANCE TAXES

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, October 30, 1926.

1. The provisions of Department Circular No. 225, dated January 31, 1921, as supplemented June 30, 1922, July 31, 1923, and October 15, 1925, prescribing regulations governing the receipt of bonds and notes of the United States for Federal estate or inheritance taxes are

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hereby supplemented to show the bonds and notes at this date outstanding, bearing interest at a higher rate than 4 per centum per annum, which come within the provisions of Department Circular No. 225, dated January 31, 1921, as thus supplemented. The bonds and notes are:

Description	Date of issue	Short title
(a) First Liberty loan converted 4¼ per cent bonds of 1932–1947	May 9, 1918	First 4¼'s.
(b) First Liberty loan second converted 4¼ per cent bonds of 1932–1947	Oct. 24, 1918	First second 4¼'s.
(c) Second Liberty loan converted 4¼ per cent bonds of 1927–1942	May 9, 1918	Second 4¼'s.
(d) Third Liberty loan 4¼ per cent bonds of 1928	do	Third 4¼'s.
(e) Fourth Liberty loan 4¼ per cent bonds of 1933–1938	Oct. 24, 1918	Fourth 4¼'s.
(f) 4¼ per cent Treasury bonds of 1947–1952	Oct. 16, 1922	Treasury bonds of 1947–1952.
(g) 4½ per cent notes, payable Dec. 15, 1927	Jan. 15, 1923	Series A–1927.
(h) 4¾ per cent notes, payable Mar. 15, 1927	May 15, 1923	Series B–1927.

2. For the calculation of accrued interest on the current coupons of bonds and notes tendered in payment of estate or inheritance taxes under this circular, the method outlined in Exhibit B to Department Circular No. 225, dated January 31, 1921, should be followed. Interest tables at the various rates borne by the various issues, or for other or future issues, may be obtained from the Treasury Department, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington, upon request.

A. W. MELLON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

EXHIBIT 5

[Department Circular No. 367. Public Debt]

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—THREE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT TREASURY BONDS OF 1946–56, DATED AND BEARING INTEREST FROM MARCH 15, 1926, DUE MARCH 15, 1956, REDEEMABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE UNITED STATES AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST ON AND AFTER MARCH 15, 1946, INTEREST PAYABLE MARCH 15 AND SEPTEMBER 15

The Secretary of the Treasury invites subscriptions, at 100½ and accrued interest, from the people of the United States, for three and three-quarters per cent Treasury bonds of 1946–56, of an issue of gold bonds of the United States authorized by the Act of Congress approved September 24, 1917, as amended. The amount of the offering will be $500,000,000, or thereabouts.

DESCRIPTION OF BONDS

The bonds will be dated March 15, 1926, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of three and three-quarters per cent per annum payable semiannually, on September 15, 1926, and thereafter on March 15 and September 15 in each year. The bonds will mature March 15, 1956, but may be redeemed at the option of the United States on and after March 15, 1946, in whole or in part, at par and accrued interest, on any interest day or days, on four months' notice

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of redemption given in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe. In case of partial redemption the bonds to be redeemed will be determined by such method as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. From the date of redemption designated in any such notice, interest on the bonds called for redemption shall cease. The principal and interest of the bonds will be payable in United States gold coin of the present standard of value.

Bearer bonds with interest coupons attached will be issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, and $100,000. Bonds registered as to principal and interest will be issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, $50,000, and $100,000. Provision will be made for the interchange of bonds of different denominations and of coupon and registered bonds and for the transfer of registered bonds, without charge by the United States, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The bonds shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (*a*) estate or inheritance taxes, and (*b*) graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess-profits and war-profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States, upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations. The interest on an amount of bonds and certificates authorized by said act approved September 24, 1917, and amendments thereto, the principal of which does not exceed in the aggregate $5,000, owned by any individual, partnership, association or corporation shall be exempt from the taxes provided for in clause (*b*) above.

The bonds will be acceptable to secure deposits of public moneys, but do not bear the circulation privilege and are not entitled to any privilege of conversion.

APPLICATION, ALLOTMENT, AND PAYMENT

Applications will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks, as fiscal agents of the United States. Banking institutions generally will handle applications for subscribers, but only the Federal Reserve Banks are authorized to act as official agencies.

The right is reserved to reject any subscription and to allot less than the amount of bonds applied for and to close the subscriptions at any time without notice. The Secretary of the Treasury also reserves the right to make allotment in full upon applications for smaller amounts and to make reduced allotments upon or to reject, applications for larger amounts and to make classified allotments and allotments upon a graduated scale; and his action in these respects will be final.

Payment at 100½ and accrued interest for any bonds allotted must be made on or before March 15, 1926, or on later allotment. Any qualified depositary will be permitted to make payment by credit for bonds allotted to it for itself and its customers up to any amount for which it shall be qualified in excess of existing deposits, when so notified by the Federal Reserve Bank of its district. Treasury notes of Series A–1926, maturing March 15, 1926 (with coupon dated March 15, 1926, detached) will be accepted at par, at the Federal

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Reserve Banks, to be applied in part payment for any Treasury bonds of 1946–56 now offered which shall be subscribed for and allotted.

As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions and to make allotments thereon on the basis and up to the amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve Banks of the respective districts. Allotment notices will be sent out promptly upon allotment, and the basis of allotment will be publicly announced.

FURTHER DETAILS

Bonds will be delivered after allotment and payment. Pending delivery of the definitive bonds, Federal Reserve Banks may issue interim receipts.

Further details may be announced by the Secretary of the Treasury from time to time, information as to which may be obtained from the Treasury Department, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington, D. C., or from any Federal Reserve Bank.

A. W. MELLON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
March 8, 1926.

To the investor:

Almost any banking institution in the United States will handle your subscription for you, or you may make subscription direct to the Federal Reserve Bank of your district. Your special attention is invited to the terms of subscription and allotment as stated above. If you desire to purchase, at the market price, bonds of the above issue after the subscriptions close, or bonds of any outstanding issue, you should apply to your own bank, or, if it can not obtain them for you, to the Federal Reserve Bank of your district, which will then endeavor to fill your order in the market.

EXHIBIT 6

[Department Circular No. 364. Public Debt]

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—THREE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT TREASURY CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS. SERIES TD–1926, DATED AND BEARING INTEREST FROM DECEMBER 15, 1925, DUE DECEMBER 15, 1926

The Secretary of the Treasury, under the authority of the act approved September 24, 1917, as amended, offers for subscription, at par and accrued interest, through the Federal Reserve Banks, Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series TD–1926, dated and bearing interest from December 15, 1925, payable December 15, 1926, with interest at the rate of three and three-quarters per cent per annum, payable semiannually.

Applications will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks.

Bearer certificates will be issued in denominations of $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, and $100,000. The certificates will have two interest coupons attached, payable June 15, 1926, and December 15, 1926.

The certificates of said series shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the

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United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (*a*) estate or inheritance taxes, and (*b*) graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess-profits and war-profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States, upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations. The interest on an amount of bonds and certificates authorized by said act approved September 24, 1917, and amendments thereto, the principal of which does not exceed in the aggregate $5,000, owned by any individual, partnership, association, or corporation, shall be exempt from the taxes provided for in clause (*b*) above.

The certificates of this series will be accepted at par, with an adjustment of accrued interest, during such time and under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed or approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, in payment of income and profits taxes payable at the maturity of the certificates. The certificates of this series will be acceptable to secure deposits of public moneys, but will not bear the circulation privilege.

The right is reserved to reject any subscription and to allot less than the amount of certificates applied for and to close the subscriptions at any time without notice. The Secretary of the Treasury also reserves the right to make allotment in full upon applications for smaller amounts, and to make reduced allotments upon, or to reject, applications for larger amounts, and to make classified allotments and allotments upon a graduated scale; and his action in these respects will be final. Allotment notices will be sent out promptly upon allotment, and the basis of the allotment will be publicly announced.

Payment at par and accrued interest for certificates allotted must be made on or before December 15, 1925, or on later allotment. After allotment and upon payment Federal Reserve Banks may issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive certificates. Any qualified depositary will be permitted to make payment by credit for certificates allotted to it for itself and its customers up to any amount for which it shall be qualified in excess of existing deposits, when so notified by the Federal Reserve Bank of its district. Treasury notes of Series B–1925, and Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series TD–1925, both maturing December 15, 1925, will be accepted at par, in payment for any certificates of the series now offered which shall be subscribed for and allotted, with an adjustment of the interest accrued, if any, on the certificates of the series so paid for.

As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions and to make allotments on the basis and up to the amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve Banks of the respective districts.

A. W. MELLON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
December 7, 1925.

To the investor:

Almost any banking institution in the United States will handle your subscription for you, or you may make subscription direct to the Federal Reserve Bank of your district. Your special attention is invited to the terms of subscription and allotment as stated above. If you desire to purchase, at the market

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price, certificates of the above issue after the subscriptions close, or certificates of any outstanding issue, you should apply to your own bank, or, if it can not obtain them for you, to the Federal Reserve Bank of your district, which will then endeavor to fill your order in the market.

EXHIBIT 7

[Department Circular No. 370. Public Debt]

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT TREASURY CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS. SERIES TJ–1927, DATED AND BEARING INTEREST FROM SEPTEMBER 15, 1926, DUE JUNE 15, 1927

The Secretary of the Treasury, under the authority of the act approved September 24, 1917, as amended, offers for subscription, at par and accrued interest, through the Federal Reserve Banks, Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series TJ–1927, dated and bearing interest from September 15, 1926, payable June 15, 1927, with interest at the rate of three and one-half per cent per annum, payable on a semiannual basis.

Applications will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks.

Bearer certificates will be issued in denominations of $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, and $100,000. The certificates will have two interest coupons attached, payable December 15, 1926, and June 15, 1927.

The certificates of said series shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (*a*) estate or inheritance taxes, and (*b*) graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess-profits and war-profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States, upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations. The interest on an amount of bonds and certificates authorized by said act approved September 24, 1917, and amendments thereto, the principal of which does not exceed in the aggregate $5,000, owned by any individual, partnership, association, or corporation, shall be exempt from the taxes provided for in clause (*b*) above.

The certificates of this series will be accepted at par, with an adjustment of accrued interest, during such time and under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed or approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, in payment of income and profits taxes payable at the maturity of the certificates. The certificates of this series will be acceptable to secure deposits of public moneys, but will not bear the circulation privilege.

The right is reserved to reject any subscription and to allot less than the amount of certificates applied for and to close the subscriptions at any time without notice. The Secretary of the Treasury also reserves the right to make allotment in full upon applications for smaller amounts, and to make reduced allotments upon, or to reject, applications for larger amounts, and to make classified allotments and allotments upon a graduated scale; and his action in these respects will be final. Allotment notices will be sent out promptly upon allotment, and the basis of the allotment will be publicly announced.

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Payment at par and accrued interest for certificates allotted must be made on or before September 15, 1926, or on later allotment. After allotment and upon payment Federal Reserve Banks may issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive certificates. Any qualified depositary will be permitted to make payment by credit for certificates allotted to it for itself and its customers up to any amount for which it shall be qualified in excess of existing deposits, when so notified by the Federal Reserve Bank of its district. Treasury notes of Series B–1926, maturing September 15, 1926, will be accepted at par, in payment for any certificates of the series now offered which shall be subscribed for and allotted, with an adjustment of the interest accrued, if any, on the certificates of the series so paid for.

As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions and to make allotments on the basis and up to the amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve Banks of the respective districts.

GARRARD B. WINSTON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
September 7, 1926.

To the Investor:

Almost any banking institution in the United States will handle your subscription for you, or you may make subscription direct to the Federal Reserve Bank of your district. Your special attention is invited to the terms of subscription and allotment as stated above. If you desire to purchase, at the market price, certificates of the above issue after the subscriptions close, or certificates of any outstanding issue, you should apply to your own bank, or, if it can not obtain them for you, to the Federal Reserve Bank of your district, which will then endeavor to fill your order in the market.

EXHIBIT 8

[Department Circular No. 363. Public Debt]

PURCHASE OF THIRD LIBERTY LOAN 4¼ PER CENT BONDS FOR THE CUMULATIVE SINKING FUND

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, November 27, 1925.

To Holders of Third Liberty Loan 4¼ per cent Bonds, and Others Concerned:

The Treasury will purchase Third Liberty Loan Bonds for account of the Cumulative Sinking Fund and solicits proposals for sale of such bonds to the Treasury. Purchase will be made of $50,000,000 or thereabouts, of Third Liberty Loan Bonds, at the lowest prices offered, if at or below the price of 101½ and accrued interest. Proposals must be presented to the Federal Reserve Banks by December 10, 1925, and payment will be made on December 29, 1925, for all bonds delivered in accordance with accepted proposals.

All transactions in connection with the proposals for sale, the delivery of bonds, and payment therefor should be handled through banks or trust companies, which will act as agents of the owners of the bonds. The

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banks and trust companies will deal with Federal Reserve Banks, which are the only official agencies of the United States in these transactions.

Proposals must be in writing and must reach a Federal Reserve Bank before the close of business on December 10, 1925. (See form on reverse side.) All proposals not received at Federal Reserve Banks by the close of business December 10, 1925, will be rejected. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject or accept in whole or in part any and all proposals, and his action in this respect shall be final. All proposals not accepted by December 19, 1925 (due time allowance being made for postal notification to the contrary), shall be considered as rejected.

Upon the acceptance of any proposal by the Secretary of the Treasury, the banking institution which forwarded such proposal will be notified by the Federal Reserve Bank of such acceptance and will thereupon transmit the Third Liberty Loan Bonds described in the proposal, at the seller's own expense and risk, to the Federal Reserve Bank. All bonds to be surrendered for purchase must reach the Federal Reserve Bank on or before December 21, 1925, and the Federal Reserve Bank, on December 29, 1925, will pay therefor at the accepted proposal price. If not received by the Federal Reserve Bank until after December 21, 1925, the bonds may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, be rejected. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject in whole or in part any and all bonds, and his action in this respect shall be final.

All coupon bonds of the Third Liberty Loan presented for sale to the United States in accordance with accepted proposals should have the interest coupon due March 15, 1926, and interest coupons due subsequent thereto, attached. All registered bonds of the Third Liberty Loan presented for sale to the United States in accordance with accepted proposals must be duly assigned to "The Secretary of the Treasury for Redemption," in accordance with the general regulations of the Treasury Department governing assignments. Bonds registered in the names of minors or incompetents will not be accepted unless accompanied by a certificate of court of competent jurisdiction showing that the person assigning such bonds has authority to so assign.

Any further information which may be desired may be obtained from any Federal Reserve Bank.

A. W. MELLON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Division of Loans and Currency
Form P. D. 941

PROPOSAL FOR SALE OF THIRD LIBERTY LOAN 4¼ PER CENT BONDS OF 1928 TO THE UNITED STATES

Important: Proposals should be made through a bank or trust company, and delivered to a Federal Reserve Bank. Bonds should not be surrendered to the Federal Reserve Bank with this proposal.

To the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
(through)
FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF----------

Pursuant to the provisions of Treasury Department Circular No. 363, dated November 27, 1925. the undersigned agrees to sell to the

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United States on December 29, 1925, $_____ face amount of Third Liberty Loan 4¼ per cent Bonds of 1928, at _____[1], plus accrued interest from September 15, 1925, to the date of sale.

And further agrees upon receipt of notice of acceptance of this proposal, in whole or in part, sent to _____[2], to deliver on or before December 21, 1925, to the above-stated Federal Reserve Bank, the designated amount of bonds, payment to be made to the undersigned care of the bank or trust company named above.

(Signature) _____

(Address in full) _____

(Date) _____

[1] State sale price on basis of $100 face amount exclusive of accrued interest, i. e., 100, 100 8/32, etc. NOTE.—Fractions should be quoted in thirty-seconds or decimals.

[2] Name of bank or trust company through which this proposal is made.

EXHIBIT 9

[Department Circular No. 366. Public Debt]

PURCHASE OF THIRD LIBERTY LOAN 4¼ PER CENT BONDS FOR THE CUMULATIVE SINKING FUND

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, March 1, 1926.

To Holders of Third Liberty Loan 4¼ per cent Bonds, and Others Concerned:

The Treasury will purchase Third Liberty Loan Bonds for account of the Cumulative Sinking Fund, and solicits proposals for sale of such bonds to the Treasury. Purchase will be made of $100,000,000, or thereabouts, of Third Liberty Loan Bonds, *at the lowest prices offered*, plus accrued interest from March 15, 1926, provided such prices are acceptable to the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject or accept in whole or in part any and all proposals, and his action in this respect shall be final. Proposals must be presented to the Federal Reserve Banks by March 10, 1926, and for all bonds delivered in accordance with accepted proposals payment will be made, in the case of coupon bonds, on March 23, 1926, and, in the case of registered bonds, on March 23, 1926, or as soon thereafter as registration may be cleared.

All transactions in connection with the proposals for sale, the delivery of bonds, and payment therefor should be handled through banks, trust companies, or recognized dealers, which will act as agents of the owners of the bonds. The banks, trust companies, and dealers will deal with Federal Reserve Banks, which are the only official agencies of the United States in these transactions.

Proposals must be in writing, and must reach a Federal Reserve Bank before the close of business on March 10, 1926. (See form on reverse side.) All proposals not received at Federal Reserve Banks by the close of business March 10, 1926, will be rejected. Federal Reserve Banks will notify the presenting agency of the acceptance or rejection of proposals.

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Upon notification of the acceptance of any proposal, the agency which forwarded such proposal will thereupon transmit the Third Liberty Loan Bonds described in the proposal, at the seller's own expense and risk, to the Federal Reserve Bank. All bonds to be surrendered for purchase must reach the Federal Reserve Bank on or before March 23, 1926, and the Federal Reserve Bank, on that date, or as soon thereafter as practicable, will pay therefor at the accepted proposal price. If not received by the Federal Reserve Bank until after March 23, 1926, the bonds may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, be rejected. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject in whole or in part any and all bonds, and his action in this respect shall be final. In order that payment for registered bonds may be made on March 23, 1926, registered bonds must be presented well in advance of that date.

All coupon bonds of the Third Liberty Loan presented for sale to the United States in accordance with accepted proposals should have the interest coupon due September 15, 1926, and interest coupons due subsequent thereto, attached. The interest coupon due March 15, 1926, should be detached and collected in ordinary course. All registered bonds of the Third Liberty Loan presented for sale to the United States in accordance with accepted proposals must be duly assigned to "The Secretary of the Treasury for Purchase," in accordance with the general regulations of the Treasury Department governing assignments. Bonds registered in the names of minors or incompetents will not be accepted unless accompanied by a certificate of court of competent jurisdiction showing that the person assigning such bonds has authority so to assign. Bonds registered in the names of two or more persons must be assigned by all of the coowners.

Any further information which may be desired may be obtained from any Federal Reserve Bank.

A. W. MELLON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

IMPORTANT: Third Liberty Loan 4¼ per cent bonds will not mature until September 15, 1928, and by their terms are not callable before maturity. The right to tender bonds of this loan for sale, in accordance with the above circular, may therefore be exercised in the discretion of the owner of the bonds.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Division of Loans and Currency
Form P. D. 956

PROPOSAL FOR SALE OF THIRD LIBERTY LOAN 4¼ PER CENT BONDS OF 1928 TO THE UNITED STATES

Important: Proposals should be made through a bank, trust company, or recognized dealer, and delivered to a Federal Reserve Bank. Bonds should not be surrendered to the Federal Reserve Bank with this proposal.

To the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
(through)
FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF_____

In accordance with the provisions of Treasury Department Circular No. 366, dated March 1, 1926, the undersigned agrees to sell to the United States on March 23, 1926, $_____

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face amount of Third Liberty Loan 4¼ per cent Bonds of 1928, at _____, plus accrued interest from March 15, 1926,
(See footnote 1)
to the date of sale.

And further agrees upon receipt of notice of acceptance of this proposal, in whole or in part, sent to _____,
(See footnote 2)
to deliver on or before March 23, 1926, to the above-stated Federal Reserve Bank, the designated amount of bonds, payment to be made to the undersigned care of the bank, trust company, or recognized dealer named above.

(Signature)_____

(Address in full)_____

(Date)_____

[1] State sale price on basis of $100 face amount exclusive of accrued interest, i. e., 100, 100⅛, etc. NOTE.—Fractions should be quoted in thirty-seconds or decimals.

[2] Name of bank, trust company, or recognized dealer through which this proposal is made.

EXHIBIT 10

[Department Circular No. 361. Public Debt]

REDEMPTION OF TREASURY SAVINGS CERTIFICATES, SERIES OF 1921, DATED JANUARY 3, 1921

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, November 14, 1925.

To Owners of Treasury Savings Certificates of the Series of 1921, dated January 3, 1921, and Others Concerned:

United States Treasury Savings Certificates of the Series of 1921, dated January 3, 1921, become due and payable January 1, 1926, according to their terms. Treasury Savings Certificates of this series are all in registered form, and bear on their face the title "United States Treasury Savings Certificate, Issue of War-Savings Certificates" and the date "January 3, 1921." The Secretary of the Treasury offers facilities for their redemption, as follows:

1. *General.*—Registered owners of Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, dated January 3, 1921, will be entitled to receive, on or after January 1, 1926, one thousand dollars ($1,000) for each $1,000 certificate, one hundred dollars ($100) for each $100 certificate, and twenty-five dollars ($25) for each $25 certificate. Certificates are payable and must be presented and surrendered (by mail or otherwise) at the Treasury Department, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington, D. C. The demand for payment appearing on the back of each certificate presented for redemption must be properly signed by the owner in the presence of and duly certified by a United States postmaster (who should affix the official postmark of his office), an executive officer of an incorporated bank or trust company (who should affix the corporate seal of the bank or trust company), or any other person duly designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose. In the event of the death or disability of the owner, the demand for payment shall be executed by the person entitled to receive payment under the provisions of Treasury Department Circular No. 149, Revised, dated August 1, 1922.

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2. *Presentation before maturity.*—In order to facilitate redemption of maturing certificates, owners are offered the privilege, beginning December 1, 1925, of surrendering their certificates in advance, for redemption as of January 1, 1926. Payment for any certificate so presented in advance will be made by check payable to the order of the registered owner, which check will be mailed to reach such owner on or about January 1, 1926.

3. *Presentation at or after maturity.*—Redemption will be made only as of January 1, 1926. Payment will be made by check payable to the order of the registered owner.

4. *Procedure in case of death or disability of the owner.*—The provisions of Treasury Department Circular No. 149, Revised, dated August 1, 1922, further define the rights of holders of Treasury Savings Certificates and will govern the presentation and surrender of certificates for redemption in the event of the death or disability of the registered owner.

5. *Further information.*—Any further information which may be desired as to the redemption of Treasury Savings Certificates of the Series of 1921, dated January 3, 1921, may be obtained from post offices, Federal Reserve Banks and branches, or the Treasury Department, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington, D. C.

6. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time or from time to time prescribe supplemental or amendatory rules and regulations governing the redemption of Treasury Savings Certificates, Series of 1921, dated January 3, 1921.

A. W. MELLON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

EXHIBIT 11

[Department Circular No. 362. Public Debt]

REDEMPTION OF WAR-SAVINGS CERTIFICATES, SERIES OF 1921

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, November 14, 1925.

To Holders of War-Savings Certificates of the Series of 1921, Postmasters, Federal Reserve Banks, and Others Concerned:

United States War-Savings Certificates of the Series of 1921, become due and payable January 1, 1926, according to their terms. The Secretary of the Treasury offers special facilities for their redemption, as follows:

1. *General.*—Holders of War-Savings Certificates, Series of 1921 will be entitled to receive on or after January 1, 1926, $5.00 for each War-Savings Stamp of the Series of 1921 then affixed thereto. Certificates having registered stamps affixed are payable only at the post office where registered. Unregistered certificates are payable at any money-order post office or at the Treasury Department in Washington, and will likewise be accepted for payment at the Federal Reserve Banks and their branches, acting as fiscal agents of the United States. Certificates presented for redemption must be duly receipted in the name inscribed thereon, or, in the event of the death or disability of the owner, in the name of the person entitled

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to receive payment under the provisions of Treasury Department Circular No. 108, Revised, dated August 1, 1923. Banking institutions generally will handle redemptions for their customers, but the only official agencies are the post offices, the Federal Reserve Banks and branches, and the Treasury Department at Washington.

2. *Redemption.*—Holders must present their certificates, at their own expense and risk, to the post office where registered in the case of registered certificates, or to any money-order post office, Federal Reserve Bank or branch, or the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, D. C., in the case of unregistered certificates. Holders will facilitate redemption by presenting unregistered certificates through their own banks, for recognized banking institutions generally will receive such certificates for account of the holders, or may cash unregistered certificates for the holders and get cash reimbursement therefor, at maturity value, on or after January 1, 1926, upon surrender of the certificates, duly receipted as herein provided, to the Federal Reserve Bank of the district.

3. Redemption will be made only as of January 1, 1926. In order to facilitate redemption, however, any of the certificates may be presented and surrendered in the manner herein prescribed, at any time in advance of January 1, 1926, for payment on that date. Certificates presented prior to January 1, 1926, should be receipted as of January 1, 1926, and certificates presented on or after January 1, 1926, should be receipted as of the date of presentation. The Treasurer of the United States and the Federal Reserve Banks and branches will be prepared to make payment of matured certificates immediately upon presentation, provided, however, that where certificates are presented prior to January 1, 1926, a check payable to the order of the holder will be mailed to reach him on or about January 1, 1926. Post offices are not required to make payment until ten days after receiving written demand therefor, but wherever practicable will waive this requirement and make payment at an earlier date, but in no event will any such payment be made prior to January 1, 1926. Payment of certificates surrendered through banks will be made to the bank through which presented, while payment of certificates presented direct to post offices, Federal Reserve Banks and branches, or the Treasurer of the United States will be made direct to the holder.

4. *Procedure in case of death or disability of the owner.*—The provisions of Treasury Department Circular No. 108, Revised, dated August 1, 1923, further define the rights of holders of War-Savings Certificates and subject to the provisions hereof will govern the presentation and surrender of certificates for redemption in the event of the death or disability of the owner. Where certificates are inscribed in the name of a deceased owner and the estate is being administered in a court of competent jurisdiction, the certificates should be receipted by the legal representative of the estate and accompanied by a certificate of his appointment or by duly certified copies of the letters testamentary or letters of administration, as the case may be. Certificates inscribed in the names of minors should be receipted by the legal guardian, or, if there is no guardian, by the minor himself if of sufficient competency and understanding to sign the receipt and comprehend the nature thereof, or, if not of sufficient competency and understanding, receipted for the minor by the parent or natural

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guardian with whom the minor resides. Holders may obtain further information as to the provisions of the circular from their own banks or post offices.

5. *Limitation of holdings.*—Under the provisions of Section 6 of the Act of Congress approved September 24, 1917, as amended, it is not lawful for any one person at any one time to hold War-Savings Certificates of the Series of 1921 to an aggregate amount exceeding $5,000 (maturity value). Holders may, however, redeem their excess holdings in accordance with the provisions of Treasury Department Circular No. 178, dated January 15, 1920, as amended and supplemented.

6. *Further information.*—Any further information which may be desired as to the redemption of War-Savings Certificates of the Series of 1921 may be obtained from post offices, Federal Reserve Banks and branches, or the Treasury Department, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington, D. C.

7. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time or from time to time prescribe supplemental or amendatory rules and regulations governing the redemption of War-Savings Certificates, Series of 1921.

A. W. MELLON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

EXHIBIT 12

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY MELLON BEFORE THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE CONCERNING THE SETTLEMENTS OF THE INDEBTEDNESS OF BELGIUM, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, ESTONIA, ITALY, LATVIA, AND RUMANIA

JANUARY 4, 1926.

Statement of Secretary Mellon, chairman of the World War Foreign Debt Commission, to the Ways and Means Committee of the House.

During the war the United States made loans to the Allies largely to assist them in purchases of supplies in the United States. The original loans bore interest at 3½ per cent, being the interest rate carried on the First Liberty Loan issue. The rate was subsequently made 5 per cent. After the armistice the United States continued to make advances to the Allies to complete their contracts in the United States and to purchase food and surplus war supplies from the United States. Relief was also extended to a number of the smaller nations largely born of the war. At the conclusion of the war period, the Treasury held the obligations of some 20 nations, in general payable on demand with interest at 5 per cent per annum.

The world was in a state of financial disorder. No nation could have paid its debt had we demanded it. Most could not even pay the interest rate of 5 per cent called for by their obligations. Only with time and more settled conditions did possibility of adjustment arise.

Recognizing the fact that our debtors could not pay on demand, Congress originally authorized debt funding on not longer than a 25-year basis and at not less than 4¼ per cent interest. Subsequently, when it was apparent that this basis of settlement was beyond the capacity of most of the debtors, the American Debt Commission

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was given general authority to recommend settlements to Congress. It is as the expert body created by Congress that we have presented our recommendations in the six cases now pending.

Since foreign debt settlements do not seem to be clearly understood, I wish to mention some rather elemental facts. The obligations held by the Treasury generally call for payment on demand, and such payment can not be made. We must find practical terms. Now, if we are owed $62 and payment is made to-day, we receive the full value of our loan. If payment is made at the rate of $1 a year for 62 years without interest, we would be conceding a part of the debt. What this concession amounts to can be variously estimated depending on the rate of discount arbitrarily taken. If we used 4¼ per cent, the present value of a $1 annuity for 62 years is a little over $21; if we use 3 per cent, its present value is $28. If, however, instead of $1 a year for 62 years without interest we should charge interest at the cost of money to us, we get the full value of the loan, since we could borrow the $62 to-day, pay interest on the borrowing, and repay the principal as annuities are received. From the United States standpoint, therefore, the question of whether a particular settlement represents a reduction in the debt depends on whether the interest charged over the entire period of the agreement is less than the average cost to us of money during that period. The flexibility in debt settlements is found in the interest rate to be charged.

The situation of each debtor nation is particular; that is, its capacity to pay is not the same as the capacity of some other nation. It has been felt by the Debt Commission, however, that repayment of principal is essential in order that the debtor might feel that it had paid its debt in full and that we might know that we had our capital returned to us. The commission felt, therefore, that no funding should be made which did not repay the principal, and thus we have maintained the integrity of international obligations. Adjustment to the capacity of each case is made in the interest to be paid over the period of the agreement.

Great Britain was the first nation to recognize the desirability of putting its house in order. Great Britain owed some $4,600,000,000 of principal and interest on its demand obligations. The American Debt Commission recommended a settlement on the basis of principal payments over a 62-year period, with interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum for the first 10 years and 3½ per cent thereafter. Congress has approved the settlement. Taking into account the current interest rate when the settlement was made, the British agreement does not represent payment in full. If we figure the present value of the settlement at 4¼ per cent we canceled 20 per cent of the debt. The settlement was, however, entirely based on our estimation of Great Britain's capacity to pay. It is a precedent for the recognition of the principle of capacity to pay and is not a set formula to control other cases of substantially less capacity.

It is the rule that a debtor can not prefer one creditor over another. The debtor must treat all creditors alike. On the other hand, the creditor has the option of treating each of its debtors separately. It may insist on payment in full from one, give time to another, and cancel the indebtedness of a third, and no one of the three debtors has a right to complain of the treatment accorded the other. There

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follows from the foregoing that England, which is also a creditor of many nations who are debtors to us, has the right to insist that no debtor of it pay us more in proportion than England receives. The debtor nation may not discriminate between its two creditors. It has been frequently stated in Parliament that England has no just cause of complaint if the United States settles with one of its debtors on terms easier than those accorded England. As a matter of fact, England itself in dealing with its European debtors has made settlements more favorable to one than to another. I want to be clear that the British-American settlement is one based on capacity to pay, and not a fixed formula to which all others, irrespective of capacity, must conform, and that a creditor is free to settle with its debtors as it may choose.

As other nations have approached the American Debt Commission for a funding of their debts, it has been the position of the American commission that since England represents the strongest of its debtors, America would not ask heavier terms than those offered by England. The commission would consider the British-American basis as prima facie a fair basis of settlement. If such a settlement was beyond the capacity of the particular nation, then the commission would recognize this capacity by way of a reduction in the interest rate, but in no event cancel any of the principal. As we settled with England on her capacity, so consistently we must consider capacity in every other case.

Generally speaking, our foreign indebtedness may be divided into two general classes—advances to carry on the war, and advances after the war for relief and for the stabilization of Europe. Among the nations in the first class are included England, France, Italy, Belgium, Russia, and Serbia, although loans were made after the armistice. In the second class are the countries on the Baltic Sea, Finland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, and Poland; the former enemy countries of Austria and Hungary; and the Balkan countries of Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Greece.

The general plan applied to the settlement of the second class has been the British-American basis, with easier treatments in the earlier years depending upon the particular circumstances of the nation involved. Hungary, Finland, and Lithuania have been settled on the straight British-American basis. Poland, Latvia, and Estonia have been given the option to fund 75 per cent of the payments which would have been due for principal and interest for the first 5 years over the remaining 57 years of the agreement Czechoslovakia for the first 18 years pays about three-fourths of what it would have paid under the straight British-American basis and the balance is funded over the remaining years of the 62-year period. Rumania pays a graduated scale to reach the British-American basis at the end of the twelfth year, and the balance is funded. In every case the balance funded is at the interest rates of 3 per cent and 3½ per cent. The variations in the earlier years of these agreements have been occasioned by the present fiscal situation of the nation involved and represent a determination of the capacity of payment for these earlier years. In each case the American Debt Commission was of the opinion that over the whole period, subject to the earlier modifications, the British-American basis was within the capacity of the particular nation.

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The debt-funding agreements of the nations in this second class have been approved by Congress in the cases of Finland, Lithuania, Poland, and Hungary. In the case of Latvia, Estonia, Czechoslovakia, and Rumania, the debt-funding agreements are now pending. In the case of Austria, Congress has voted a 20-year moratorium, recognizing Austria's present want of capacity. Yugoslavia and Greece have not yet negotiated a settlement.

Coming now to the large debtors, no agreement has been reached with France, but the commission has negotiated funding agreements with Belgium and Italy.

In the Belgian agreement the indebtedness of Belgium has been separated between prearmistice debt and postarmistice debt; that is, indebtedness created before or after the 11th of November, 1918. The postarmistice indebtedness has been settled on the British-American basis, with the exception that during the first 10 years interest rates are scaled up on an arbitrary basis to reach 3½ per cent at the beginning of the eleventh year. As to the prearmistice indebtedness, the principal is to be repaid in substantially equal installments over the period of 62 years. Accrued and accruing interest is waived. The circumstances which influenced the American Debt Commission in recommending this concession on the prearmistice debt were these: Almost all of Belgium was occupied by Germany since the early days of the war. Germany had taken from Belgium and moved into Germany most of the industrial machinery and equipment which it had found in Belgium. The value of the war damage done to Belgium was estimated at roughly $1,000,000,000. During the period of occupation, Germany had caused to be printed and circulated in Belgium paper money which the Belgian people in the occupied territory were forced to receive. At the conclusion of the war Belgium had to redeem this worthless currency, issuing its own money in exchange therefor. The loss to Belgium on this account was about $1,200,000,000. Belgium had received prior to the armistice about $1,300,000,000 in advance from France, Great Britain, and the United States, France advancing over $600,000,000, Great Britain more than $500,000,000, and the United States less than $200,000,000. At the time of the negotiation of the Versailles treaty Belgium demanded that she be given a preferred claim on reparations to the extent of her war damage, that Germany be compelled to redeem in gold the worthless paper marks taken up by Belgium, and that the three principal allies forgive their prearmistice loans, and Belgium stated that unless such preferences were given she would withdraw from the peace conference. In order to prevent a break in the negotiations, representatives of the United States, England, and France proposed that Belgium be given a prior charge on reparations of $500,000,000, that each representative recommend to his respective government the adoption of an arrangement under which the prearmistice debt of Belgium would be assumed by Germany, and Belgium released, and that Belgium withdraw her other demands for the remainder of war damage and for reimbursement for the German currency. Accepting this compromise, Belgium continued in the conference. Subsequently the United States, entirely within its rights, declined to accept Germany as a substitute for Belgium on the prearmistice debt. The argument of Belgium was that it had waived its demand for

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$2,200,000,000 of preferred reparations, relying on a promise which was unfulfilled, and that it was now too late to restore Belgium to the position it had formerly occupied. The American commission felt that the equities were with Belgium. We would not agree to substitute Germany as our debtor, although England and France with larger debts than ours have done so. We did not think it just, however, to ask Belgium to repay more than the principal of the prearmistice advances. Belgium continues solely liable to us.

Taking the Belgian settlement as a whole, both the prearmistice and postarmistice, the American commission felt that the payments required from Belgium substantially represent its capacity to pay. Belgium is a small nation, densely populated, with few natural resources, and obliged to import a large proportion of its food supply. Its foreign investments have been exhausted by the war, the balance of trade has for a great many years been adverse, and Belgium will require in the near future large borrowings abroad in order to stabilize its currency and to reduce the inflation caused by the paper money issued by Germany during the occupation.

Another settlement now before Congress is that with Italy. To the original principal of the Italian debt of $1,648,000,000 was added interest at 4¼ per cent per annum to December 15, 1922, the date of the British settlement, and at 3 per cent per annum to the date of the new settlement, making a total to be funded of $2,042,000,000. Repayment of the new principal is made on the same scale as on the British-American basis, with the exception that in the first five years, there is a slight modification. To meet Italy's capacity to pay interest rates during the period of the funding agreement after the first 5 years have been fixed during successive 10-year periods at one-eighth of 1 per cent, one-fourth of 1 per cent, one-half of 1 per cent, three-fourths of 1 per cent, 1 per cent, and 2 per cent for the last 7 years. The interest rates recognize the quite material difference between Italy and other debtor countries with whom negotiations for settlement have been made. Italy has no natural resources and no productive colonies. Its balance of trade has always been adverse; a large part of the country is mountainous and it must import food for its rapidly increasing population. Coal, iron, copper, cotton, oil, and other raw materials have to be imported. The standard of living and the taxable capacity of its people are extremely low. The assets of Italy are but the labor of its people and its water power.

No better example of the equitable principle of capacity to pay which must apply to a debt settlement can be given than in the case of Italy. Italy owes the United States over $2,000,000,000. It owes England about 25 per cent more than this. Any payment to the United States must be contemporaneously met by proportionately greater payments to England. To pay a dollar to the United States in debt settlement means that Italy must pay $1.25 to England. The settlement of the Italian-American debt on the British-American basis would have meant that Italy must pay at once $71,000,000 per year, and a similar settlement of the British-Italian debt would require the payment of $89,000,000 per year, a total to be added to the tax burden of the Italian people of $160,000,000. The present total of all Italian taxes is about $850,000,000. The present total of all American taxes is about $7,500,000,000. Adding $160,000,000 to the

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Italian taxes would be the same as adding $1,400,000,000 to taxation in America. This would be a terrific burden to America, but we might stand it because our average income is high and the American people would not be forced below the level of subsistence; that is, we would still have enough to live on. The Italian people, however, are now so heavily taxed in proportion to the national income that this additional tax would have forced them below the level at which life can be supported. Such payments to-day are impossible. We should have made a China of Italy. You will appreciate what I mean by the present close approach of the Italian to the level of subsistence when it is understood that the adoption in the Italian income-tax law of the same exemptions carried in our 1924 law (not the increased exemptions under the proposed law) would reduce the Italian Government's revenue from income tax by 99 per cent. An insistence of a settlement of the Italian-American debt on the British-American basis would have been entirely futile. Italy could not have paid, and such an insistence would have meant only that the United States would receive nothing.

The comparative burdens of the war debt settlements of England, Belgium, and Italy are a fair test of the adequacy from an American standpoint of the Italian settlement. It must be remembered that Italy owes Great Britain 25 per cent more that it owes the United States, and any American settlement will probably have to be followed by an English settlement on substantially a proportionate basis. There are three principal factors in the finances of any country which furnish indices by which a comparison of the weight of a new fiscal burden can be measured. These are the total budget, representing what all instrumentalities of government collect from the people; the total foreign trade, which has a bearing on the capacity to transfer payments abroad; and the total national income, which is the ultimate source of a country's capacity to pay. If we apply these indices to the three settlements we obtain the following comparison: The British-American settlement calls for an annual average payment equivalent to 4.6 per cent of the total British budget expenditures; the Belgian settlement 3.5 per cent, and the Italian settlement to America alone 5.17 per cent, and to America and Great Britain 11.47 per cent of Italy's total budget expenditures. The British settlement calls for an annual average charge corresponding to 1.9 per cent of the total British foreign trade. This figure is 0.88 per cent with Belgium. Italy's average payment to the United States is 2.87 per cent of its total foreign trade, and the combined payments to the United States and England 6.32 per cent of its total foreign trade. Great Britain's average annuity represents 0.94 per cent of its national income; Belgium's 0.80 per cent; Italy to the United States alone 0.97 per cent, and to the United States and Great Britain 2.17 per cent of its total national income. If we averaged the three indices, the comparative Italian burden of war debts would be represented by 6.72, the British 2.4, and the Belgian by 1.75. If instead of using the average annual annuity we should compare the present value of the settlements with the sum of these three indices—the total budget, the total foreign trade, and total national income for a year of each of the countries—the burden of the British settlement represents 11.7 per

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cent of this sum, the Belgian settlement 7 per cent, and the Italian war debts to the United States and England combined 19.8 per cent. Suppose that America had to assume a burden comparable to the burden of war debts upon Italy based upon the above indices, the present value of this burden would be over $15,000,000,000, or three-fourths of our present public debt, and if we were to pay this war debt on the same scale as in the Italian agreement, after five years we would be paying an annuity of over $400,000,000, after 30 years of over a billion dollars, and by the end of the period of considerably over two billions a year. Consideration must be given in these comparisons to the income and standard of living in Italy, which are lower than in either England or Belgium and very much lower than in the United States, and which, therefore, would make the same burden relatively higher in Italy than in other countries.

In its negotiations for the funding of the debt, the American Debt Commission has been forced to consider these facts: No nation, except by the pressure of public opinion and the necessities of its own credit, can be compelled to pay a debt to another nation. An insistence on a funding agreement in excess of the capacity of the nation to pay would justify it in refusing to make any settlement. None can do the impossible. If the debtor is to be able to pay and if the creditor is to receive anything, a settlement fair to both countries is essential. It follows that those who insist upon impossible terms are in the final analysis working for an entire repudiation of the debts. The only other alternative which they might urge is that the United States goes to war to collect.

Europe is our largest customer. Unless the finances of Europe can be restored, her currency placed on a sound basis, and her people able to earn and to spend, this country will not be able to dispose of its surplus products of food, materials, and goods. Our exports to Belgium last year were $114,000,000, and imports $66,000,000. Our exports to Italy were $185,000,000, and imports $75,000,000. Of the total exports to the two countries, 26 per cent were foodstuffs and 36 per cent were cotton. Nearly two-thirds of the exports represent the surplus products of the American farmer.

Germany began a reestablishment of sound currency in the latter part of 1923. In that year it imported $149,000,000 of cotton from us. With the Dawes plan and a proper financial system, exports of cotton increased in 1924 to $223,000,000, and in the first 10 months of 1925 to $198,000,000, or at the rate of $231,000,000 a year. Here is the real interest of America in the stabilization of Europe, in which prompt debt settlements are an integral part.

The countries of Europe must be restored to their place in civilization. In this process of reconstruction certain essentials have to be met: First, the budgets must be balanced. This is a domestic question for each nation to solve. Second, payments coming due in the future must be ascertained. Interallied debts constitute the principal item in this essential, and in order that their settlement be effective the terms must be definite in amount and time and within the capacity of the debtors. We have learned the folly of imposing indefinite and impossible terms from the experiment with Germany before the Dawes plan. And third, America, with its excess of capital seeking profitable investment, must aid by making private loans to

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Europe for productive purposes. Only from these private loans during the past year have the countries abroad been able to pay for our wheat and cotton. It is these new loans which make our exports possible. The American commission has not recommended settlements of the debts to profit those who wish to loan money abroad. It is possible, since any payment necessarily involves a strain on the debtor country, that the insistence on impossible terms which would justify a refusal of the debtor to fund might be more acceptable to the international bankers. But the settlements are made in the real interests of those American producers who must have a foreign market able to pay. The American producer needs these debt settlements. The entire foreign debt is not worth as much to the American people in dollars and cents as a prosperous Europe as a customer.

The capacity of a nation to pay over a long period of time is not subject to mathematical determination. It is and must be largely a matter of opinion; but we have been fortunate in the constitution of the American Debt Commission to have a representation from the administration, from Congress, and from private life, and from both political parties. We have facilities to acquire information through the State Department, the Treasury, and the Department of Commerce. We bring a varied experience to the consideration of the debt settlements, and our recommendations are unanimous. While some may believe our recommendations too lenient and others too harsh, I know that it is the honest judgment of the commission that they are just settlements in the real interests of our country. The President has approved each settlement.

EXHIBIT 13

PRESS STATEMENT BY SECRETARY MELLON COMPARING THE DEBT SETTLEMENTS MADE BY ITALY WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1926.

Secretary Mellon, chairman of the World War Foreign Debt Commission, made the following statement this afternoon:

The Treasury has been informally advised that a settlement of Italy's debt to Great Britain has been agreed to. This settlement calls for annuity payments of £2,000,000 the first year, £4,000,000 the second and third years, £4,250,000 from the fourth through the seventh year, and £4,500,000 from the eighth through the sixty-second year. This represents a total payment of £276,000,000 over the 62-year period to amortise an indebtedness of £583,000,000. Italy owes to Great Britain $2,837,000,000, and to America $2,042,-000,000. As compared with the Italian-American settlement, Great Britain receives from Italy in the 62-year period total payments of $1,346,000,000, of a present value on a 4¼ per cent basis of $455,000,000, as against total payments under the Italian-American settlement of $2,407,000,000, of a present value of $528,000,000. The present value of the British-Italian settlement represents about 16 per cent of the indebtedness funded, and the present value of the

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Italian-American settlement represents about 26 per cent of the indebtedness funded. It is understood also that in accordance with the provisions of the Balfour note, if England receives from German reparations and from its other war debtors more than sufficient to pay her annuities to the United States, the Italian annuities shall be proportionately reduced. The £22,000,000 of gold deposited by Italy with the Bank of England is to be returned to it after the second year in proportion to Italy's annuity payments on the debt.

EXHIBIT 14

LETTER FROM SECRETARY MELLON TO THE PRESIDENT, CALLING ATTENTION TO SOME PRACTICAL FACTORS INVOLVED IN THE SETTLEMENT OF THE INDEBTEDNESS OF ITALY

FEBRUARY 10, 1926.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: In connection with our discussion of possible opposition in the Senate to the Italian debt settlement, I should like to call your attention to some practical factors which are involved.

Until comparatively recently, I think it has been the general impression in Europe that interallied debts would be canceled or in some way cleared against the German reparations. I think this was particularly true in Italy, where until Mussolini took charge the Government has let the people believe they would never have to pay their war debts. At one time also there was quite a respectable body of opinion in America that we should cancel these obligations.

To dispel this belief in cancellation and to bring about an adjustment of the war debts as commercial obligations, there were three influences which, in my opinion, were persuasive upon our debtors. The first, and perhaps the strongest, of these was the belief that an international obligation must be met so that a debtor would retain its credit among its fellow nations and in its next emergency be able to obtain financial aid. This is a little more selfish than the purely moral view that irrespective of future benefits one ought to pay one's debts.

Once a nation, either through expediency or idealism, recognizes the desirability of paying its debt, it is necessary that it come to a funding agreement with its creditor. It is quite obvious that none of our debtors could pay their debts in accordance with the terms of the obligations held by our Treasury, which are payable on demand. The debt has to be funded, within the capacity of the debtor, over a long period of years; and in order that its budget may be balanced and its currency stabilized, the debtor must know exactly how much each year it must pay out of government revenues in the satisfaction of the debt. In other words, not only must there be an extension of time for the payment of the entire debt, but the expenditures on this account for the next few years must be definitely ascertained.

About a year ago we began pressing our debtors for settlements. At about the same time, England announced its intention of restor-

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ing the gold standard. As an essential element in its program, the London market had to be closed to foreign loans because such loans would have meant a drain of gold upon England which would have made a maintenance of the gold standard in its earlier months uncertain. There was only one other large market for foreign loans in the world—the market in this country. As a matter of administrative policy it was determined to deny recourse to our money market by the debtor nations or their nationals until the nation negotiated a settlement of its debt to the United States.

These three influences which have brought about debt settlements are, then, the desire of the debtor nation to be able to say that it recognized its international obligation and agreed to settle within its capacity; the necessity for determination, particularly in the earlier years, of the revenue requirements of the debtor nation to meet its foreign obligations; and, finally, the desire of the debtor nation to obtain new capital abroad for the stabilization of its currency and for the reestablishment of its industries.

Assuming that the Italian debt settlement is not accepted by the Senate, I should like to consider what arguments can be presented to Italy which would influence it in negotiating with us a new and more onerous settlement. Italy came to America with a representative delegation and with a very thorough preparation of its facts. The delegation presented Italy's case to a bipartisan American commission composed of three members of the Cabinet, a Senator, two Representatives, and two members of the public. After thorough discussion a settlement was arrived at which in the opinion of the American commission fairly represents Italy's capacity to pay. The settlement was approved by you and was passed by the House of Representatives. If now the Senate failed to approve the settlement, I think it would be obvious to the world that the reason was political and not fiscal.

Italy, within its capacity, has met its international obligation in the view of the expert American commission. Neither in America nor Europe would her moral credit be hurt if, then, she refused to renegotiate. No government could stand in Italy which undertook in a new settlement to pay more than the expert American commission had said was fair. The Government, therefore, could safely assume that its budget was balanced if it provided on its books for the amount called for by the American settlement. The Italian Government has borrowed in the American market the $100,000,000 that it needed for Government purposes. The closing of the American money market now would simply mean that Italian industries and municipalities would go to the London market, which is now open to foreign flotations. It is my conclusion, therefore, that the only practical effect on Italy of a failure to approve the debt settlement would be that Italy would be relieved, for the present at any rate, of any payments, and no settlement more favorable to the United States would likely be made in the future.

I have spoken of Italy alone because that is the immediate question now pending. I feel that a failure to approve the Italian settlement would render doubtful the possibility of an early settlement with France. We would certainly be placed in an undesirable light in Europe and we might retard the reestablishment in that continent

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of sound fiscal systems. Here in America we can ill afford to hamper the customers which alone permit our large exports. Without a market to dispose of our surplus, our own prosperity would be threatened.

Faithfully yours,

A. W. MELLON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

EXHIBIT 15

PRESS STATEMENT BY SECRETARY MELLON COMMENTING UPON THE PROSPECT FOR THE APPROVAL OF THE ITALIAN DEBT SETTLEMENT IN THE SENATE

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1926.

Secretary Mellon, chairman of the American Debt Commission, in commenting upon the prospect for the approval of the Italian settlement in the Senate, said to-day:

It is very gratifying to know that the Italian debt settlement is not being made a partisan matter. The settlement was negotiated with the Italian representatives by a bipartisan commission and received the unanimous approval of all the members of the commission. It passed the House with a very large vote, representing generous support from all parties, and has the support of members of both parties in the Senate. This condition is reflected in the country where approval is being voiced by editorial articles strongly urging Senate adoption of the settlement by the press of both parties.

EXHIBIT 16

[Public No. 155, Sixty-ninth Congress. H. R. 6773]

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE SETTLEMENT OF THE INDEBTEDNESS OF THE KINGDOM OF ITALY TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the settlement of the indebtedness of the Kingdom of Italy to the United States of America made by the World War Foreign Debt Commission and approved by the President upon the terms and conditions as set forth in Senate Document Numbered 3, Sixty-ninth Congress, first session, is hereby approved in general terms as follows:

The amount of the indebtedness to be funded, after allowing for certain cash payments made by Italy, is $2,042,000,000, which has been computed as follows:

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Obligations taken for cash advanced by Treasury	$1, 648, 034, 050. 90	
Accrued and unpaid interest at 4¼ per centum per annum to December 15, 1922	251, 846, 654. 79	
		$1, 899, 880, 705. 69
Accrued interest at 3 per centum per annum from December 15, 1922, to June 15, 1925		142, 491, 052. 93
		2, 042, 371, 758. 62
Deduct payments made on account of principal since December 15, 1922	$164, 852. 94	
Interest on principal payments at 3 per centum per annum to June 15, 1925	7, 439. 34	
		172, 292. 28
Total net indebtedness as of June 15, 1925		2, 042, 199, 466. 34
To be paid in cash upon execution of agreement		199, 466. 34
Total indebtedness to be funded into bonds		2, 042, 000, 000. 00

The principal of the bonds shall be paid in annual installments on June 15 of each year up to and including June 15, 1987, on a fixed schedule, subject to the right of the Kingdom of Italy to postpone such payments falling due after June 15, 1930, for two years, such postponed payment to bear interest at the rate of 4¼ per centum per annum. The amount of the annual principal installment during the first five years shall be $5,000,000. The amount of the principal installment due the sixth year shall be $12,100,000, the subsequent annual principal installments increasing until in the sixty-second year of the debt-funding period the final principal installment shall be $79,400,000, the aggregate principal installments being equal to the total principal of the indebtedness to be funded into bonds.

The Kingdom of Italy shall have the right to pay off additional amounts of principal of the bonds on June 15 and December 15 of any year upon ninety days' advance notice.

The bonds to be issued shall bear no interest until June 15, 1930, and thereafter shall bear interest at the rate of one-eighth of 1 per centum per annum from June 15, 1930, to June 15, 1940; at the rate of one-fourth of 1 per centum per annum from June 15, 1940, to June 15, 1950; at the rate of one-half of 1 per centum per annum from June 15, 1950, to June 15, 1960; at the rate of three-fourths of 1 per centum per annum from June 15, 1960, to June 15, 1970; at the rate of 1 per centum per annum from June 15, 1970, to June 15, 1980; and at the rate of 2 per centum per annum after June 15, 1980, all payable semiannually on June 15 and December 15 of each year.

Any payment of interest or principal may be made at the option of the Kingdom of Italy in any United States Government obligations issued after April 6, 1917, such obligations to be taken at par and accrued interest.

Approved, April 28, 1926.

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EXHIBIT 17

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS PAYABLE TO THE UNITED STATES ON ACCOUNT OF THE PROPOSED REFUNDING BONDS TO BE ISSUED BY ITALY

Year	Principal	Annual interest		Annual principal payments	Total annual payments
		Per cent	Payments		
1926	$2,042,000,000			$5,000,000	$5,000,000
1927	2,037,000,000			5,000,000	5,000,000
1928	2,032,000,000			5,000,000	5,000,000
1929	2,027,000,000			5,000,000	5,000,000
1930	2,022,000,000			5,000,000	5,000,000
1931	2,017,000,000	⅛	$2,521,250	12,100,000	14,621,250
1932	2,004,900,000	⅛	2,506,125	12,200,000	14,706,125
1933	1,992,700,000	⅛	2,490,875	12,300,000	14,790,875
1934	1,980,400,000	⅛	2,475,500	12,600,000	15,075,500
1935	1,967,800,000	⅛	2,459,750	13,000,000	15,459,750
1936	1,954,800,000	⅛	2,443,500	13,500,000	15,943,500
1937	1,941,300,000	⅛	2,426,625	14,200,000	16,626,625
1938	1,927,100,000	⅛	2,408,875	14,600,000	17,008,875
1939	1,912,500,000	⅛	2,390,625	15,200,000	17,590,625
1940	1,897,300,000	⅛	2,371,625	15,800,000	18,171,625
1941	1,881,500,000	¼	4,703,750	16,400,000	21,103,750
1942	1,865,100,000	¼	4,662,750	17,000,000	21,662,750
1943	1,848,100,000	¼	4,620,250	17,600,000	22,220,250
1944	1,830,500,000	¼	4,576,250	18,300,000	22,876,250
1945	1,812,200,000	¼	4,530,500	19,060,000	23,530,500
1946	1,793,200,000	¼	4,483,000	19,600,000	24,083,000
1947	1,773,600,000	¼	4,434,000	20,000,000	24,434,000
1948	1,753,600,000	¼	4,384,000	20,600,000	24,984,000
1949	1,733,000,000	¼	4,332,500	21,200,000	25,532,500
1950	1,711,800,000	¼	4,279,500	22,000,000	26,279,500
1951	1,689,800,000	½	8,449,000	23,000,000	31,449,000
1952	1,666,800,000	½	8,334,000	23,800,000	32,134,000
1953	1,643,000,000	½	8,215,000	24,600,000	32,815,000
1954	1,618,400,000	½	8,092,000	25,400,000	33,492,000
1955	1,593,000,000	½	7,965,000	26,500,000	34,465,000
1956	1,566,500,000	½	7,832,500	27,500,000	35,332,500
1957	1,539,000,000	½	7,695,000	28,500,000	36,195,000
1958	1,510,500,000	½	7,552,500	29,600,000	37,152,500
1959	1,480,900,000	½	7,404,500	30,500,000	37,904,500
1960	1,450,400,000	½	7,252,000	31,500,000	38,752,000
1961	1,418,900,000	¾	10,641,750	32,500,000	43,141,750
1962	1,386,400,000	¾	10,398,000	33,500,000	43,898,000
1963	1,352,900,000	¾	10,146,750	34,500,000	44,646,750
1964	1,318,400,000	¾	9,888,000	35,500,000	45,388,000
1965	1,282,900,000	¾	9,621,750	36,500,000	46,121,750
1966	1,246,400,000	¾	9,348,000	38,000,000	47,348,000
1967	1,208,400,000	¾	9,063,000	39,500,000	48,563,000
1968	1,168,900,000	¾	8,766,750	41,500,000	50,266,750
1969	1,127,400,000	¾	8,455,500	43,500,000	51,955,500
1970	1,083,900,000	¾	8,129,250	44,500,000	52,629,250
1971	1,039,400,000	1	10,394,000	46,000,000	56,394,000
1972	993,400,000	1	9,934,000	47,500,000	57,434,000
1973	945,900,000	1	9,459,000	49,000,000	58,459,000
1974	896,900,000	1	8,969,000	50,500,000	59,469,000
1975	846,400,000	1	8,464,000	52,000,000	60,464,000
1976	794,400,000	1	7,944,000	54,000,000	61,944,000
1977	740,400,000	1	7,404,000	56,000,000	63,404,000
1978	684,400,000	1	6,844,000	59,000,000	65,844,000
1979	625,400,000	1	6,254,000	61,000,000	67,254,000
1980	564,400,000	1	5,644,000	62,000,000	67,644,000
1981	502,400,000	2	10,048,000	64,000,000	74,048,000
1982	438,400,000	2	8,768,000	67,000,000	75,768,000
1983	371,400,000	2	7,428,000	69,000,000	76,428,000
1984	302,400,000	2	6,048,000	72,000,000	78,048,000
1985	230,400,000	2	4,608,000	74,000,000	78,608,000
1986	156,400,000	2	3,128,000	77,000,000	80,128,000
1987	79,400,000	2	1,588,000	79,400,000	80,988,000
Total			365,677,500	2,042,000,000	2,407,677,500

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EXHIBIT 18

[Public No. 159, Sixty-ninth Congress. H. R. 6774]

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE SETTLEMENT OF THE INDEBTEDNESS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF BELGIUM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the settlement of the indebtedness of the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium to the Government of the United States of America made by the World War Foreign Debt Commission and approved by the President upon the terms and conditions as set forth in Senate Document Numbered 4, Sixty-ninth Congress, first session, is hereby approved in general terms as follows:

The indebtedness to be funded has been divided into two classes, that incurred prior to November 11, 1918, called the prearmistice indebtedness, and that incurred subsequent to November 11, 1918, called the postarmistice indebtedness.

The amount of the prearmistice indebtedness to be funded is $171,780,000, which is the principal amount of the obligations of Belgium received by the United States for cash advances made prior to November 11, 1918. The prearmistice indebtedness is payable in annual installments without interest over a period of sixty-two years, the first payment falling due June 15, 1926. Belgium is to pay the following amounts on the dates specified: June 15, 1926, $1,000,000; June 15, 1927, $1,000,000; June 15, 1928, $1,250,000; June 15, 1929, $1,750,000; June 15, 1930, $2,250,000; June 15, 1931, $2,750,000; June 15, 1932, to June 15, 1986, inclusive, $2,900,000 per annum; June 15, 1987, $2,280,000.

The amount of the postarmistice indebtedness to be funded after allowing for certain cash payments is $246,000,000, which has been computed as follows:

Principal of obligations for cash advanced	$175,430,808.68	
Accrued and unpaid interest at 4¼ per centum per annum to December 15, 1922	26,314,491.66	
		$201,745,300.34
Principal of obligations for war material sold on credit	29,818,933.39	
Accrued and unpaid interest at 4¼ per centum per annum to December 15, 1922	491,359.24	
		30,310,292.63
Total indebtedness as of December 15, 1922		232,055,592.97
Accrued interest thereon at 3 per centum per annum from December 15, 1922, to June 15, 1925		17,404,169.47
Total indebtedness as of June 15, 1925		249,459,762.44
Deduct:		
Payments on account of interest received between December 15, 1922, and June 15, 1925, on obligations for war material	$3,442,346.20	
Principal payment of $172.01 made Aug. 7, 1923, together with interest thereon at 3 per centum per annum to June 15, 1925	181.58	
		3,442,527.78
Net indebtedness as of June 15, 1925		246,017,234.66
To be paid in cash upon execution of agreement		17,234.66
Total indebtedness to be funded into bonds		246,000,000.00

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The principal of the bonds issued for the postarmistice indebtedness shall be paid in annual installments on June 15 of each year up to and including June 15, 1987, on a fixed schedule subject to the right of the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium after June 15, 1935, to make such payments in three-year periods. The amount of the first principal installment shall be $1,100,000, the annual principal installments to increase until in the sixty-second year the amount of the final principal installment shall be $9,600,000, the aggregate principal installments being equal to the total principal of the postarmistice indebtedness to be funded into bonds.

The Government of the Kingdom of Belgium shall have the right to pay off additional amounts of the bonds on June 15 or December 15 of any year upon not less than ninety days' advance notice.

The bonds issued for the postarmistice indebtedness shall bear interest from June 15, 1925, in the amounts and on the dates set forth in the following schedule: December 15, 1925, $870,000; June 15, 1926, $870,000; December 15, 1926, $1,000,000; June 15, 1927, $1,000,000; December 15, 1927, $1,125,000; June 15, 1928, $1,125,000; December 15, 1928, $1,250,000; June 15, 1929, $1,250,000; December 15, 1929, $1,375,000; June 15, 1930, $1,375,000; December 15, 1930, $1,625,000; June 15, 1931, $1,625,000; December 15, 1931, $1,875,000; June 15, 1932, $1,875,000; December 15, 1932, $2,125,000; June 15, 1933, $2,125,000; December 15, 1933, $2,375,000; June 15, 1934, $2,375,000; December 15, 1934, $2,625,000; June 15, 1935, $2,625,000 until and including June 15, 1935, and thereafter at the rate of 3½ per centum per annum, payable semiannually on June 15 and December 15 of each year, until the principal of said bonds shall have been paid.

Any payment of interest or principal may be made at the option of the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium in any United States Government obligations issued after April 6, 1917, such obligations to be taken at par and accrued interest.

Approved, April 30, 1926.

EXHIBIT 19

[Public No. 160, Sixty-ninth Congress. H. R. 6775]

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE SETTLEMENT OF THE INDEBTEDNESS OF THE REPUBLIC OF ESTONIA TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the settlement of the indebtedness of the Republic of Esthonia to the United States of America, made by the World War Foreign Debt Commission and approved by the President upon the terms and conditions as set forth in Senate Document Numbered 7, Sixty-ninth Congress, first session, is hereby approved in general terms as follows:

The amount of the indebtedness to be funded, after allowing for the cash payment made by Estonia, and the credit set out below, is $13,830,000, which has been computed as follows:

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Principal amount of obligations to be funded	$13, 999, 145. 60
Credit allowed for total loss of cargo on sinking of steamship John Russ, sunk by a mine in Baltic Sea	1, 932, 923. 45
	12, 066, 222. 15
Interest accrued and unpaid thereon to December 15, 1922, at the rate of 4¼ per centum a year	1, 765, 219. 73
Total principal and interest accrued and unpaid as of December 15, 1922	13, 831, 441. 88
To be paid in cash by Estonia upon execution of agreement	1, 441. 88
Total indebtedness to be funded into bonds	13, 830, 000. 00

The principal of the bonds shall be paid in annual installments on December 15 of each year up to and including December 15, 1984, on a fixed schedule, subject to the right of the Republic of Estonia to make such payments in three-year periods. The amount of the first year's installment shall be $69,000, the annual installments to increase until the sixty-second year. The amount of the final installment will be $530,000, the aggregate installments being equal to the total principal of the indebtedness to be funded into bonds.

The Republic of Estonia shall have the right to pay off additional amounts of the principal of the bonds on any interest date, upon ninety days' advance notice.

Interest on the bonds shall be payable semiannually on June 15 and December 15 of each year at the rate of 3 per centum per annum from December 15, 1922, to December 15, 1932, and thereafter at the rate of 3½ per centum per annum until final payment.

The Republic of Estonia shall have the option with reference to payments on account of principal and/or interest falling due on or before December 15, 1930, under the terms of the agreement, to make the following payments on the dates specified: June 15, 1926, $50,000; December 15, 1926, $50,000; June 15, 1927, $75,000; December 15, 1927, $75,000; June 15, 1928, $100,000; December 15, 1928, $100,000; June 15, 1929, $125,000; December 15, 1929, $125,000; June 15, 1930, $150,000; December 15, 1930, $150,000; total, $1,000,000; and to pay the balance, including interest on all overdue payments, at the rate of 3 per centum per annum, in bonds of Estonia, dated December 15, 1930, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per centum per annum from December 15, 1930, to December 15, 1932, and thereafter at the rate of 3½ per centum per annum, such bonds to mature serially on December 15 of each year up to and including December 15, 1984, substantially in the same manner and to be substantially the same in other respects as the bonds of Estonia received at the time of the funding of the indebtedness.

Any payment of interest or of principal may be made, at the option of the Republic of Estonia, in any United States Government obligations issued after April 6, 1917, such obligations to be taken at par and accrued interest.

Approved, April 30, 1926.

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EXHIBIT 20

STATEMENTS OF AMOUNTS PAYABLE TO THE UNITED STATES ON ACCOUNT OF THE PROPOSED REFUNDING BONDS TO BE ISSUED BY ESTONIA

Year	Principal	Annual interest installments at 3 per cent for first 10 years; 3½ per cent thereafter	Annual principal installments	Total annual payments
1923	$13,830,000	$414,900	$69,000	$483,900
1924	13,761,000	412,830	71,000	483,830
1925	13,690,000	410,700	73,000	483,700
1926	13,617,000	408,510	75,000	483,510
1927	13,542,000	406,260	78,000	484,260
1928	13,464,000	403,920	80,000	483,920
1929	13,384,000	401,520	82,000	483,520
1930	13,302,000	399,060	85,000	484,060
1931	13,217,000	396,510	88,000	484,510
1932	13,129,000	393,870	90,000	483,870
1933	13,039,000	456,365	92,000	548,365
1934	12,947,000	453,145	95,000	548,145
1935	12,852,000	449,820	98,000	547,820
1936	12,754,000	446,390	101,000	547,390
1937	12,653,000	442,855	105,000	547,855
1938	12,548,000	439,180	109,000	548,180
1939	12,439,000	435,365	113,000	548,365
1940	12,326,000	431,410	117,000	548,410
1941	12,209,000	427,315	121,000	548,315
1942	12,088,000	423,080	125,000	548,080
1943	11,963,000	418,705	129,000	547,705
1944	11,834,000	414,190	134,000	548,190
1945	11,700,000	409,500	138,000	547,500
1946	11,562,000	404,670	143,000	547,670
1947	11,419,000	399,665	148,000	547,665
1948	11,271,000	394,485	153,000	547,485
1949	11,118,000	389,130	159,000	548,130
1950	10,959,000	383,565	165,000	548,565
1951	10,794,000	377,790	170,000	547,790
1952	10,624,000	371,840	176,000	547,840
1953	10,448,000	365,680	182,000	547,680
1954	10,266,000	359,310	189,000	548,310
1955	10,077,000	352,695	195,000	547,695
1956	9,882,000	345,870	202,000	547,870
1957	9,680,000	338,800	209,000	547,800
1958	9,471,000	331,485	217,000	548,485
1959	9,254,000	323,890	224,000	547,890
1960	9,030,000	316,050	232,000	548,050
1961	8,798,000	307,930	240,000	547,930
1962	8,558,000	299,530	249,000	548,530
1963	8,309,000	290,815	257,000	547,815
1964	8,052,000	281,820	266,000	547,820
1965	7,786,000	272,510	275,000	547,510
1966	7,511,000	262,885	285,000	547,885
1967	7,226,000	252,910	295,000	547,910
1968	6,931,000	242,585	305,000	547,585
1969	6,626,000	231,910	316,000	547,910
1970	6,310,000	220,850	327,000	547,850
1971	5,983,000	209,405	339,000	548,405
1972	5,644,000	197,540	350,000	547,540
1973	5,294,000	185,290	363,000	548,290
1974	4,931,000	172,585	375,000	547,585
1975	4,556,000	159,460	388,000	547,460
1976	4,168,000	145,880	402,000	547,880
1977	3,766,000	131,810	416,000	547,810
1978	3,350,000	117,250	431,000	548,250
1979	2,919,000	102,165	446,000	548,165
1980	2,473,000	86,555	461,000	547,555
1981	2,012,000	70,420	477,000	547,420
1982	1,535,000	53,725	494,000	547,725
1983	1,041,000	36,435	511,000	547,435
1984	530,000	18,550	530,000	548,550
		19,501,140	13,830,000	33,331,140

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EXHIBIT 21

[Public No. 161, Sixty-ninth Congress. H. R. 6776]

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE SETTLEMENT OF THE INDEBTEDNESS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LATVIA TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the settlement of the indebtedness of the Government of the Republic of Latvia to the Government of the United States of America made by the World War Foreign Debt Commission and approved by the President upon the terms and conditions as set forth in Senate Document Numbered 8, Sixty-ninth Congress, first session, is hereby approved in general terms as follows:

The amount of the indebtedness to be funded, after allowing for the cash payments made by Latvia, is $5,775,000, which has been computed as follows:

Principal amount of obligations to be funded	$5, 132, 287. 14
Interest accrued and unpaid thereon to December 15, 1922, at the rate of 4¼ per centum per annum	647, 275. 62
Total principal and interest accrued and unpaid as of December 15, 1922	5, 779, 562. 76
To be paid in cash by Latvia upon execution of agreement	4, 562. 76
Total indebtedness to be funded into bonds	5, 775, 000. 00

The principal of the bonds shall be paid in annual installments on December 15 of each year up to and including December 15, 1984, on a fixed schedule, subject to right of the Government of the Republic of Latvia to make such payments in three-year periods. The amount of the first year's installment shall be $28,000, the annual installments to increase until in the sixty-second year, the amount of the final installment will be $228,000, the aggregate installments being equal to the total principal of the indebtedness to be funded into bonds.

The Government of the Republic of Latvia shall have the right to pay off additional amounts of the principal of the bonds on any interest date upon ninety days' advance notice.

Interest on the bonds shall be payable semiannually on June 15 and December 15 of each year at the rate of 3 per centum per annum from December 15, 1922, to December 15 1932, thereafter at the rate of 3½ per centum per annum unti final payment.

The Government of the Republic of Latvia shall have the option, with reference to payments on account of principal and/or interest falling due on or before December 15, 1930, under the terms of the agreement, to make the following payments on the dates specified: June 15, 1926, $30,000; December 15, 1926, $30,000; June 15, 1927, $35,000; December 15, 1927, $35,000; June 15, 1928, $40,000; December 15, 1928, $40,000; June 15, 1929, $45,000; December 15, 1929, $45,000; June 15, 1930, $50,000; December 15, 1930, $50,000; total $400,000, and to pay the balance, including interest on all overdue payments at the rate of 3 per centum per annum in bonds of Latvia, dated December 15, 1930, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per centum per annum from December 15, 1930, to December 15 1932 and thereafter at the rate of 3½ per centum per annum, such bonds to mature serially on December 15 of each year up to and including December 15, 1984, substantially in the same manner and to be substantially the same in other respects as the bonds of Latvia received at the time of the funding of the indebtedness.

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Any payment of interest or of principal may be made at the option of the Republic of Latvia, in any United States Government obligations issued after April 6, 1917, such obligations to be taken at par and accrued interest.

Approved, April 30, 1926.

EXHIBIT 22

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS PAYABLE TO THE UNITED STATES ON ACCOUNT OF THE PROPOSED REFUNDING BONDS TO BE ISSUED BY LATVIA

Year	Principal	Schedule of annual interest installments at 3 per cent for first 10 years; 3½ per cent thereafter	Schedule of annual installments to be paid on account of principal	Total annual payments
1923	$5,775,000	$173,250	$28,000	$201,250
1924	5,747,000	172,410	29,000	201,410
1925	5,718,000	171,540	30,000	201,540
1926	5,688,000	170,640	31,000	201,640
1927	5,657,000	169,710	32,000	201,710
1928	5,625,000	168,750	33,000	201,750
1929	5,592,000	167,760	34,000	201,760
1930	5,558,000	166,740	35,000	201,740
1931	5,523,000	165,690	36,000	201,690
1932	5,487,000	164,610	37,000	201,610
1933	5,450,000	190,750	38,000	228,750
1934	5,412,000	189,420	39,000	228,420
1935	5,373,000	188,055	40,000	228,055
1936	5,333,000	186,655	42,000	228,655
1937	5,291,000	185,185	43,000	228,185
1938	5,248,000	183,680	45,000	228,680
1939	5,203,000	182,105	46,000	228,105
1940	5,157,000	180,495	48,000	228,495
1941	5,109,000	178,815	50,000	228,815
1942	5,059,000	177,065	51,000	228,065
1943	5,008,000	175,280	53,000	228,280
1944	4,955,000	173,425	55,000	228,425
1945	4,900,000	171,500	57,000	228,500
1946	4,843,000	169,505	59,000	228,505
1947	4,784,000	167,440	61,000	228,440
1948	4,723,000	165,305	63,000	228,305
1949	4,660,000	163,100	65,000	228,100
1950	4,595,000	160,825	68,000	228,825
1951	4,527,000	158,445	70,000	228,445
1952	4,457,000	155,995	73,000	228,995
1953	4,384,000	153,440	75,000	228,440
1954	4,309,000	150,815	78,000	228,815
1955	4,231,000	148,085	80,000	228,085
1956	4,151,000	145,285	83,000	228,285
1957	4,068,000	142,380	86,000	228,380
1958	3,982,000	139,370	89,000	228,370
1959	3,893,000	136,255	92,000	228,255
1960	3,801,000	133,035	95,000	228,035
1961	3,706,000	129,710	99,000	228,710
1962	3,607,000	126,245	102,000	228,245
1963	3,505,000	122,675	107,000	229,675
1964	3,398,000	118,930	111,000	229,930
1965	3,287,000	115,045	114,000	229,045
1966	3,173,000	111,055	118,000	229,055
1967	3,055,000	106,925	123,000	229,925
1968	2,932,000	102,620	128,000	230,620
1969	2,804,000	98,140	132,000	230,140
1970	2,672,000	93,520	138,000	231,520
1971	2,534,000	88,690	143,000	231,690
1972	2,391,000	83,685	148,000	231,685
1973	2,243,000	78,505	153,000	231,505
1974	2,090,000	73,150	158,000	231,150
1975	1,932,000	67,620	164,000	231,620
1976	1,768,000	61,880	170,000	231,880
1977	1,598,000	55,930	176,000	231,930
1978	1,422,000	49,770	182,000	231,770
1979	1,240,000	43,400	188,000	231,400
1980	1,052,000	36,820	195,000	231,820
1981	857,000	29,995	202,000	231,995
1982	655,000	22,925	209,000	231,925
1983	446,000	15,610	218,000	233,610
1984	228,000	7,980	228,000	235,980
		8,183,635	5,775,000	13,958,635

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EXHIBIT 23

AGREEMENT FOR THE FUNDING OF THE INDEBTEDNESS OF RUMANIA TO THE UNITED STATES

Agreement made the fourth day of December, 1925, at the City of Washington, District of Columbia, between the Kingdom of Rumania, hereinafter called Rumania, party of the first part, and the United States of America, hereinafter called the United States, party of the second part

WHEREAS, Rumania is indebted to the United States as of June 15, 1925, upon obligations in the aggregate principal amount of $36,128,494.94, together with interest accrued and unpaid thereon; and

WHEREAS, Rumania desires to fund said indebtedness to the United States, both principal and interest, through the issue of bonds to the United States, and the United States is prepared to accept bonds from Rumania upon the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth;

Now, therefore, in consideration of the premises and of the mutual covenants herein contained, it is agreed as follows:

1. *Amount of Indebtedness.*—The amount of the indebtedness to be funded, after allowing for cash payments made or to be made by Rumania and the credit set out below, is $44,590,000, which has been computed as follows:

Principal amount of indebtedness to be funded	$36, 128, 494. 94
Interest accrued and unpaid thereon to December 15, 1922, at the rate of 4¼ per cent a year	5, 365, 806. 08
Total indebtedness as of December 15, 1922	41, 494, 301. 02
Interest accrued and unpaid thereon to June 15, 1925, at the rate of 3 per cent a year	3, 112, 072. 59
	44, 606, 373. 61
Credits allowed by War Department for material, together with interest thereon	11, 922. 07
Total net indebtedness as of June 15, 1925	44, 594, 451. 54
To be paid in cash upon execution of agreement	4, 451. 54
Total indebtedness to be funded into bonds	44, 590, 000. 00

2. *Payment.*—In order to provide for the payment of the indebtedness thus to be funded Rumania will issue to the United States at par bonds of Rumania dated June 15, 1925, in the principal amounts and maturing serially on the several dates fixed in the following schedule:

June 15—		June 15—	
1926	$200, 000. 00	1936	$1, 600, 000. 00
1927	300, 000. 00	1937	1, 800, 000. 00
1928	400, 000. 00	1938	2, 000, 000. 00
1929	500, 000. 00	1939	2, 200, 000. 00
1930	600, 000. 00	1940	430, 560. 43
1931	700, 000. 00	1941	445, 000. 00
1932	800, 000. 00	1942	462, 000. 00
1933	1, 000, 000. 00	1943	478, 000. 00
1934	1, 200, 000. 00	1944	494, 000. 00
1935	1, 400, 000. 00	1945	512, 000. 00

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June 15—		June 15—	
1946	$529, 000. 00	1968	$1, 129, 000. 00
1947	548, 000. 00	1969	1, 168, 000. 00
1948	567, 000. 00	1970	1, 209, 000. 00
1949	587, 000. 00	1971	1, 252, 000, 00
1950	608, 000. 00	1972	1, 295, 000. 00
1951	629, 000. 00	1973	1, 341, 000. 00
1952	651, 000. 00	1974	1, 387, 000. 00
1953	673, 000. 00	1975	1, 436, 000. 00
1954	697, 000. 00	1976	1, 486, 000. 00
1955	722, 000. 00	1977	1, 539, 000. 00
1956	747, 000. 00	1978	1, 592, 000. 00
1957	773, 000. 00	1979	1, 648, 000. 00
1958	800, 000. 00	1980	1, 706, 000. 00
1959	828, 000. 00	1981	1, 765, 000. 00
1960	857, 000. 00	1982	1, 827, 000. 00
1961	887, 000. 00	1983	1, 891, 000. 00
1962	918, 000. 00	1984	1, 957, 000. 00
1963	950, 000. 00	1985	2, 026, 000. 00
1964	984, 000. 00	1986	2, 097, 000. 00
1965	1, 018, 000. 00	1987	2, 172, 000. 00
1966	1, 053, 000. 00		
1967	1, 090, 000. 00	Total	66, 560, 560. 43

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That Rumania, at its option, upon not less than ninety days' advance notice to the United States, may postpone any payment on account of principal falling due as hereinabove provided after June 15, 1939, to any subsequent June 15 or December 15 not more than two years distant from its due date, but only on condition that in case Rumania shall at any time exercise this option as to any payment of principal, the payment falling due in the next succeeding year can not be postponed to any date more than one year distant from the date when it becomes due unless and until the payment previously postponed shall actually have been made, and the payment falling due in the second succeeding year can not be postponed at all unless and until the payment of principal due two years previous thereto shall actually have been made.

3. *Form of Bond.*—All bonds issued or to be issued hereunder to the United States shall be payable to the Government of the United States of America, or order, and shall be signed for Rumania by its Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, or by its other duly authorized representative. The bonds issued for the first fourteen annual payments shall be substantially in the form set forth in the exhibit hereto annexed and marked "Exhibit A," shall be issued in fourteen pieces in the principal amounts fixed in the preceding schedule, maturing annually on June 15 of each year up to and including June 15, 1939, and shall not bear interest before maturity. The bonds maturing subsequent to June 15 1939, shall be substantially in the form set forth in the exhibit hereto annexed and marked "Exhibit B," and shall be issued in 48 pieces with maturities and in denominations as hereinabove set forth and sha l bear interest at the rate of 3½% per annum from June 15, 1939, payable semi-annually on June 15 and December 15 of each year until the principal of such bonds shall be paid.

4. *Method of Payment.*—All bonds issued or to be issued hereunder shall be payable, as to both principal and interest, in United States gold coin of the present standard of value, or, at the option of Rumania upon not less than thirty days' advance notice to the United States,

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in any obligations of the United States issued after April 6, 1917, to be taken at par and accrued interest to the date of payment hereunder.

All payments, whether in cash or in obligations of the United States to be made by Rumania on account of the principal of or interest on any bonds issued or to be issued hereunder and held by the United States, shall be made at the Treasury of the United States in Washington, or, at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and if in cash shall be made in funds immediately available on the date of payment, or if in obligations of the United States shall be in form acceptable to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States under the general regulations of the Treasury Department governing transactions in United States obligations.

5. *Exemption from Taxation.*—The principal and interest of all bonds issued or to be issued hereunder shall be paid without deduction for, and shall be exempt from, any and all taxes or other public dues, present or future, imposed by or under authority of Rumania or any political or local taxing authority within the Kingdom of Rumania, whenever, so long as, and to the extent that beneficial ownership is in (a) the Government of the United States, (b) a person, firm, or association neither domiciled nor ordinarily resident in Rumania, or (c) a corporation not organized under the laws of Rumania.

6. *Payments before Maturity.*—Rumania, at its option, on June 15 or December 15 of any year, upon not less than ninety days' advance notice to the United States, may make advance payments in amounts of $1,000 or multiples thereof, on account of the principal of any bonds issued or to be issued hereunder and held by the United States. Any such advance payments shall be applied to the principal of such bonds as may be indicated by Rumania at the time of the payment.

7. *Exchange of Marketable Obligations.*—Rumania will issue to the United States at any time, or from time to time, at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, in exchange for any or all of the bonds issued hereunder and held by the United States, definitive engraved bonds in form suitable for sale to the public, in such amounts and denominations as the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States may request, in bearer form, with provision for registration as to principal and/or in fully registered form, and otherwise on the same terms and conditions, as to dates of issue and maturity, rate or rates of interest, if any, exemption from taxation, payment in obligations of the United States issued after April 6, 1917, and the like, as the bonds surrendered on such exchange. Rumania will deliver definitive engraved bonds to the United States in accordance herewith within six months of receiving notice of any such request from the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and pending the delivery of the definitive engraved bonds will deliver, at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, temporary bonds or interim receipts in form satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States within thirty days of the receipt of such request, all without expense to the United States. The United States, before offering any such bonds or interim receipts for sale in Rumania, will first offer them to Rumania for purchase at par and accrued interest, if any, and Rumania shall likewise have the

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option, in lieu of issuing any such bonds or interim receipts, to make advance redemption, at par and accrued interest, if any, of a corresponding principal amount of bonds issued hereunder and held by the United States. Rumania agrees that the definitive engraved bonds called for by this paragraph shall contain all such provisions, and that it will cause to be promulgated all such rules, regulations, and orders as shall be deemed necessary or desirable by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States in order to facilitate the sale of the bonds in the United States, in Rumania or elsewhere, and that if requested by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, it will use its good offices to secure the listing of the bonds on such stock exchanges as the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States may specify.

8. *Cancellation and Surrender of Obligations.*—Upon the execution of this Agreement, the delivery to the United States of the $66,560,560.43 principal amount of bonds of Rumania to be issued hereunder, together with satisfactory evidence of authority for the execution of this Agreement by the representatives of Rumania and for the execution of the bonds to be issued hereunder, the United States will cancel and surrender to Rumania at the Treasury of the United States in Washington, the obligations of Rumania held by the United States.

9. *Notices.*—Any notice, request, or consent under the hand of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, shall be deemed and taken as the notice, request, or consent of the United States, and shall be sufficient if delivered at the Legation of Rumania at Washington or at the office of the Ministry of Finance in Rumania; and any notice, request, or election from or by Rumania shall be sufficient if delivered to the American Legation at Bucharest or to the Secretary of the Treasury at the Treasury of the United States in Washington. The United States in its discretion may waive any notice required hereunder, but any such waiver shall be in writing and shall not extend to or affect any subsequent notice or impair any right of the United States to require notice hereunder.

10. *Compliance with Legal Requirements.*—Rumania represents and agrees that the execution and delivery of this Agreement have in all respects been duly authorized and that all acts, conditions, and legal formalities which should have been completed prior to the making of this Agreement have been completed as required by the laws of Rumania and in conformity therewith.

11. *Counterparts.*—This Agreement shall be executed in two counterparts, each of which shall have the force and effect of an original.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF Rumania has caused this Agreement to be executed on its behalf by N. Titulescu, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Brittanic Majesty and President of the Rumanian Debt Funding Commission at Washington, thereunto duly authorized, subject, however, to ratification by Rumanian Parliament, and the United States has likewise caused this Agreement to be executed on its behalf by the Secretary of the Treasury as Chairman of the World War Foreign Debt Commission, with the approval of the President, subject, however, to the approval of Congress, pursuant to the Act of Congress approved February 9, 1922, as amended by the Act of Congress approved February 28,

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1923, and as further amended by the Act of Congress approved January 21, 1925, all on the day and the year first above written.

THE KINGDOM OF RUMANIA,
By N. TITULESCU.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
For the World War Foreign Debt Commission:
By A. W. MELLON,
Secretary of the Treasury and Chairman of the Commission.

Approved:
CALVIN COOLIDGE,
President.

EXHIBIT A

(Form of Bond)

THE KINGDOM OF RUMANIA

$ No.

The Kingdom of Rumania, hereinafter called Rumania, for value received, promises to pay to the Government of the United States of America, hereinafter called the United States, or order, on June 15, 19 , the sum of Dollars ($). This bond is payable in gold coin, of the United States of America of the present standard of value, or, at the option of Rumania, upon not less than thirty days' advance notice to the United States, in any obligations of the United States issued after April 6, 1917, to be taken at par and accrued interest to the date of payment hereunder.

This bond is payable without deduction for, and is exempt from, any and all taxes and other public dues, present or future, imposed by or under authority of Rumania or any political or local taxing authority within Rumania, whenever, so long as, and to the extent that, beneficial ownership is in (a) the Government of the United States, (b) a person, firm, or association neither domiciled nor ordinarily resident in Rumania, or (c) a corporation not organized under the laws of Rumania. This bond is payable at the Treasury of the United States in Washington, D. C., or at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

This bond is issued pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 2 of an Agreement dated December 4, 1925, between Rumania and the United States, to which Agreement this bond is subject and to which reference is hereby made.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Rumania has caused this bond to be executed in its behalf by its
at the City of Washington, District of Columbia, thereunto duly authorized, as of June 15, 1925.

THE KINGDOM OF RUMANIA.
By

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EXHIBIT B

(Form of Bond)

THE KINGDOM OF RUMANIA

$ No.

The Kingdom of Rumania, hereinafter called Rumania, for value received, promises to pay to the Government of the United States of America, hereinafter called the United States, or order, on June 15, 19 , the sum of Dollars ($), and to pay interest upon said principal sum from June 15, 1939, at the rate of 3½% per annum, payable semiannually on the 15th day of December and June in each year, until the principal hereof has been paid. This bond is payable as to both principal and interest in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard of value, or, at the option of Rumania, upon not less than thirty days' advance notice to the United States, in any obligations of the United States issued after April 6, 1917, to be taken at par and accrued interest to the date of payment hereunder.

This bond is payable as to both principal and interest without deduction for, and is exempt from, any and all taxes and other public dues, present or future, imposed by or under authority of Rumania or any political or local taxing authority within the Kingdom of Rumania, whenever, so long as, and to the extent that, beneficial ownership is in (a) the Government of the United States, (b) a person, firm, or association neither domiciled nor ordinarily resident in Rumania, or (c) a corporation not organized under the laws of Rumania. This bond is payable as to both principal and interest at the Treasury of the United States in Washington, D. C. or at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

This bond is issued pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 2 of an Agreement dated December 4, 1925, between Rumania and the United States, to which Agreement this bond is subject and to which reference is hereby made.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Rumania has caused this bond to be executed in its behalf by its
at the City of Washington, District of Columbia, thereunto duly authorized, as of June 15, 1925.

THE KINGDOM OF RUMANIA.

By

EXHIBIT 24

PRESS STATEMENT BY THE WORLD WAR FOREIGN DEBT COMMISSION GIVING THE TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE INDEBTEDNESS OF RUMANIA TO THE UNITED STATES

DECEMBER 1, 1925.

The World War Foreign Debt Commission issued the following statement to-day:

An agreement has been reached in settlement of the Rumanian debt to the United States subject to the approval of Congress and the Rumanian Parliament. The settlement has been approved by the President. The original indebtedness

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of Rumania amounted to $36,128,494.94. Interest on this amount has been calculated as in recent settlements making the principal of the debt to be funded as of June 15, 1925, $44,590,000. The Rumanian Government agrees to repay the principal of the funded debt over a period of 62 years with interest at 3 per cent a year for the first 10 years and 3½ per cent a year thereafter. During the first 14 years the following total annual amounts are to be paid, the balance of each annuity at the above interest rates to be funded over the remaining 48 years:

June 15—		June 15—	
1926	$200, 000	1933	$1, 000, 000
1927	300, 000	1934	1, 200, 000
1928	400, 000	1935	1, 400, 000
1929	500, 000	1936	1, 600, 000
1930	600, 000	1937	1, 800, 000
1931	700, 000	1938	2, 000, 000
1932	800, 000	1939	2, 200, 000

A debt-funding agreement will be prepared for signatures and submission to the President.

EXHIBIT 25

[Public No. 167, Sixty-ninth Congress. H. R. 6772]

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE SETTLEMENT OF THE INDEBTEDNESS OF THE KINGDOM OF RUMANIA TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the settlement of the indebtedness of the Kingdom of Rumania to the United States of America made by the World War Foreign Debt Commission and approved by the President upon the terms and conditions as set forth in Senate Document Numbered 5, Sixty-ninth Congress, first session, is hereby approved in general terms as follows:

The amount of the indebtedness to be funded, after allowing for the cash payments made by the Kingdom of Rumania and the credits set out below, is $44,590,000, which has been computed as follows:

Principal amount of indebtedness to be funded	$36, 128, 494. 94
Interest accrued and unpaid thereon to December 15, 1922, at the rate of 4¼ per centum a year	5, 365, 806. 08
Total indebtedness as of December 15, 1922	41, 494, 301. 02
Interest accrued and unpaid thereon to June 15, 1925, at the rate of 3 per centum a year	3, 112, 072. 59
	44, 606, 373. 61
Credits allowed by War Department on material, together with interest thereon	11, 922. 07
Total net indebtedness as of June 15, 1925	44, 594, 451. 54
To be paid in cash upon execution of agreement	4, 451. 54
Total indebtedness to be funded into bonds	44, 590, 000. 00

The principal amount of the bonds to be delivered to the United States is $66,560,560.43, the increase over the funded indebtedness as of June 15, 1925, being due to the smaller payments during the first fourteen years than would have been payable upon the basis of the British-American settlement, this difference being funded over the remaining forty-eight years, compounded annually, at the rates

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of 3 per centum per annum up to and including the tenth year and 3½ per centum per annum from the eleventh to the fourteenth year, both inclusive. The principal of the bonds shall be paid in annual installments on June 15 of each year up to and including June 15 1987, subject to the right of the Kingdom of Rumania, after June 15, 1939, to make such payments in three-year periods. The first fourteen annual installments are to be paid without interest on the dates specified and in the following amounts: June 15, 1926, $200,000; June 15, 1927, $300,000; June 15, 1928, $400,000; June 15, 1929, $500,000; June 15, 1930, $600,000; June 15, 1931, $700,000; June 15, 1932, $800,000; June 15, 1933, $1,000,000; June 15, 1934, $1,200,000; June 15, 1935, $1,400,000; June 15, 1936, $1,600,000; June 15, 1937, $1,800,000; June 15, 1938, $2,000,000; June 15, 1939, $2,200,000. The remaining forty-eight installments are to be paid annually on June 15 of each year, with interest at the rate of 3½ per centum per annum from June 15, 1939, payable semiannually on June 15 and December 15 of each year. The amount of the installment due in the fifteenth year is $430,560.43, the annual installments to increase thereafter until in the sixty-second year the amount of the final installment will be $2,172,000, the aggregate installments being equal to the total face amount of bonds to be delivered, namely, $66,560,560.43.

The Kingdom of Rumania shall have the right to pay off additional amounts of the principal of the bonds on June 15 or December 15 of any year upon not less than ninety days' advance notice.

Any payment of interest or of principal may be made at the option of the Kingdom of Rumania in any obligations of the United States issued after April 6, 1917, such obligations to be taken at par and accrued interest.

Approved, May 3, 1926.

EXHIBIT 26

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS PAYABLE TO THE UNITED STATES ON ACCOUNT OF PROPOSED REFUNDING BONDS TO BE ISSUED BY RUMANIA (INTEREST AT 3 PER CENT PER ANNUM FOR FIRST 10 YEARS AND 3½ PER CENT THEREAFTER—ALL DEFERRED AMOUNTS ARE COMPOUNDED ANNUALLY AT THOSE RATES)

Year	Principal	Annual interest due	Annual principal due	Total amount due annually	Total amount to be paid annually	Amount deferred each year	Value of each deferred amount on fifteenth year
1926	$44, 590, 000. 00	$1, 337, 700. 00	$222, 000. 00	$1, 559, 700. 00	$200, 000. 00	$1, 359, 700. 00	$2, 035, 817. 04
1927	44, 368, 000. 00	1, 331, 040. 00	229, 000. 00	1, 560, 040. 00	300, 000. 00	1, 260, 040. 00	1, 831, 651. 22
1928	44, 139, 000. 00	1, 324, 170. 00	236, 000. 00	1, 560, 170. 00	400, 000. 00	1, 160, 170. 00	1, 637, 355. 26
1929	43, 903, 000. 00	1, 317, 090. 00	243, 000. 00	1, 560, 090. 00	500, 000. 00	1, 060, 090. 00	1, 452, 535. 10
1930	43, 660, 000. 00	1, 309, 800. 00	250, 000. 00	1, 559, 800. 00	600, 000. 00	959, 800. 00	1, 276, 814. 66
1931	43, 410, 000. 00	1, 302, 300. 00	258, 000. 00	1, 560, 300. 00	700, 000. 00	860, 300. 00	1, 111, 117. 32
1932	43, 152, 000. 00	1, 294, 560. 00	265, 000. 00	1, 559, 560. 00	800, 000. 00	759, 560. 00	952, 433. 76
1933	42, 887, 000. 00	1, 286, 610. 00	273, 000. 00	1, 559, 610. 00	1, 000, 000. 00	559, 610. 00	681, 272. 62
1934	42, 614, 000. 00	1, 278, 420. 00	282, 000. 00	1, 560, 420. 00	1, 200, 000. 00	360, 420. 00	425, 997. 58
1935	42, 332, 000. 00	1, 269, 960. 00	290, 000. 00	1, 559, 960. 00	1, 400, 000. 00	159, 960. 00	183, 557. 62
1936	42, 042, 000. 00	1, 471, 470. 00	296, 000. 00	1, 767, 470. 00	1, 600, 000. 00	167, 470. 00	185, 676. 84
1937	41, 746, 000. 00	1, 461, 110. 00	338, 890. 00	1, 800, 000. 00	1, 800, 000. 00	----------	----------
1938	41, 407, 110. 00	1, 449, 248. 85	550, 751. 15	2, 000, 000. 00	2, 000, 000. 00	----------	----------
1939	40, 856, 358. 85	1, 429, 972. 56	770, 027. 44	2, 200, 000. 00	2, 200, 000. 00	----------	----------
	40, 086, 331. 41	18, 863, 451. 41	4, 503, 668. 59	23, 367, 120. 00	14, 700, 000. 00	8, 667, 120. 00	[1]11, 774, 229. 02

[1] Add value of amounts deferred.

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STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS PAYABLE TO THE UNITED STATES ON ACCOUNT OF PROPOSED REFUNDING BONDS TO BE ISSUED BY RUMANIA, ETC.—Continued

Year	Principal	Annual interest due	Annual principal due	Total amount to be paid annually
1940	$51,860,560.43	$1,815,119.62	$430,560.43	$2,245,680.05
1941	51,430,000.00	1,800,050.00	445,000.00	2,245,050.00
1942	50,985,000.00	1,784,475.00	462,000.00	2,246,475.00
1943	50,523,000.00	1,768,305.00	478,000.00	2,246,305.00
1944	50,045,000.00	1,751,575.00	494,000.00	2,245,575.00
1945	49,551,000.00	1,734,285.00	512,000.00	2,246,285.00
1946	49,039,000.00	1,716,365.00	529,000.00	2,245,365.00
1947	48,510,000.00	1,697,850.00	548,000.00	2,245,850.00
1948	47,962,000.00	1,678,670.00	567,000.00	2,245,670.00
1949	47,395,000.00	1,658,825.00	587,000.00	2,245,825.00
1950	46,808,000.00	1,638,280.00	608,000.00	2,246,280.00
1951	46,200,000.00	1,617,000.00	629,000.00	2,246,000.00
1952	45,571,000.00	1,594,985.00	651,000.00	2,245,985.00
1953	44,920,000.00	1,572,200.00	673,000.00	2,245,200.00
1954	44,247,000.00	1,548,645.00	697,000.00	2,245,645.00
1955	43,550,000.00	1,524,250.00	722,000.00	2,246,250.00
1956	42,828,000.00	1,498,980.00	747,000.00	2,245,980.00
1957	42,081,000.00	1,472,835.00	773,000.00	2,245,835.00
1958	41,308,000.00	1,445,780.00	800,000.00	2,245,780.00
1959	40,508,000.00	1,417,780.00	828,000.00	2,245,780.00
1960	39,680,000.00	1,388,800.00	857,000.00	2,245,800.00
1961	38,823,000.00	1,358,805.00	887,000.00	2,245,805.00
1962	37,936,000.00	1,327,760.00	918,000.00	2,245,760.00
1963	37,018,000.00	1,295,630.00	950,000.00	2,245,630.00
1964	36,068,000.00	1,262,380.00	984,000.00	2,246,380.00
1965	35,084,000.00	1,227,940.00	1,018,000.00	2,245,940.00
1966	34,066,000.00	1,192,310.00	1,053,000.00	2,245,310.00
1967	33,013,000.00	1,155,455.00	1,090,000.00	2,245,455.00
1968	31,923,000.00	1,117,305.00	1,129,000.00	2,246,305.00
1969	30,794,000.00	1,077,790.00	1,168,000.00	2,245,790.00
1970	29,626,000.00	1,036,910.00	1,209,000.00	2,245,910.00
1971	28,417,000.00	994,595.00	1,252,000.00	2,246,595.00
1972	27,165,000.00	950,775.00	1,295,000.00	2,245,775.00
1973	25,870,000.00	905,450.00	1,341,000.00	2,246,450.00
1974	24,529,000.00	858,515.00	1,387,000.00	2,245,515.00
1975	23,142,000.00	809,970.00	1,436,000.00	2,245,970.00
1976	21,706,000.00	759,710.00	1,486,000.00	2,245,710.00
1977	20,220,000.00	707,700.00	1,539,000.00	2,246,700.00
1978	18,681,000.00	653,835.00	1,592,000.00	2,245,835.00
1979	17,089,000.00	598,115.00	1,648,000.00	2,246,115.00
1980	15,441,000.00	540,435.00	1,706,000.00	2,246,435.00
1981	13,735,000.00	480,725.00	1,765,000.00	2,245,725.00
1982	11,970,000.00	418,950.00	1,827,000.00	2,245,950.00
1983	10,143,000.00	355,005.00	1,891,000.00	2,246,005.00
1984	8,252,000.00	288,820.00	1,957,000.00	2,245,820.00
1985	6,295,000.00	220,325.00	2,026,000.00	2,246,325.00
1986	4,269,000.00	149,415.00	2,097,000.00	2,246,415.00
1987	2,172,000.00	76,020.00	2,172,000.00	2,248,020.00
		55,945,699.62	51,860,560.43	107,806,260.05
Add total amount received first 14 years				14,700,000.00
				122,506,260.05

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EXHIBIT 27

[Public No. 168, Sixty-ninth Congress. H. R. 6777]

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE SETTLEMENT OF THE INDEBTEDNESS OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the settlement of the indebtedness of the Czechoslovak Republic to the United States of America made by the World War Foreign Debt Commission and approved by the President upon the terms and conditions as set forth in Senate Document Numbered 6, Sixty-ninth Congress, first session, is hereby approved in general terms as follows:

The net amount of the indebtedness in settlement of the financial differences between the two Governments and/or their agencies, both principal and interest, is fixed as of June 15, 1925, at $115,000,000.

The principal amount of the bonds to be delivered to the United States is $185,071,023.07, the increase over the funded indebtedness as of June 15, 1925, being due to the smaller payments during the first eighteen years than would have been payable upon the basis of the British-American settlement, this difference being funded over the remaining forty-four years, compounded annually, at the rates of 3 per centum per annum up to and including the tenth year and 3½ per centum per annum from the eleventh to the eighteenth year, both inclusive. The principal of the bonds shall be paid in semiannual installments on June 15 and December 15 of each year up to and including June 15, 1943, and thereafter in annual installments, subject to the right of the Czechoslovak Republic, after June 15, 1943, to make such payments in three-year periods. The first thirty-six semiannual installments are to be $1,500,000 each, and are to be paid without interest on June 15 and December 15 of each year. The remaining forty-four installments are to be paid annually on June 15 of each year, with interest at the rate of 3½ per centum per annum from June 15, 1943, payable semiannually on June 15 and December 15 of each year. The amount of the installment due in the nineteenth year is $1,296,023.07, the annual installments to increase thereafter until in the sixty-second year the amount of the final installment will be $5,685,000, the aggregate installments being equal to the total face amount of bonds to be delivered, namely, $185,071,023.07.

The Czechoslovak Republic shall have the right to pay off additional amounts of the principal of the bonds on June 15 or December 15 of any year upon not less than ninety days' advance notice.

Any payments of interest or principal may be made at the option of the Czechoslovak Republic in any United States obligations issued after April 6, 1917, such obligations to be taken at par and accrued interest.

Approved, May 3, 1926.

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EXHIBIT 28

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS PAYABLE TO THE UNITED STATES ON ACCOUNT OF PROPOSED REFUNDING BONDS TO BE ISSUED BY CZECHOSLOVAKIA (INTEREST AT 3 PER CENT PER ANNUM FOR FIRST 10 YEARS AND 3½ PER CENT THEREAFTER—ALL DEFERRED AMOUNTS ARE COMPOUNDED ANNUALLY AT THOSE RATES)

Fiscal year	Principal	Annual interest due	Annual principal due	Total amount due annually	Total amount to be paid annually	Amount deferred each year	Value of each deferred amount on nineteenth year
1926	$115,000,000.00	$3,450,000.00	$575,000.00	$4,025,000.00	$3,000,000.00	$1,025,000.00	$1,761,086.23
1927	114,425,000.00	3,432,750.00	595,000.00	4,027,750.00	3,000,000.00	1,027,750.00	1,714,379.79
1928	113,830,000.00	3,414,900.00	610,000.00	4,024,900.00	3,000,000.00	1,024,900.00	1,659,831.06
1929	113,220,000.00	3,396,600.00	630,000.00	4,026,600.00	3,000,000.00	1,026,600.00	1,614,158.82
1930	112,590,000.00	3,377,700.00	645,000.00	4,022,700.00	3,000,000.00	1,022,700.00	1,561,192.58
1931	111,945,000.00	3,358,350.00	665,000.00	4,023,350.00	3,000,000.00	1,023,350.00	1,516,684.65
1932	111,280,000.00	3,338,400.00	690,000.00	4,028,400.00	3,000,000.00	1,028,400.00	1,479,775.62
1933	110,590,000.00	3,317,700.00	710,000.00	4,027,700.00	3,000,000.00	1,027,700.00	1,435,697.46
1934	109,880,000.00	3,296,400.00	730,000.00	4,026,400.00	3,000,000.00	1,026,400.00	1,392,117.83
1935	109,150,000.00	3,274,500.00	750,000.00	4,024,500.00	3,000,000.00	1,024,500.00	1,349,068.77
1936	108,400,000.00	3,794,000.00	770,000.00	4,564,000.00	3,000,000.00	1,564,000.00	1,989,842.79
1937	107,630,000.00	3,767,050.00	795,000.00	4,562,050.00	3,000,000.00	1,562,050.00	1,920,156.21
1938	106,835,000.00	3,739,225.00	825,000.00	4,564,225.00	3,000,000.00	1,564,225.00	1,857,806.57
1939	106,010,000.00	3,710,350.00	855,000.00	4,565,350.00	3,000,000.00	1,565,350.00	1,796,273.56
1940	105,155,000.00	3,680,425.00	885,000.00	4,565,425.00	3,000,000.00	1,565,425.00	1,735,613.31
1941	104,270,000.00	3,649,450.00	915,000.00	4,564,450.00	3,000,000.00	1,564,450.00	1,675,877.95
1942	103,355,000.00	3,617,425.00	945,000.00	4,562,425.00	3,000,000.00	1,562,425.00	1,617,109.87
1943	102,410,000.00	3,584,350.00	980,000.00	4,564,350.00	3,000,000.00	1,564,350.00	1,564,350.00
	101,430,000.00	63,199,575.00	13,570,000.00	76,769,575.00	54,000,000.00	22,769,575.00	[1] 29,641,023.08

Fiscal year	Principal	Annual interest due	Annual principal due	Total amount to be paid annually
1944	$131,071,023.07	$4,587,485.81	$1,296,023.07	$5,883,508.87
1945	129,775,000.00	4,542,125.00	1,340,000.00	5,882,125.00
1946	128,435,000.00	4,495,225.00	1,385,000.00	5,880,225.00
1947	127,050,000.00	4,446,750.00	1,435,000.00	5,881,750.00
1948	125,615,000.00	4,396,525.00	1,485,000.00	5,881,525.00
1949	124,130,000.00	4,344,550.00	1,540,000.00	5,884,550.00
1950	122,590,000.00	4,290,650.00	1,590,000.00	5,880,650.00
1951	121,000,000.00	4,235,000.00	1,645,000.00	5,880,000.00
1952	119,355,000.00	4,177,425.00	1,705,000.00	5,882,425.00
1953	117,650,000.00	4,117,750.00	1,765,000.00	5,882,750.00
1954	115,885,000.00	4,055,975.00	1,825,000.00	5,880,975.00
1955	114,060,000.00	3,992,100.00	1,890,000.00	5,882,100.00
1956	112,170,000.00	3,925,950.00	1,960,000.00	5,885,950.00
1957	110,210,000.00	3,857,350.00	2,025,000.00	5,882,350.00
1958	108,185,000.00	3,786,475.00	2,100,000.00	5,886,475.00
1959	106,085,000.00	3,712,975.00	2,170,000.00	5,882,975.00
1960	103,915,000.00	3,637,025.00	2,245,000.00	5,882,025.00
1961	101,670,000.00	3,558,450.00	2,325,000.00	5,883,450.00
1962	99,345,000.00	3,477,075.00	2,405,000.00	5,882,075.00
1963	96,940,000.00	3,392,900.00	2,490,000.00	5,882,900.00
1964	94,450,000.00	3,305,750.00	2,575,000.00	5,880,750.00
1965	91,875,000.00	3,215,625.00	2,665,000.00	5,880,625.00
1966	89,210,000.00	3,122,350.00	2,760,000.00	5,882,350.00
1967	86,450,000.00	3,025,750.00	2,855,000.00	5,880,750.00
1968	83,595,000.00	2,925,825.00	2,955,000.00	5,880,825.00
1969	80,640,000.00	2,822,400.00	3,060,000.00	5,882,400.00
1970	77,580,000.00	2,715,300.00	3,165,000.00	5,880,300.00
1971	74,415,000.00	2,604,525.00	3,280,000.00	5,884,525.00
1972	71,135,000.00	2,489,725.00	3,395,000.00	5,884,725.00
1973	67,740,000.00	2,370,900.00	3,510,000.00	5,880,900.00
1974	64,230,000.00	2,248,050.00	3,635,000.00	5,883,050.00
1975	60,595,000.00	2,120,825.00	3,760,000.00	5,880,825.00
1976	56,835,000.00	1,989,225.00	3,890,000.00	5,879,225.00
1977	52,945,000.00	1,853,075.00	4,030,000.00	5,883,075.00
1978	48,915,000.00	1,712,025.00	4,170,000.00	5,882,025.00
1979	44,745,000.00	1,566,075.00	4,315,000.00	5,881,075.00
1980	40,430,000.00	1,415,050.00	4,465,000.00	5,880,050.00
1981	35,965,000.00	1,258,775.00	4,625,000.00	5,883,775.00
1982	31,340,000.00	1,096,900.00	4,785,000.00	5,881,900.00
1983	26,555,000.00	929,425.00	4,950,000.00	5,879,425.00
1984	21,605,000.00	756,175.00	5,125,000.00	5,881,175.00
1985	16,480,000.00	576,800.00	5,305,000.00	5,881,800.00
1986	11,175,000.00	391,125.00	5,490,000.00	5,881,125.00
1987	5,685,000.00	198,975.00	5,685,000.00	5,883,975.00
Add total amount received first 18 years		127,740,410.81	131,071,023.07	258,811,433.88
				54,000,000.00
				312,811,433.88

[1] Add value of amounts deferred.

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EXHIBIT 29

AGREEMENT FOR THE FUNDING OF THE INDEBTEDNESS OF FRANCE TO THE UNITED STATES

Agreement made the 29th day of April, 1926, at the City of Washington, District of Columbia, between the French Republic, hereinafter called France, party of the first part, and the United States of America, hereinafter called the United States, party of the second part

WHEREAS, France is indebted to the United States as of June 15, 1925, upon obligations in the aggregate principal amount of $3,340,516,043.72, together with interest accrued and unpaid thereon; and

WHEREAS, France desires to fund said indebtedness to the United States, both principal and interest, through the issue of bonds to the United States, and the United States is prepared to accept bonds from France upon the terms hereinafter set forth;

Now, therefore, in consideration of the premises and of the mutual covenants herein contained, it is agreed as follows:

1. *Amount of Indebtedness.*—The amount of indebtedness to be funded, after allowing for certain cash payments made or to be made by France is $4,025,000,000, which has been computed as follows:

Principal of obligations held for cash advanced under Liberty Bond Acts	$2,933,405,070.15	
Accrued and unpaid interest at 4¼% to December 15, 1922	445,066,027.49	
		$3,378,471,097.64
Principal of obligations given for surplus war supplies purchased on credit	407,341,145.01	
Interest at 4¼% from the last interest-payment date prior to December 15, 1922, to December 15, 1922	6,324,940.79	
		413,666,085.80
Total indebtedness as of December 15, 1922		3,792,137,183.44
Accrued and unpaid interest at 3% per annum on this amount from December 15, 1922, to June 15, 1925		284,410,288.75
Total indebtedness as of June 15, 1925		4,076,547,472.19
Credits:		
Payments received on account of interest between December 15, 1922, and June 15, 1925	$50,917,643.13	
Payments on account of principal since December 15, 1922	230,171.44	
Interest on principal payments at 3% per annum from date of payment to June 15, 1925	12,970.73	
		51,160,785.30
Net indebtedness as of June 15, 1925		4,025,386,686.89
To be paid in cash upon execution of agreement		386,686.89
Total indebtedness to be funded into bonds		4,025,000,000.00

2. *Payment.*—In order to provide for the payment of the indebtedness thus to be funded, France will issue to the United States at par, bonds of France in the aggregate principal amount of $4,025,000,000, dated June 15, 1925, and maturing serially on the several dates and in the amounts fixed in the following schedule:

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June 15—		June 15—	
1926	$30, 000, 000. 00	1958	$65, 426, 259. 21
1927	30, 000, 000. 00	1959	55, 474, 298. 82
1928	32, 500, 000. 00	1960	57, 138, 527. 79
1929	32, 500, 000. 00	1961	58, 852, 683. 62
1930	35, 000, 000. 00	1962	60, 618, 264. 13
1931	1, 350, 000. 00	1963	62, 436, 812. 05
1932	11, 363, 500. 00	1964	64, 309, 916. 42
1933	21, 477, 135. 00	1965	66, 239, 213. 91
1934	36, 691, 906. 35	1966	58, 764, 122. 05
1935	42, 058, 825. 41	1967	60, 820, 866. 32
1936	52, 479, 413. 67	1968	62, 949, 596. 64
1937	63, 004, 207. 80	1969	65, 152, 832. 52
1938	68, 634, 249. 88	1970	67, 433, 181. 66
1939	74, 320, 592. 38	1971	69, 793, 343. 02
1940	80, 063, 798. 30	1972	72, 236, 110. 02
1941	51, 728, 872. 58	1973	74, 764, 373. 88
1942	57, 763, 450. 02	1974	77, 381, 126. 96
1943	58, 918, 719. 03	1975	80, 089, 466. 40
1944	60, 097, 093. 41	1976	82, 892, 597. 73
1945	61, 299, 035. 28	1977	85, 793, 838. 65
1946	62, 525, 015. 98	1978	88, 796, 623. 00
1947	63, 775, 516. 30	1979	91, 904, 504. 81
1948	65, 051, 026. 63	1980	95, 121, 162. 48
1949	66, 352, 047. 16	1981	98, 450, 403. 16
1950	67, 679, 088. 10	1982	101, 896, 167. 27
1951	55, 040, 837. 33	1983	105, 462, 533. 13
1952	56, 416, 858. 27	1984	109, 153, 721. 79
1953	57, 827, 279. 71	1985	112, 974, 102. 05
1954	59, 272, 961. 71	1986	116, 928, 195. 62
1955	60, 754, 785. 76	1987	113, 694, 786. 64
1956	62, 273, 655. 40		
1957	63, 830, 496. 79	Total	4, 025, 000, 000. 00

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That France, at its option, upon not less than ninety days' advance notice to the United States, may postpone so much of any payment on account of principal and/or interest falling due in any one year as hereinabove provided after June 15, 1926, and prior to June 16, 1932, as shall be in excess of $20,000,000 in any one year, to any subsequent June 15 or December 15 not more than three years distant from its due date, and upon like notice France, at its option, may postpone any payment on account of principal falling due as hereinafter provided after June 15, 1932, to any subsequent June 15 or December 15 not more than three years distant from its due date, but any such postponement shall be only on condition that in case France shall at any time exercise this option as to any payment of principal and/or interest, the payment falling due in the third succeeding year can not be postponed at all unless and until the payment of principal and/or interest due three years, two years and one year previous thereto shall actually have been made. All such postponed payments shall bear interest at the rate of 4¼% per annum payable semiannually.

3. *Form of Bond.*—All bonds issued or to be issued hereunder to the United States shall be payable to the Government of the United States of America, or order, and shall be signed for France by its Ambassador at Washington, or by its other duly authorized representative. The bonds shall be substantially in the form set forth in the exhibit hereto annexed and marked "Exhibit A", and shall be issued in 62 pieces with maturities and in denominations as hereinabove set forth and shall bear no interest until June 15, 1930, and thereafter shall bear interest at the rate of 1% per annum from

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June 15, 1930, to June 15, 1940; at the rate of 2% per annum from June 15, 1940, to June 15, 1950; at the rate of 2½% per annum from June 15, 1950, to June 15, 1958; at the rate of 3% per annum from June 15, 1958, to June 15, 1965, and at the rate of 3½% per annum after June 15, 1965, all payable semiannually on June 15 and December 15 of each year.

4. *Method of Payment.*—All bonds issued or to be issued hereunder shall be payable, as to both principal and interest, in United States gold coin of the present standard of value, or, at the option of France, upon not less than thirty days' advance notice to the United States, in any obligations of the United States issued after April 6, 1917, to be taken at par and accrued interest to the date of payment hereunder.

All payments, whether in cash or in obligations of the United States, to be made by France on account of the principal of or interest on any bonds issued or to be issued hereunder and held by the United States shall be made at the Treasury of the United States in Washington, or, at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and if in cash shall be made in funds immediately available on the date of payment, or if in obligations of the United States shall be in form acceptable to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States under the general regulations of the Treasury Department governing transactions in United States obligations.

5. *Exemption from Taxation.*—The principal and interest of all bonds issued or to be issued hereunder shall be paid without deduction for, and shall be exempt from, any and all taxes or other public dues, present or future, imposed by or under authority of France or any political or local taxing authority within France, whenever, so long as, and to the extent that beneficial ownership is in (a) the Government of the United States, (b) a person, firm, or association neither domiciled nor ordinarily resident in France, or (c) a corporation not organized under the laws of France.

6. *Payments before Maturity.*—France, at its option, on June 15 or December 15 of any year, upon not less than ninety days' advance notice to the United States, may make advance payments in amounts of $1,000 or multiples thereof, on account of the principal of any bonds issued or to be issued hereunder and held by the United States. Any such advance payments shall be applied to the principal of such bonds as may be indicated by France at the time of the payment.

7. *Exchange for Marketable Obligations.*—France will issue to the United States at any time, or from time to time, at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, in exchange for any or all of the bonds issued hereunder and held by the United States, definitive engraved bonds in form suitable for sale to the public, in such amounts and denominations as the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States may request, in bearer form, with provision for registration as to principal and/or in fully registered form, and otherwise on the same terms and conditions, as to dates of issue and maturity, rate or rates of interest, if any, exemption from taxation, payment in obligations of the United States issued after April 6, 1917, and the like, as the bonds surrendered on such exchange. France will deliver definitive engraved bonds to the United States in accordance herewith within six months of receiving notice of any such

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request from the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and pending the delivery of the definitive engraved bonds will deliver, at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, temporary bonds or interim receipts in form satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States within thirty days of the receipt of such request, all without expense to the United States. The United States, before offering any such bonds or interim receipts for sale in France, will first offer them to France for purchase at par and accrued interest, if any, and France shall likewise have the option, in lieu of issuing any such bonds or interim receipts, to make advance redemption, at par and accrued interest, if any, of a corresponding principal amount of bonds issued hereunder and held by the United States. France agrees that the definitive engraved bonds called for by this paragraph shall contain all such provisions, and that it will cause to be promulgated all such rules, regulations, and orders as shall be deemed necessary or desirable by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States in order to facilitate the sale of the bonds in the United States, in France or elsewhere, and that if requested by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, it will use its good offices to secure the listing of the bonds on such stock exchanges as the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States may specify.

8. *Cancellation and Surrender of Obligations.*—Upon the execution of this Agreement, the delivery to the United States of the principal amount of bonds of France to be issued hereunder, together with satisfactory evidence of authority for the execution of this Agreement by the representative of France and for the execution of the bonds to be issued hereunder, the United States will cancel and surrender to France at the Treasury of the United States in Washington, the obligations of France held by the United States.

9. *Notices.*—Any notice, request, or consent under the hand of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, shall be deemed and taken as the notice, request, or consent of the United States, and shall be sufficient if delivered at the Embassy of France at Washington or at the office of the Ministry of Finance at Paris; and any notice, request, or election from or by France shall be sufficient if delivered to the American Embassy at Paris or to the Secretary of the Treasury at the Treasury of the United States in Washington. The United States in its discretion may waive any notice required hereunder, but any such waiver shall be in writing and shall not extend to or affect any subsequent notice or impair any right of the United States to require notice hereunder.

10. *Compliance with Legal Requirements.*—France represents and agrees that the execution and delivery of this Agreement have in all respects been duly authorized and that all acts, conditions, and legal formalities which should have been completed prior to the making of this Agreement have been completed as required by the laws of France and in conformity therewith.

11. *Counterparts.*—This Agreement shall be executed in two counterparts, each of which shall have the force and effect of an original.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF France has caused this Agreement to be executed on its behalf by Hon. Henry Bérenger, its Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington, thereunto duly

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authorized, subject, however, to ratification in France, and the United States has likewise caused this Agreement to be executed on its behalf by the Secretary of the Treasury as Chairman of the World War Foreign Debt Commission, with the approval of the President, subject, however, to the approval of Congress, pursuant to the Act of Congress approved February 9, 1922, as amended by the Act of Congress approved February 28, 1923, and as further amended by the Act of Congress approved January 21, 1925, all on the day and year first above written.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC,
By HENRY BÉRENGER,

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
For the World War Foreign Debt Commission:
By ANDREW W. MELLON,
Secretary of the Treasury and Chairman of the Commission.

Approved:
CALVIN COOLIDGE,
President.

EXHIBIT A

(Form of Bond)

THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE

$ No.

The Republic of France, hereinafter called France, for value received, promises to pay to the Government of the United States of America, hereinafter called the United States, or order, on June 15, 19 , the sum of Dollars ($), and to pay interest upon said principal sum after June 15, 1930, at the rate of 1% per annum from June 15, 1930, to June 15, 1940, at the rate of 2% per annum from June 15, 1940, to June 15, 1950, at the rate of 2½% per annum from June 15, 1950, to June 15, 1958, at the rate of 3% per annum from June 15, 1958, to June 15, 1965, and at the rate of 3½% per annum after June 15, 1965, all payable semiannually on the 15th day of December and June in each year. This bond is payable as to both principal and interest in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard of value, or, at the option of France, upon not less than thirty days' advance notice to the United States, in any obligations of the United States issued after April 6, 1917, to be taken at par and accrued interest to the date of payment hereunder.

This bond is payable as to both principal and interest without deduction for, and is exempt from, any and all taxes, and other public dues, present or future, imposed by or under authority of France or any political or local taxing authority within France, whenever, so long as, and to the extent that, beneficial ownership is in (a) the Government of the United States, (b) a person, firm, or association neither domiciled nor ordinarily resident in France, or (c) a corporation not organized under the laws of France. This bond is payable as to both principal and interest at the Treasury of the United States in Washington, D. C., or at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

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This bond is issued pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 2 of an Agreement dated April 29, 1926, between France and the United States, to which Agreement this bond is subject and to which reference is hereby made.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, France has caused this bond to be executed in its behalf by its Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington, thereunto duly authorized, as of June 15, 1925.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC:
By
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

EXHIBIT 30

PRESS STATEMENT BY THE WORLD WAR FOREIGN DEBT COMMISSION GIVING THE TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE INDEBTEDNESS OF FRANCE TO THE UNITED STATES

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1926.

The World War Foreign Debt Commission made the following announcement to-day:

The American commission has reached an agreement with Ambassador Berenger for a settlement of the indebtedness of France to the United States. The amount to be funded has been calculated on the same basis as in other debt settlements, at 4¼ per cent interest to December 15, 1922, and at 3 per cent interest thereafter to June 15, 1925, the date of the agreement. The total to be funded after the cash payment to adjust the amount to round figures is $4,025,000,000. Of this $4,025,000,000, $3,340,000,000 represents principal, and $685,000,000 the accrued interest to the date of the agreement.

The agreement provides for annuities commencing with $30,000,000 in the first year, and reaching $125,000,000 in the seventeenth year and thereafter continuing at this figure, except for the sixty-second year, which is slightly less. Under the agreement the total of the principal funded will be paid in full. On this principal, interest will be paid as follows: After the first 5 years and for the next 10 years 1 per cent per annum; for the succeeding 10 years 2 per cent per annum; for the succeeding 8 years 2½ per cent per annum; for the succeeding 7 years 3 per cent per annum; and for the remaining 22 years of the period 3½ per cent per annum.

The total payments to be received are $6,847,674,104.17, and the present value of these payments on a 4¼ per cent basis is $2,008,122,624, or practically 50 per cent of the debt funded, as compared with the Italian settlement of 26 per cent.

The best offer heretofore received from France was made by M. Caillaux in October last, of $40,000,000 a year for 5 years, $60,000,000 a year for the next 7 years, and $100,000,000 for the succeeding 56 years. M. Caillaux included as the essential element of his proposed settlement a revision clause, called by him a "safeguard" clause, the effect of which was to relieve France if Germany did not pay reparations. A comparison of the Caillaux offer and the present settlement shows the following:

(1) In the settlement the "safeguard" clause has been eliminated.

(2) Total payments to be received under the settlement are $6,847,000,000, as against $6,220,000,000 offered by M. Caillaux, an increase of $627,000,000. The present value of the settlement on a 4¼ per cent basis is $2,008,000,000, as against $1,755,000,000 present value of the Caillaux offer, an increase of $253,000,000.

(3) In the first five years Caillaux offered $200,000,000; under the settlement we are to receive $160,000,000. The slightly easier terms for the first five years were made necessary because the present fiscal condition of the French Government is less strong than it was at the time of the negotiations last September. Upon the present exchange rates payment of the first annuity of $30,000,000 requires that France shall find 898,200,000 francs. In October, last,

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a payment of $40,000,000 would have required that France find only 845,700,000 francs. The lower annuity in dollars represents to-day a higher annuity in francs than the Caillaux offer.

(4) In the sixth to the tenth year Caillaux offered $300,000,000; the settlement provides for the payment of $305,000,000.

(5) In the eleventh to the fifteenth year Caillaux offered $420,000,000; the settlement requires the payment of $520,000,000.

(6) Caillaux's maximum annuity was $100,000,000, reached after the twelfth year; the maximum annuity in the settlement is $125,000,000, reached after the sixteenth year.

In view of the enormous burden of the domestic debt of France, the difficulty of raising by taxation a sufficient revenue to meet the charges of this debt, to carry on the ordinary Government operations, and to find the exchange necessary to pay her foreign debt to the United States and to England, the commission believes that this settlement represents substantially France's capacity to pay.

Unless France is enabled promptly to fix the amount of its obligations abroad so that it may know definitely its commitments and may provide for them in its budget, there might be grave danger of a complete breakdown of French finances. This would be a serious blow to the reestablishment of Europe and would inevitably affect not only the payments now being made to the United States by France, but would seriously curtail the sale by our farmers of our export surplus abroad. It is felt that the settlement meets the requirement of the statute from which the commission's authority is derived that it be just both to our own citizens and to our ally in the war.

This settlement substantially completes the work of the commission, there remaining but $295,000,000 unfunded out of a total of $10,102,000,000 war debt. Of these, $193,000,000 is Russian and $24,000,000 Austrian, which has already been extended by Congress for 20 years; $51,000,000 is Yugoslavian, $15,000,000 is Greek, and $12,000,000 Armenian.

EXHIBIT 31

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS PAYABLE TO THE UNITED STATES ON ACCOUNT OF THE PROPOSED REFUNDING BONDS TO BE ISSUED BY FRANCE

Fiscal year	Principal	Annual interest		Annual principal payments	Total annual payments
		Per cent	Payments		
1926	$4,025,000,000.00			$30,000,000.00	$30,000,000.00
1927	3,995,000,000.00			30,000,000.00	30,000,000.00
1928	3,965,000,000.00			32,500,000.00	32,500,000.00
1929	3,932,500,000.00			32,500,000.00	32,500,000.00
1930	3,900,000,000.00			35,000,000.00	35,000,000.00
1931	3,865,000,000.00	1	$38,650,000.00	1,350,000.00	40,000,000.00
1932	3,863,650,000.00	1	38,636,500.00	11,363,500.00	50,000,000.00
1933	3,852,286,500.00	1	38,522,865.00	21,477,135.00	60,000,000.00
1934	3,830,809,365.00	1	38,308,093.65	36,691,906.35	75,000,000.00
1935	3,794,117,458.65	1	37,941,174.59	42,058,825.41	80,000,000.00
1936	3,752,058,633.24	1	37,520,586.33	52,479,413.67	90,000,000.00
1937	3,699,579,219.57	1	36,995,792.20	63,004,207.80	100,000,000.00
1938	3,636,575,011.77	1	36,365,750.12	68,634,249.88	105,000,000.00
1939	3,567,940,761.89	1	35,679,407.62	74,320,592.38	110,000,000.00
1940	3,493,620,169.51	1	34,936,201.70	80,063,798.30	115,000,000.00
1941	3,413,556,371.21	2	68,271,127.42	51,728,872.58	120,000,000.00
1942	3,361,827,498.63	2	67,236,549.98	57,763,450.02	125,000,000.00
1943	3,304,064,048.61	2	66,081,280.97	58,918,719.03	125,000,000.00
1944	3,245,145,329.58	2	64,902,906.59	60,097,093.41	125,000,000.00
1945	3,185,048,236.17	2	63,700,964.72	61,299,035.28	125,000,000.00
1946	3,123,749,200.89	2	62,474,984.02	62,525,015.98	125,000,000.00
1947	3,061,224,184.91	2	61,224,483.70	63,775,516.30	125,000,000.00
1948	2,997,448,668.61	2	59,948,973.37	65,051,026.63	125,000,000.00
1949	2,932,397,641.98	2	58,647,952.84	66,352,047.16	125,000,000.00
1950	2,866,045,594.82	2	57,320,911.90	67,679,088.10	125,000,000.00
1951	2,798,366,506.72	2½	69,959,162.67	55,040,837.33	125,000,000.00
1952	2,743,325,669.39	2½	68,583,141.73	56,416,858.27	125,000,000.00
1953	2,686,908,811.12	2½	67,172,720.29	57,827,279.71	125,000,000.00
1954	2,629,081,531.41	2½	65,727,038.29	59,272,961.71	125,000,000.00
1955	2,569,808,569.70	2½	64,245,214.24	60,754,785.76	125,000,000.00
1956	2,509,053,783.94	2½	62,726,344.60	62,273,655.40	125,000,000.00
1957	2,446,780,128.54	2½	61,169,503.21	63,830,496.79	125,000,000.00
1958	2,382,949,631.75	2½	59,573,740.79	65,426,259.21	125,000,000.00
1959	2,317,523,372.54	3	69,525,701.18	55,474,298.82	125,000,000.00

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STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS PAYABLE TO THE UNITED STATES ON ACCOUNT OF THE PROPOSED REFUNDING BONDS TO BE ISSUED BY FRANCE—Continued

Fiscal year	Principal	Annual interest		Annual principal payments	Total annual payments
		Per cent	Payments		
1960	$2,262,049,073.72	3	$67,861,472.21	$57,138,527.79	$125,000,000.00
1961	2,204,910,545.93	3	66,147,316.38	58,852,683.62	125,000,000.00
1962	2,146,057,862.31	3	64,381,735.87	60,618,264.13	125,000,000.00
1963	2,085,439,598.18	3	62,563,187.95	62,436,812.05	125,000,000.00
1964	2,023,002,786.13	3	60,690,083.58	64,309,916.42	125,000,000.00
1965	1,958,692,869.71	3	58,760,786.09	66,239,213.91	125,000,000.00
1966	1,892,453,655.80	3½	66,235,877.95	58,764,122.05	125,000,000.00
1967	1,833,689,533.75	3½	64,179,133.68	60,820,866.32	125,000,000.00
1968	1,772,868,667.43	3½	62,050,403.36	62,949,596.64	125,000,000.00
1969	1,709,919,070.79	3½	59,847,167.48	65,152,832.52	125,000,000.00
1970	1,644,766,238.27	3½	57,566,818.34	67,433,181.66	125,000,000.00
1971	1,577,333,056.61	3½	55,206,656.98	69,793,343.02	125,000,000.00
1972	1,507,539,713.59	3½	52,763,889.98	72,236,110.02	125,000,000.00
1973	1,435,303,603.57	3½	50,235,626.12	74,764,373.88	125,000,000.00
1974	1,360,539,229.69	3½	47,618,873.04	77,381,126.96	125,000,000.00
1975	1,283,158,102.73	3½	44,910,533.60	80,089,466.40	125,000,000.00
1976	1,203,068,636.33	3½	42,107,402.27	82,892,597.73	125,000,000.00
1977	1,120,176,038.60	3½	39,206,161.35	85,793,838.65	125,000,000.00
1978	1,034,382,199.95	3½	36,203,377.00	88,796,623.00	125,000,000.00
1979	945,585,576.95	3½	33,095,495.19	91,904,504.81	125,000,000.00
1980	853,681,072.14	3½	29,878,837.52	95,121,162.48	125,000,000.00
1981	758,559,909.66	3½	26,549,596.84	98,450,403.16	125,000,000.00
1982	660,109,506.50	3½	23,103,832.73	101,896,167.27	125,000,000.00
1983	558,213,339.23	3½	19,537,466.87	105,462,533.13	125,000,000.00
1984	452,750,806.10	3½	15,846,278.21	109,153,721.79	125,000,000.00
1985	343,597,084.31	3½	12,025,897.95	112,974,102.05	125,000,000.00
1986	230,622,982.26	3½	8,071,804.38	116,928,195.62	125,000,000.00
1987	113,694,786.64	3½	3,979,317.53	113,694,786.64	117,674,104.17
Total			2,822,674,104.17	4,025,000,000.00	6,847,674,104.17

EXHIBIT 32

PRESS STATEMENT BY SECRETARY MELLON CONCERNING THE BRITISH-FRENCH AND THE AMERICAN-FRENCH DEBT SETTLEMENTS

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1926.

Secretary Mellon, chairman of the World War Foreign Debt Commission, in view of the erroneous comparisons in the American press of the British-French settlement and the American-French settlement, made the following statement:

The settlement of the French obligations to America has been made along somewhat different lines from the settlement of French obligations to Great Britain. With the British, banking advances and commercial obligations for war stocks have been treated separately from the war debt proper. If, however, we compare the settlement of all of France's indebtedness to England with the settlement of her indebtedness to America, France has had generous treatment from us. Particularly is this true during the first five years, which will be most difficult for France. The present Caillaux-Churchill settlement does not differ materially from the tentative Caillaux-Churchill agreement of last August, an analysis of which appears in the documents of the Caillaux negotiations with the American commission of September last, which was released to the press October, 1, 1925.

The American settlement with France embraces all of France's indebtedness and represents, in the opinion of the American commission, France's capacity to pay. For obligations incurred by France to America after the war ended, France owes us to-day $1,655,000,000. The present value of the entire French-American settlement, at the rate of interest carried in France's existing obligations, is $1,681,000,000. In effect, therefore, America has canceled the obligations of France for all advances during the war, and France in the Mellon-Berenger agreement has undertaken only to repay the advances and obligations subsequent to the armistice. No other creditor of France has accorded such generous treatment.

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EXHIBIT 33

AGREEMENT FOR THE FUNDING OF THE INDEBTEDNESS OF THE KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS, AND SLOVENES TO THE UNITED STATES

Agreement made the 3rd day of May, 1926, at the City of Washington, District of Columbia, between the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, party of the first part, and the United States of America, hereinafter called the United States, party of the second part

WHEREAS, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes is indebted to the United States as of June 15, 1925, upon obligations in the aggregate principal amount of $51,037,886.39, together with interest accrued and unpaid thereon; and

WHEREAS, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes desires to fund said indebtedness to the United States, both principal and interest, through the issue of bonds to the United States, and the United States is prepared to accept bonds from the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes upon the terms hereinafter set forth;

Now, therefore, in consideration of the premises and of the mutual covenants herein contained, it is agreed as follows:

1. *Amount of Indebtedness.*—The amount of indebtedness to be funded, after allowing for certain cash payments made or to be made by the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes is $62,850,000, which has been computed as follows:

Principal of obligations acquired for cash advanced under Liberty Bond Acts	$26, 126, 574. 59	
Accrued and unpaid interest at 4¼% per annum to December 15, 1922	4, 073, 423. 14	$30, 199, 997. 73
Principal of obligations acquired by Secretary of War for surplus war supplies sold on credit	24, 978, 020. 99	
Accrued and unpaid interest at 4¼% per annum to December 15, 1922	3, 358, 790. 45	28, 336, 811. 44
		58, 536, 809. 17
Accrued interest at 3% per annum from December 15, 1922, to June 15, 1925		4, 390, 260. 69
		62, 927, 069. 86
Credits:		
Payments on account of principal since December 15, 1922	$66, 709. 19	
Interest thereon at 3% to June 15, 1925	3, 248. 28	69, 957. 47
Total net indebtedness as of June 15, 1925		62, 857, 112. 39
To be paid in cash upon execution of Agreement		7, 112. 39
Total indebtedness to be funded into bonds		62, 850, 000. 00

2. *Payment.*—In order to provide for the payment of the indebtedness thus to be funded the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes will issue to the United States at par bonds of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes in the aggregate principal amount of $62,850,000, dated June 15, 1925, and maturing serially on the several dates and in the amounts fixed in the following schedule:

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June 15—		June 15—	
1926	$200,000	1958	$912,000
1927	200,000	1959	938,000
1928	200,000	1960	961,000
1929	200,000	1961	984,000
1930	200,000	1962	1,018,000
1931	225,000	1963	1,054,000
1932	250,000	1964	1,090,000
1933	275,000	1965	1,129,000
1934	300,000	1966	1,168,000
1935	325,000	1967	1,209,000
1936	350,000	1968	1,251,000
1937	375,000	1969	1,295,000
1938	400,000	1970	1,340,000
1939	450,000	1971	1,388,000
1940	488,000	1972	1,436,000
1941	524,000	1973	1,486,000
1942	562,000	1974	1,538,000
1943	604,000	1975	1,592,000
1944	648,000	1976	1,648,000
1945	697,000	1977	1,706,000
1946	707,000	1978	1,765,000
1947	718,000	1979	1,827,000
1948	729,000	1980	1,891,000
1949	746,000	1981	1,957,000
1950	764,000	1982	2,026,000
1951	782,000	1983	2,097,000
1952	801,000	1984	2,170,000
1953	820,000	1985	2,246,000
1954	838,000	1986	2,324,000
1955	855,000	1987	2,406,000
1956	873,000		
1957	892,000	Total	62,850,000

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, at its option, upon not less than ninety days' advance notice to the United States, may postpone any payment on account of principal falling due as hereinabove provided, after June 15, 1937, to any subsequent June 15 or December 15 not more than two years distant from its due date, but only on condition that in case the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes shall at any time exercise this option as to any payment of principal, the payment falling due in the second succeeding year can not be postponed at all unless and until the payments of principal due two years and one year previous thereto shall actually have been made. All such postponed payments of principal shall bear interest at the rate of 4¼% per annum payable semiannually.

3. *Form of Bond.*—All bonds issued or to be issued hereunder to the United States shall be payable to the Government of the United States of America, or order, and shall be signed for the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes by its Minister at Washington, or by its other duly authorized representative. The bonds shall be substantially in the form set forth in the exhibit hereto annexed and marked "Exhibit A," and shall be issued in 62 pieces with maturities and in denominations as hereinabove set forth and shall bear no interest until June 15, 1937, and thereafter shall bear interest at the rate of ⅛ of 1% per annum from June 15, 1937, to June 15, 1940; at the rate of ½ of 1% per annum from June 15, 1940, to June 15, 1954; at the rate of 1% per annum from June 15, 1954, to June 15, 1957; at the rate of 2% per annum from June 15, 1957, to June 15, 1960, and at the rate of 3½% per annum after June 15, 1960, all payable

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semiannually on June 15 and December 15 of each year, until the principal thereof shall have been paid.

4. *Method of Payment.*—All bonds issued or to be issued hereunder shall be payable, as to both principal and interest, in United States gold coin of the present standard of value, or, at the option of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, upon not less than thirty days' advance notice to the United States, in any obligations of the United States issued after April 6, 1917, to be taken at par and accrued interest to the date of payment hereunder.

All payments, whether in cash or in obligations of the United States, to be made by the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes on account of the principal of or interest on any bonds issued or to be issued hereunder and held by the United States, shall be made at the Treasury of the United States in Washington, or, at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and if in cash shall be made in funds immediately available on the date of payment, or if in obligations of the United States shall be in form acceptable to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States under the general regulations of the Treasury Department governing transactions in United States obligations.

5. *Exemption from Taxation.*—The principal and interest of all bonds issued or to be issued hereunder shall be paid without deduction for, and shall be exempt from, any and all taxes or other public dues, present or future, imposed by or under authority of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes or any political or local taxing authority within the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, whenever, so long as, and to the extent that beneficial ownership is in (a) the Government of the United States, (b) a person, firm or association neither domiciled nor ordinarily resident in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, or (c) a corporation not organized under the laws of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

6. *Payments before Maturity.*—The Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, at its option, on June 15 or December 15 of any year, upon not less than ninety days' advance notice to the United States, may make advance payments in amounts of $1,000 or multiples thereof, on account of the principal of any bonds issued or to be issued hereunder and held by the United States. Any such advance payments shall be applied to the principal of such bonds as may be indicated by the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes at the time of the payment.

7. *Exchange for Marketable Obligations.*—The Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes will issue to the United States at any time, or from time to time, at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, in exchange for any or all of the bonds issued hereunder and held by the United States, definitive engraved bonds in form suitable for sale to the public, in such amounts and denominations as the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States may request, in bearer form, with provision for registration as to principal, and/or in fully registered form, and otherwise on the same terms and conditions, as to dates of issue and maturity, rate or rates of interest, if any, exemption from taxation, payment in obligations of the United States issued after April 6, 1917, and the like, as the bonds surrendered on such exchange. The Kingdom of the

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Serbs, Croats and Slovenes will deliver definitive engraved bonds to the United States in accordance herewith within six months of receiving notice of any such request from the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and pending the delivery of the definitive engraved bonds will deliver, at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, temporary bonds or interim receipts in form satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States within thirty days of the receipt of such request, all without expense to the United States. The United States, before offering any such bonds or interim receipts for sale in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, will first offer them to the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes for purchase at par and accrued interest, if any, and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes shall likewise have the option, in lieu of issuing any such bonds or interim receipts, to make advance redemption, at par and accrued interest, if any, of a corresponding principal amount of bonds issued hereunder and held by the United States. The Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes agrees that the definitive engraved bonds called for by this paragraph shall contain all such provisions, and that it will cause to be promulgated all such rules, regulations, and orders as shall be deemed necessary or desirable by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States in order to facilitate the sale of the bonds in the United States, in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes or elsewhere, and that if requested by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, it will use its good offices to secure the listing of the bonds on such stock exchanges as the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States may specify.

8. *Cancellation and Surrender of Obligations.*—Upon the execution of this Agreement, the delivery to the United States of the principal amount of bonds of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes to be issued hereunder, together with satisfactory evidence of authority for the execution of this Agreement by the representative of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and for the execution of the bonds to be issued hereunder, the United States will cancel and surrender to the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes at the Treasury of the United States in Washington, the obligations of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes held by the United States.

9. *Notices.*—Any notice, request, or consent under the hand of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, shall be deemed and taken as the notice, request, or consent of the United States, and shall be sufficient if delivered at the Legation of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes at Washington or at the office of the Ministry of Finance at Belgrade; and any notice, request or election from or by the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes shall be sufficient if delivered to the American Legation at Belgrade or to the Secretary of the Treasury at the Treasury of the United States in Washington. The United States in its discretion may waive any notice required hereunder, but any such waiver shall be in writing and shall not extend to or affect any subsequent notice or impair any right of the United States to require notice hereunder.

10. *Compliance with Legal Requirements.*—The Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes represents and agrees that the execution and delivery of this Agreement have in all respects been duly au-

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thorized and that all acts, conditions, and legal formalities which should have been completed prior to the making of this Agreement have been completed as required by the laws of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and in conformity therewith.

11. *Counterparts.*—This Agreement shall be executed in two counterparts, each of which shall have the force and effect of an original.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes has caused this Agreement to be executed on its behalf by Dr. George Diouritch, its Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James and Commissioner for the funding of the debt at Washington, thereunto duly authorized, subject, however, to ratification in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, and the United States has likewise caused this Agreement to be executed on its behalf by the Secretary of the Treasury, as Chairman of the World War Foreign Debt Commission, with the approval of the President, subject, however, to the approval of Congress, pursuant to the Act of Congress approved February 9, 1922, as amended by the Act of Congress approved February 28, 1923, and as further amended by the Act of Congress approved January 21, 1925, all on the day and year first above written.

THE KINGDOM OF THE SERBS,
CROATS AND SLOVENES.
By GEORGE DIOURITCH.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

For the World War Foreign Debt Commission:
By ANDREW W. MELLON,
Secretary of the Treasury and Chairman of the Commission.

Approved:
CALVIN COOLIDGE,
President.

EXHIBIT A

(Form of bond)

THE KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES

$ No.

The Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, for value received, promises to pay to the Government of the United States of America, hereinafter called the United States, or order, on June 15, 19 , the sum of Dollars ($), and to pay interest upon said principal sum after June 15, 1937, at the rate of ⅛ of 1% per annum from June 15, 1937, to June 15, 1940, at the rate of ½ of 1% per annum from June 15, 1940, to June 15, 1954, at the rate of 1% per annum from June 15, 1954, to June 15, 1957, at the rate of 2% per annum from June 15, 1957, to June 15, 1960, and at the rate of 3½% per annum after June 15, 1960, all payable semiannually on the 15th day of December and June in each year, until the principal hereof shall have been paid. This bond is payable as to both principal and interest in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard of value, or, at the option of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, upon not less than thirty days' advance notice

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to the United States, in any obligations of the United States issued after April 6, 1917, to be taken at par and accrued interest to the date of payment hereunder.

This bond is payable as to both principal and interest without deduction for, and is exempt from, any and all taxes and other public dues, present or future, imposed by or under authority of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes or any political or local taxing authority within the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes whenever, so long as, and to the extent that, beneficial ownership is in (a) the Government of the United States, (b) a person, firm, or association neither domiciled nor ordinarily resident in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, or (c) a corporation not organized under the laws of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. This bond is payable as to both principal and interest at the Treasury of the United States in Washington, D. C., or at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

This bond is issued pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 2 of an Agreement dated May 3, 1926, between the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and the United States, to which Agreement this bond is subject and to which reference is hereby made.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes has caused this bond to be executed in its behalf by its Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, thereunto duly authorized, as of June 15, 1925.

THE KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES

By

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

EXHIBIT 34

PRESS STATEMENT BY THE WORLD WAR FOREIGN DEBT COMMISSION GIVING THE TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE INDEBTEDNESS OF THE KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS, AND SLOVENES TO THE UNITED STATES

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1926.

The World War Foreign Debt Commission made the following announcement to-day:

The American commission has reached an agreement with Dr. George Diouritch, commissioner of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, for the settlement of the indebtedness of his Government to the United States. The amount to be funded has been calculated on the same basis as in the other debt settlements, at 4¼ per cent interest to December 15, 1922, and at 3 per cent interest thereafter until June 15, 1925, as of which date the debt is funded. The total to be funded after a cash payment to adjust the amount to round figures is $62,850,000. Of this amount $51,037,886.39 represents principal, and $11,812,-113.61 the accrued interest to the date of the settlement.

The agreement provides for annuities commencing with $200,000 a year for the first five years, increasing $25,000 a year during the succeeding seven years. For the remaining years, payments on account of principal increase annually. Commencing with the thirteenth year interest is fixed at one-eighth of 1 per cent for 3 years; one-half of 1 per cent for the succeeding 14 years; 1 per cent for the following 3 years; 2 per cent for the next 3 years, and 3½ per cent during the last 27 years of the period.

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The basis of settlement has been the repayment of the principal in full and payment of interest in accordance with the capacity of Yugoslavia to pay. The present value of the payments on a 4¼ per cent basis is $20,236,715, or about 32 per cent of the debt funded.

EXHIBIT 35

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS PAYABLE TO THE UNITED STATES ON ACCOUNT OF THE PROPOSED REFUNDING BONDS TO BE ISSUED BY THE KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS, AND SLOVENES

Year	Principal	Annual interest		Annual principal payments	Total annual payments
		Per cent	Payments		
1926	$62,850,000.00			$200,000.00	$200,000.00
1927	62,650,000.00			200,000.00	200,000.00
1928	62,450,000.00			200,000.00	200,000.00
1929	62,250,000.00			200,000.00	200,000.00
1930	62,050,000.00			200,000.00	200,000.00
1931	61,850,000.00			225,000.00	225,000.00
1932	61,625,000.00			250,000.00	250,000.00
1933	61,375,000.00			275,000.00	275,000.00
1934	61,100,000.00			300,000.00	300,000.00
1935	60,800,000.00			325,000.00	325,000.00
1936	60,475,000.00			350,000.00	350,000.00
1937	60,125,000.00			375,000.00	375,000.00
1938	59,750,000.00	⅛	$74,687.50	400,000.00	474,687.50
1939	59,350,000.00	⅛	74,187.50	450,000.00	524,187.50
1940	58,900,000.00	⅛	73,625.00	488,000.00	561,625.00
1941	58,412,000.00	½	292,060.00	524,000.00	816,060.00
1942	57,888,000.00	½	289,440.00	562,000.00	851,440.00
1943	57,326,000.00	½	286,630.00	604,000.00	890,630.00
1944	56,722,000.00	½	283,610.00	648,000.00	931,610.00
1945	56,074,000.00	½	280,370.00	697,000.00	977,370.00
1946	55,377,000.00	½	276,885.00	707,000.00	983,885.00
1947	54,670,000.00	½	273,350.00	718,000.00	991,350.00
1948	53,952,000.00	½	269,760.00	729,000.00	998,760.00
1949	53,223,000.00	½	266,115.00	746,000.00	1,012,115.00
1950	52,477,000.00	½	262,385.00	764,000.00	1,026,385.00
1951	51,713,000.00	½	258,565.00	782,000.00	1,040,565.00
1952	50,931,000.00	½	254,655.00	801,000.00	1,055,655.00
1953	50,130,000.00	½	250,650.00	820,000.00	1,070,650.00
1954	49,310,000.00	½	246,550.00	838,000.00	1,084,550.00
1955	48,472,000.00	1	484,720.00	855,000.00	1,339,720.00
1956	47,617,000.00	1	476,170.00	873,000.00	1,349,170.00
1957	46,744,000.00	1	467,440.00	892,000.00	1,359,440.00
1958	45,852,000.00	2	917,040.00	912,000.00	1,829,040.00
1959	44,940,000.00	2	898,800.00	938,000.00	1,836,800.00
1960	44,002,000.00	2	880,040.00	961,000.00	1,841,040.00
1961	43,041,000.00	3½	1,506,435.00	984,000.00	2,490,435.00
1962	42,057,000.00	3½	1,471,995.00	1,018,000.00	2,489,995.00
1963	41,039,000.00	3½	1,436,365.00	1,054,000.00	2,490,365.00
1964	39,985,000.00	3½	1,399,475.00	1,090,000.00	2,489,475.00
1965	38,895,000.00	3½	1,361,325.00	1,129,000.00	2,490,325.00
1966	37,766,000.00	3½	1,321,810.00	1,168,000.00	2,489,810.00
1967	36,598,000.00	3½	1,280,930.00	1,209,000.00	2,489,930.00
1968	35,389,000.00	3½	1,238,615.00	1,251,000.00	2,489,615.00
1969	34,138,000.00	3½	1,194,830.00	1,295,000.00	2,489,830.00
1970	32,843,000.00	3½	1,149,505.00	1,340,000.00	2,489,505.00
1971	31,503,000.00	3½	1,102,605.00	1,388,000.00	2,490,605.00
1972	30,115,000.00	3½	1,054,025.00	1,436,000.00	2,490,025.00
1973	28,679,000.00	3½	1,003,765.00	1,486,000.00	2,489,765.00
1974	27,193,000.00	3½	951,755.00	1,538,000.00	2,489,755.00
1975	25,655,000.00	3½	897,925.00	1,592,000.00	2,489,925.00
1976	24,063,000.00	3½	842,205.00	1,648,000.00	2,490,205.00
1977	22,415,000.00	3½	784,525.00	1,706,000.00	2,490,525.00
1978	20,709,000.00	3½	724,815.00	1,765,000.00	2,489,815.00
1979	18,944,000.00	3½	663,040.00	1,827,000.00	2,490,040.00
1980	17,117,000.00	3½	599,095.00	1,891,000.00	2,490,095.00
1981	15,226,000.00	3½	532,910.00	1,957,000.00	2,489,910.00
1982	13,269,000.00	3½	464,415.00	2,026,000.00	2,490,415.00
1983	11,243,000.00	3½	393,505.00	2,097,000.00	2,490,505.00
1984	9,146,000.00	3½	320,110.00	2,170,000.00	2,490,110.00
1985	6,976,000.00	3½	244,160.00	2,246,000.00	2,490,160.00
1986	4,730,000.00	3½	165,550.00	2,324,000.00	2,489,550.00
1987	2,406,000.00	3½	84,210.00	2,406,000.00	2,490,210.00
Total			32,327,635.00	62,850,000.00	95,177,635.00

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EXHIBIT 36

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY MELLON BEFORE THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE CONCERNING THE SETTLEMENTS OF THE INDEBTEDNESS OF FRANCE AND THE KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS, AND SLOVENES

MAY 20, 1926.

On January 4, 1926, I appeared before the committee in connection with the debt settlements with Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Italy, Latvia, and Rumania, which were then before you for consideration. I discussed briefly the principles applied by the commission in negotiating and effecting a settlement.

It is not necessary for me to repeat what I stated at that time. Since then the commission has concluded two additional settlements, one with France, the other with the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, or Yugoslavia. These have been presented to Congress for approval.

I. SETTLEMENT WITH FRANCE

Referring first to the settlement with France: The amount to be funded has been calculated on the same basis as in the other debt settlements, at 4¼ per cent interest to December 15, 1922, and at 3 per cent interest thereafter to June 15, 1925, the date of the agreement. The total to be funded, after a cash payment of $386,686.89 to adjust the amount to round figures, is $4,025,000,000. Of this amount $3,340,000,000 represents principal and $685,000,000 the accrued interest to the date of the agreement.

Under the agreement France pays $30,000,000 a year the first two years; $32,500,000 a year the third and fourth years, and $35,000,000 the fifth year. The annuities increase each year, reaching $125,000,000 in the seventeenth year, thereafter continuing at that figure, except for the sixty-second year, when the payment is approximately $118,000,000. Under the agreement the total principal of the funded debt (including $685,000,000 accrued interest) will be repaid in full with interest on the funded principal as follows: After the first 5 years and for the next 10 years, 1 per cent per annum; for the succeeding 10 years, 2 per cent per annum; for the succeeding 8 years, 2½ per cent per annum; for the succeeding 7 years, 3 per cent per annum, and for the remaining 22 years, 3½ per cent per annum.

The total payments to be received from France on account of the $3,340,000,000 originally loaned is $6,847,674,104.17. The present value of these payments on a 4¼ per cent basis is $2,008,122,624, or practically 50 per cent of the debt funded, as compared with the Italian settlement of 26 per cent.

Although the United States has outstanding a substantial amount of Liberty bonds bearing 4¼ per cent interest, a large part of the Government's requirements are now being financed at a much lower rate. The average cost of money to the United States probably will continue to decline. Securities with high interest rates issued during the war will be paid, redeemed, or refunded. If we assume that the average cost of money to the United States for the next 62 years will approach a 3 per cent basis, and if we determine the present value of the French annuities on that basis, we arrive at a figure which would approximate their actual value to-day.

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The present value of the French payments on a 3 per cent basis is $2,734,000,000. This is approximately 82 per cent of the principal amount of the $3,340,000,000 French debt.

Until the present negotiations and settlement the best offer received from France was made last October after two weeks of negotiations with a French commission. Under that offer France was to pay $40,000,000 a year for 5 years, $60,000,000 a year for the next 7 years, and $100,000,000 a year for the succeeding 56 years. There was included, however, as an essential element of the proposal, a so-called "safeguard clause," the effect of which was to relieve France of making payments to the United States if Germany did not pay reparations. The receipt by the United States of the payments, therefore, would be uncertain. A comparison of the previous offer with the present settlement shows the following:

(1) The "safeguard clause" has been eliminated.

(2) Under the settlement the total payments to be received from France are $6,847,000,000 against $6,220,000,000 under the offer, an increase of $627,000,000. The present value of this settlement on a 4¼ per cent basis is $2,008,000,000; the present value of the former offer was $1,755,000,000, an increase of $253,000,000.

(3) In the first five years France offered last October $200,000,000. Under this settlement we are to receive $160,000,000. The slightly smaller payments for the first five years were made necessary because the present fiscal condition of France is less strong than it was at the time of the negotiations last fall. Under present exchange rates the payment of the first annuity of $30,000,000 requires that France find approximately 1,060,000,000 francs. Last October to make a payment of $40,000,000 France would have been required to find 846,000,000 francs. The lower annuity in dollars represents to-day a higher annuity in francs.

(4) From the sixth to the tenth year under the offer the United States would receive $300,000,000; under this settlement the United States will receive $305,000,000.

(5) From the eleventh to the fifteenth year France offered $420,000,000; under this settlement France will be required to pay $520,000,000.

(6) The maximum annuity under the offer was $100,000,000, reached after the twelfth year; the maximum annuity in this settlement is $125,000,000, reached after the sixteenth year.

In conducting negotiations for settling the war debts we meet with criticism from two extremes. One body of opinion would have us forgive entirely the debts because the money was loaned during or immediately after a war against a common enemy. Those who maintain such a position fail to recognize the responsibility of the representatives of a government to its citizens.

Public officials, whether in the legislative or executive branch of the Government, are essentially trustees. They are trustees for the citizens of their own country. They are not free to give away the property of the beneficiaries of the trust. An individual can do what he will with his own property. A public official, however, must keep firmly in view that he is dealing not with his own property but with property intrusted to his care by the citizens of his country.

Moreover, those who urge a complete forgiveness of debts ignore entirely the effect upon the country whose debt is forgiven. All

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self-respecting people desire to discharge their obligations. This is true of nations as of men. It is true of France.

At the other extreme are those who insist that we should collect the full principal and interest of the debts. In its final analysis the maintenance of this position could but reach the practical result that nothing would be collected, since the full payment of the debt is beyond the capacity of the debtor. While a trustee may not give trust money away, while he may not even be generous at the cost of those for whom he is trustee, it is equally true that a trustee must manage the trust with business intelligence. Any trustee would be derelict in the performance of his duty if by demanding the impossible he should lose the possible.

The settlement with France is but another application of the principle of capacity to pay. I appreciate, as all reasonable men must, that it is not possible for any set of men to determine with mathematical accuracy the future capacity of a great nation to tax itself and to transfer the avails of taxation to another nation. We are forced to look at the present, and to estimate the future.

France at present is not able to set apart large sums to be transferred abroad as payments on account of her external debts. Despite great efforts she has not yet fully repaired the losses in man power and property caused by the war. Her domestic debt has reached enormous proportions, her currency is inflated, and it is becoming increasingly difficult to raise by taxation sufficient funds to meet the charges on her debt and to pay her ordinary governmental expenditures. Subject to the ill effects of a fluctuating currency, she has been making every effort to balance her budget. France must fix the amount of her obligations abroad so that she may definitely know all her commitments. Having completed a settlement of her obligations to this country, she has started negotiations with her other large creditor. When a settlement has been reached with Great Britain, she will then be in a position to balance her budget, check inflation, stabilize her currency, and put her finances on a permanently sound basis. Until these have been accomplished, France can not be expected to make large payments on account of her war debts to the United States and Great Britain. To insist on too heavy payments in the early years might well jeopardize the accomplishment of these reforms essential to her economic and financial rehabilitation.

Criticism has been made of France for the situation in which she now finds herself. In our criticism we are likely to forget the factors which contributed to that situation. The French people gave so fully of their man power and their industry during the four years of war, fought mainly on their own soil, that French taxation during the period of the war and the period immediately following could not be so heavy as in those countries which were never occupied by the enemy. The richest industrial section of France lay directly in the course of the German armies, and when recovered was in a destroyed condition.

France was faced with the problem of deciding whether it would leave the country in this condition, with its industry permanently crippled, or would recondition the soil and rebuild its plants at whatever cost, and thus increase the wealth-producing power of the nation. The former course might have permitted more immediate taxation. The latter course was in substance the re-creation of indus-

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tries able in the future to bear a proper burden of taxation. France chose the latter course.

In my statement of January 4, 1926, I compared the burden of the various settlements in terms of the total budget, total foreign trade, and total national income and an average for the three indices.

The total budget represents what the government collects from the people, the total foreign trade has an important bearing on the capacity to transfer sums abroad, and the total annual income is in final analysis the ultimate source of the country's capacity to pay.

The British settlement calls for an annual average payment equivalent to 4.6 per cent of the total British budget expenditures; the Belgian settlement, 3.5 per cent; the Italian settlement to America alone 5.17 per cent, and the French settlement 7.33 per cent. The British settlement calls for an average annual charge corresponding to 1.9 per cent of the total British foreign trade, the Belgian settlement 0.88 per cent, the Italian settlement 2.87 per cent, and the French settlement 2.64 per cent. Great Britain's average annuity represents 0.94 per cent of its national income, Belgium's 0.80 per cent, Italy's 0.97 per cent, France's 1.47 per cent. If we average the three indices, the comparative French burden of her debt would be 3.81 per cent, the Italian, 3 per cent; the British, 2.4 per cent; the Belgian, 1.75 per cent.

If, instead of using the average annual annuity, we should compare the present value of the settlements with the sum of these three indices—the total budget, the total foreign trade, and total national income for a year of each of these countries—the burden of the French settlement represents 15 per cent, the British settlement 11.7 per cent of this sum, the Belgian settlement 7 per cent, and the Italian settlement 8.58 per cent.

When discussing other debt settlements I have stressed the importance to America of the economic revival of Europe. When viewed as a market for the surplus products of our fields, our mines, and our industry, Europe must be taken as a whole. While the finances of its nations are closely related, each presents a distinct problem requiring individual treatment, but responsibility rests upon each nation to effect its own stabilization. Our efforts to that end during the past three years are known to all of you. We have concluded debt settlements with 13 nations, among the larger being England, Italy, and Belgium.

France is the last of our large debtors. Her future is bright. She has been and is one of the great nations of the world. Her people are able, hard-working, and frugal. While the burden of the debt settlement is relatively light in the earlier years, it is heavy in the latter years.

To have imposed too heavy a burden at the outset would have rendered doubtful any subsequent payments.

The commission is confident that the settlement, giving due consideration to the ability of the debtor as well as to the rights of the creditor, is a just settlement, fair both to the American taxpayer and to the French people.

II. SETTLEMENT WITH THE KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS, AND SLOVENES

The other settlement which is now before Congress is the settlement with the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. The

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amount of the indebtedness to be funded was calculated on the same basis as in the other debt settlements, at 4¼ per cent interest to December 15, 1922, and at 3 per cent interest thereafter until June 15, 1925, as of which date the debt is funded. The total to be funded, after allowing for a cash payment of $7,112.39 to adjust the amount to round figures, is $62,850,000. Of this amount $51,037,886.39 represents principal and $11,812,113.61 the accrued interest to the date of settlement.

Under the agreement, Yugoslavia is to pay an annuity of $200,000 a year for the first 5 years, increasing $25,000 a year for the succeeding 7 years. For the remaining 50 years payments on account of principal increase annually. Commencing with the thirteenth year interest is fixed at one-eighth of 1 per cent for 3 years; one-half of 1 per cent for the next 14 years; 1 per cent for the next 3 years; 2 per cent for the next 3 years; and 3½ per cent for the last 27 years of the debt-funding period.

The total payments to be received under the settlement are $95,177,635. The present value of the payments on a 4¼ per cent basis is $20,236,000, or about 32 per cent of the debt funded. On a 3 per cent basis the present value is $30,286,000, or about 59 per cent of the principal amount of the $51,000,000 Yugoslav debt.

The settlement is made on the basis of Yugoslavia's capacity to pay. Although the country received considerable additions of territory as a result of the war, it is relatively poor and its standard of living is much the lowest of any of our debtors. It is almost totally lacking in natural resources; its agriculture is poorly developed and its industries are negligible. With the exception of 1924, its balance of trade in recent years has been adverse. The country was overrun and devastated several times during the war. The work of reconstruction has been carried on but slowly, the cost being met chiefly from German reparations. Railroad facilities, already inadequate, have been only temporarily restored. In an agricultural country without natural resources and lacking capital, increase in wealth must necessarily be slow. The commission feels that the settlement arrived at is fair and just to both countries.

EXHIBIT 37

TOTAL AMOUNTS TO BE RECEIVED BY THE TREASURY ON ACCOUNT OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST UNDER THE DEBT SETTLEMENTS MADE WITH FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS (WITHOUT REGARD TO ANY OPTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN OR MAY BE EXERCISED)

	Principal	Interest	Total
Belgium	$417, 780, 000. 00	$310, 050, 500. 00	$727, 830, 500. 00
Czechoslovakia	115, 000, 000. 00	[1] 197, 811, 433. 88	312, 811, 433. 88
Estonia	13, 830, 000. 00	19, 501, 140. 00	33, 331, 140. 00
Finland	9, 000, 000. 00	12, 695, 055. 00	21, 695, 055. 00
France	4, 025, 000, 000. 00	2, 822, 674, 104. 17	6, 847, 674, 104. 17
Great Britain	4, 600, 000, 000. 00	6, 505, 965, 000. 00	11, 105, 965, 000. 00
Hungary	1, 939, 000. 00	2, 754, 240. 00	4, 693, 240. 00
Italy	2, 042, 000, 000. 00	365, 677, 500. 00	2, 407, 677, 500. 00
Latvia	5, 775, 000. 00	8, 183, 635. 00	13, 958, 635. 00
Lithuania	6, 030, 000. 00	8, 501, 940. 00	14, 531, 940. 00
Poland	178, 560, 000. 00	257, 127, 550. 00	435, 687, 550. 00
Rumania	44, 590, 000. 00	[1] 77, 916, 260. 05	122, 506, 260. 05
Yugoslavia	62, 850, 000. 00	32, 327, 635. 00	95, 177, 635. 00
Total	11, 522, 354, 000. 00	10, 621, 185, 993. 10	22, 143, 539, 993. 10

[1] Includes deferred payments which will be funded into principal.

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EXHIBIT 38

PRESS STATEMENT OF THE BRITISH ACCOUNT WITH THE UNITED STATES IN CONNECTION WITH WAR LOANS

JULY 20, 1926.

The Treasury issued to-day the following statement:

A statement of the British account with the United States in connection with war loans shows the following reported expenditures in the United States:

Munitions, including remounts	$1, 330, 607, 883. 09
Munitions for other Governments	205, 495, 801. 10
Exchange and cotton purchases	1, 682, 419, 875. 31
Cereals	1, 375, 379, 343. 57
Other foods	1, 169, 153, 585. 05
Tobacco	99, 174, 858. 34
Other supplies	215, 331, 787. 01
Shipping	48, 890, 000. 00
Reimbursements	19, 302, 357. 55
Interest	387, 732, 633. 50
Maturities	353, 501, 561. 66
Relief	16, 000, 000. 00
Silver	261, 643, 388. 81
Food for northern Russia	7, 029, 965. 94
Miscellaneous	47, 745, 629. 01
Total reported expenditures	7, 219, 408, 669. 94

These expenditures were met as follows:

By reimbursement from the other allies out of funds loaned to those allies by the United States	1, 853, 612, 246. 37
By dollar payments by the United States Government for British currencies	449, 496, 227. 55
By proceeds of rupee credits in gold from India	81, 352, 908. 06
By cash from Britain's "own independent resources"	760, 128, 929. 52
Funded in debt settlement with the United States	4, 074, 818, 358. 44
	7, 219, 408, 669. 94

From England's total reported expenditures in America from April 6, 1917, to November 1, 1920, there should be deducted the $1,853,000,000 expenditures for which Great Britain was simply the purchasing agent for the other allies and for which Great Britain was paid by the other allies from money loaned to them by the United States. This amount was not provided from England's "own independent resources." This leaves $5,366,000,000. Of this amount, $1,682,000,000 represents "Exchange and cotton purchases." The greater part of this expenditure was for the maintenance of sterling exchange, not necessary for purchases in America, but which enabled England to make purchases in other countries at an undepreciated exchange rate; $2,643,000,000 was for food and tobacco. A part of this item is probably included in the account out of which England was reimbursed by the other allies and a part was resold by England to its own civil population. To the extent of this resale England avoided the necessity of floating loans in its own country; $507,877,000 was for interest and principal of England's commercial obligations maturing in America; $261,000,000 was for silver.

The total principal advances to England after the armistice were $581,000,000.

EXHIBIT 39

SPEECH OF SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY MELLON BEFORE THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB AT PHILADELPHIA ON MARCH 24, 1926, CONCERNING THE FISCAL RESTORATION OF EUROPE

War is a supreme effort. In it the individual merges his individuality, his prejudices, and himself into the national spirit. With

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peace, this union of all in a common cause disappears. Again arise selfishness and controversy exaggerated by the fact that victory has not meant ease, but only more work. A nation's effort to win the peace is much less effective than its effort to win the war, and to my mind this is the reason why we find reconstruction so difficult. We put every effort into fighting the flood, and we hate the drudgery of clearing the land of the mud and stones left by the retiring waters. But this work must be done, and it requires clear eyes to see that we Americans are acting in our own true interest in helping others restore peace conditions. I wish to touch briefly upon some of the aspects of this fiscal restoration in Europe and of our own direct concern therein.

If we think of the financial reorganization of Europe along the same general lines as the reorganization of some large industrial corporation heavily involved after a severe depression, I think we can visualize in terms by which you as business men will readily understand the problems requiring solution. When through mismanagement or misfortune a corporation has become financially embarrassed and a plan for its future is to be worked out, the reorganization managers must consider three things:

First, the expenses must be cut and sales increased, so that operating loss be changed to operating profit. With a government, this means that its budget must be balanced.

Second, the demand liabilities of the corporation must be determined and their payment so arranged that the corporation can meet its obligations as they mature in the future. With a government, this means the funding of its foreign indebtedness, now principally the interallied war debts.

And, finally, the corporation must obtain new capital so as to pay obligations which can not be funded and to make improvements which will reduce costs and increase sales. With a government, this means the obtaining of new loans abroad to stabilize the currency and make productive the industries of the country.

The first problem, as you see, is entirely a matter of internal management. We in America have nothing to do with the budget of another nation, either in the Treasury or as private lenders of capital. There is the fact, however, that a nation will find difficulty in selling bonds in America if it can not show its ability to meet current expenses out of current revenues, just as it is impossible for reorganization managers to get new capital if they can not show that their corporation can operate in the future at a profit. So we do exert an indirect pressure upon even internal affairs abroad.

With the second problem the Government of the United States is directly concerned. We contributed liberally in loans to our Allies during the war, and we supported them, and many of the new nations carved out of old countries in the period of their extreme distress immediately after fighting ceased. We have become, whether we like it or not, the most important creditor of Europe. In this capacity we are like the general creditors of the embarrassed corporation. Our money is in and we want it out, but it is impossible to get more than the debtor can pay. If we insist upon too difficult terms, we receive nothing. We must then settle upon such terms as will give our debtor reasonable opportunity to live and to prosper. More it will not pay, and more we can not collect.

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The third problem, that of new capital, is a matter for our private bankers and for our investors. It is not an American Government question. Like those who are asked to put money into the reorganized corporation, before they part with their money our investors have a right to insist that the return be adequate, risk considered; that the borrower shall have put its financial house in order, actually balanced its budget; and that the new loan shall contribute to the productive capacity of the borrower and thus assure the loan's ability to pay its way.

If, then, Europe is to be reestablished on a sound basis, it must balance its budget, our Government must settle the war debts, and the American investor, intelligently and profitably invest his surplus capital abroad.

Budget equilibrium has been reached by the European nations with some very important exceptions, and all, I think, now appreciate the desirability of obtaining this balance and are earnestly working for it. We in the administration at Washington have been doing our part, and there remains but France, Yugoslavia, and Greece with whom debt-funding negotiations are pending. The flotation of foreign securities has become a commonplace in our money market. We approach fiscal reconstruction in Europe.

But the question asked is what does all this reconstruction mean to the ordinary American, not an investor, not a banker, not an internationalist. I have outlined what must and is being done toward reestablishment of sound fiscal conditions in Europe. I can now show the material interest which everyone of us here in America has to see that this stabilization is promptly effected.

Modern trade consists not in having each community sufficient for its own needs, but in specialization of production and in consumption throughout a large market. In the United States we may grow wheat in the Dakotas, corn in Iowa, and fruit in Florida. We may make steel at Pittsburgh, automobiles at Detroit, and shoes in St. Louis. Through our efficient transportation system we distribute articles to a market of 110,000,000 people of great consuming capacity, speaking the same language and separated by not a single customs barrier. In this market seems to me to lie the great industrial power of America. Certainly nowhere else in the world does such a favorable condition to industrial strength now exist. We are enabled to manufacture cheaply because we manufacture in quantity and in the territories where conditions of labor and raw material are most favorable, and we can, and do, pay the highest real wages in the history of labor. Our production, however, both in agriculture and in industry exceeds even the capacity of our great domestic market to consume. There is a surplus, and to dispose of this surplus we must reach markets abroad, which means having purchasers abroad with money or credit to buy.

Europe last year took from us $2,500,000,000 of our commodities, principally foodstuffs, cotton, copper, and automobiles. Cut that figure materially and consider its effect upon our prosperity. The index of labor wages in 1925 was 222 as compared with 100 in 1913; the cost of living 178; and of wholesale prices 159. Industry has been able to pay these high wages because the large new investment in equipment, the adoption of more efficient methods, and a constructive spirit in the worker have made labor more effective. The

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margin between costs and prices is small. If costs should go up by reason of lessened production, or prices should go down by reason of narrower markets, the profit margin of industry might be exhausted and depression and wage readjustments follow. It is the same with agriculture. If the exportable surplus can not be disposed of abroad, then prices in this country will drop. We all need our best customer.

Europe can not continue to be a great consumer unless it be restored to health. If, however, we can help the nations abroad get on their feet, produce wealth, pay better wages, and buy, we share in their prosperity. Just let me give you an instance. In negotiating the debt settlement with one of the smaller nations, it was shown that the minimum of existence in that country, a scale at which the bulk of the peasants are now living, was $31 per man per year. This included no meat, one suit of clothes, and one pair of sandals a year. Think what it would mean in the aggregate to us to have that country be able to increase the standard of living there so as to include meat once a week, a cotton shirt once a month, and another pair of shoes, and to have the bulk of the goods bought in America. Look around the United States and note the improvement in general prosperity through the increase in our own capacity to buy. Without such increase the automobile, the telephone, the electric light, the radio would be but comparatively insignificant industries. As with Europe, so with the rest of the world, improvement elsewhere means improvement to us.

Some of the debt settlements we have negotiated have been criticized because it is claimed that our failure to collect the last cent imposes an avoidable burden upon our taxpayers. I pass the practical fact that we have, I believe, made for the United States the most favorable settlements which could be obtained short of force. This criticism is without perspective and does not take conditions in their true relative importance. I should rather have solvent customers in the future which permit me to run a profitable business than insist upon terms of debt settlement which will again force my customers into bankruptcy. A business man would prefer making $100 in his business than being repaid $5 of a debt. The farmer or the laboring man would rather have a market for our surplus in Europe than save a dollar of Federal taxes.

I have spoken to-night entirely from a material standpoint not because I feel that America owes no moral obligation to assist other peoples to work their way out of the wreckage of war. We do, and we will carry out this duty. I wish, however, to impress upon you the fact that the administration believes not in charity but in help, and our financial policies toward Europe are backed not by sentiment but by sense.

EXHIBIT 40

LETTER FROM SECRETARY MELLON REPLYING TO MR. FREDERICK W. PEABODY'S LETTER URGING CANCELLATION OF THE SO-CALLED WAR DEBTS

JULY 14, 1926.

DEAR SIR: By reference from the President, I have your letter of June 30, 1926, urging cancellation by the United States of the

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so-called war debts. Your arguments are confused, but I believe your points can be fairly summarized as follows:

1. As a legal proposition, taking into account the message of President Wilson, the debates in Congress, and the first Liberty loan act authorizing advances to our Allies, the United States made a gift and not a loan and neither party expected repayment.

2. As an equitable proposition, advances were made while the Allies were fighting our battle for us and before we could put an adequate military force in the field, and, therefore, the loans represent part of the cost to us of the war and should be canceled.

3. As a charitable proposition, America being wealthy and prosperous and the European countries being poor and heavily taxed, we should, in the interest of humanity, cancel the debts.

The initial authority for the advances to foreign governments occurs in the first Liberty loan act, passed just after we declared war. As a lawyer, you know that the interpretation of legislation unambiguous on its face is determined from its language and not from expressions in debates on the floor of the Congress. But even ignoring this rule of construction, a reading of President Wilson's message and of the debates shows no ground for your arguments. The most that can be said of any expression you quote is a willingness on the part of the speaker to make the loans even if our debtors may not be good risks. This is far from an intention to make a gift of the advances. Let us, however, consider the act itself. The law is declared to be "for the purpose of more effectually providing for the national security and defense and prosecuting the war by establishing credits in the United States for foreign governments." A reading of section 2 is convincing that loans and not subsidies were intended. The United States is authorized to purchase at par the obligations of foreign governments. As to rate of interest and other essentials the foreign governments' obligations are to have the same terms and conditions as United States obligations (Liberty bonds) issued under the authority of the act. Arrangements are to be made for purchasing the foreign government obligations and for the subsequent payment thereof before maturity. If United States bonds are converted into bonds bearing a higher interest rate, the obligations of foreign governments are likewise to be converted. In section 3 of the same act, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to receive on or before maturity payment of the foreign government obligations; to sell the obligations at not less than the purchase price, and to apply the proceeds of any payments made on account of the obligations to the retirement of the debt of the United States. It is clear that when the advances were made to our Allies they knew and we knew they were loans, not gifts. From the time of the original advances to date no responsible authority in the United States Government has suggested cancellation, and each of our debtor nations, except Russia, has recognized the debt created by the advances and has offered to pay. The only question for discussion in each settlement has been the extent of the capacity of the debtor to make payment of an acknowledged liability.

Your second proposition is that the Allies held the line with men until we could deliver an army and, therefore, cash advances made during this period by the United States were our contribution to the general cause of the war and should be canceled. I shall not

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dispute with you the exact date when we became an effective force on the western front nor as to the time or extent of our service at sea. We will assume America, as you infer, contributed nothing military or naval to the common cause but only gave financial support. Even then you will have to admit that advances made to our Allies after the armistice, when the war was over, can not be considered as a contribution pending effective entry into battle or as saving American lives. We can eliminate at once, therefore, loans made entirely after the armistice to Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Austria, Armenia, and Rumania. The Allies to which we did make advances while the war was on are England, France, Italy, Belgium, Serbia, and Russia. As the figures I shall give will show, if we admit your argument is sound, England alone is concerned.

The debt settlements have been negotiated on the basis of the capacity of the particular debtor to pay. None could pay its signed obligations as called for by their terms. Accordingly, payment of the principal had to be extended and the period of 62 years set in the British agreement has been followed in all other agreements. If the debtor nation paid the United States a rate of interest on the postponed installments equivalent to the cost of money to us, we would receive in present value payment of the full debt. Since, however, such an interest rate is beyond the capacity of any of our debtors to pay, the United States has, of necessity, accepted less than the full value of the debt to the extent the interest to be received under the settlement is below the cost of money to the United States, now about 4¼ per cent. Looking at the matter from the standpoint of the debtor nation, the debtor has received a concession in its debt to the extent the interest to be paid by it is below the cost of money to the debtor. The obligations taken by us from our debtors carry the interest rate of 5 per cent per annum. Since this rate is less than most of the debtor nations now have to pay for money, the rate of 5 per cent is certainly a fair measure of the real burden put upon them by the settlements.

Let us see what relation the burden of our debt settlements bears to our loans after the armistice. In this way we can determine accurately our real contribution in money to the joint cause of the war. In the case of England, postarmistice advances with interest amounted to $660,000,000, and the present value of the entire debt settlement is $3,297,000,000. It must be remembered that England borrowed a large proportion of its debt to us for purely commercial as distinguished from war purposes—to meet its commercial obligations maturing in America, to furnish India with silver, to buy food to be resold to its civilian population, and to maintain exchange. Our loans to England were not so much to provide war supplies as to furnish sterling for home and foreign needs and to save England from borrowing from its own people.

France's after-the-war indebtedness with interest amounts to $1,655,000,000. The settlement negotiated by Ambassador Berenger with the American Debt Funding Commission has a present value of $1,681,000,000.

Belgium's postarmistice borrowings with interest were $258,000,000, and the present value of the settlement is $192,000,000. In addition, Belgium has a share of the German reparations sufficient to pay her prearmistice debt to America.

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With Italy the situation is similar. Its postarmistice indebtedness with interest is $800,000,000, and the present value of its debt settlement is $426,000,000. It is the same as regards Serbia. In view of these facts, in what respect do you still believe America has been unfair to its allies?

The statement is made in your letter that the French debt settlement takes annually about 60 per cent of the German reparation payments which France is to receive. I believe you are not correctly informed. France, in addition to reparations already received from Germany, is to be paid under the Dawes plan 52 per cent of the maximum reached three years from now of 2,500,000,000 gold marks ($625,000,000) after certain charges, about $300,000,000 annually. The maximum annual payment required of France under our settlement is $125,000,000, reached after the sixteenth year. I think you will find that the reparations receivable from Germany by Belgium, France, and Italy are more than the payments those nations have agreed to make on their indebtedness to both the United States and to England.

I come now to your third proposition: That to preserve our self-respect and retain the affection of foreign nations for America we must as a charity cancel the debts. A creditor is never popular, but a debtor without credit is not in an enviable position. England's prompt and courageous attitude when first of all others it sought a settlement of its debt seems to me to have been rewarded in her present sound financial position, a rock in the turbulent seas of monetary instability now washing over the other allied nations. Are you so sure that your policy of cancellation will mean a happier future for a world which will only continue to trust those who keep a promise once made?

When cancellation of debts is viewed from the standpoint of the United States you fail to recognize that the debt commission, the President, and the Congress act not in their individual capacities according to sentiment, but as trustees for those whom they represent, the American people. If these foreign debts are canceled the United States is not released from its obligation to pay the very bonds which were sold to our citizens to make the advances to the foreign governments. We must collect through taxation from our people if our debtors do not pay to us what they can. You call this a "specious reason," but nevertheless, again as a lawyer, you must know the duty of a trustee. Were these trustees as certain as you seem to be that their cestui qui trust the American people, demand a cancellation of the debts, it is within the province of popular government to carry out that mandate. But neither generally from the people, nor in the press, nor at all from the chosen representatives of the people in Congress has come this demand.

I have, as have you, and every other good citizen, a profound sympathy for the countries suffering from the after results of the Great War which we in America have to a large extent escaped. But I feel that a recognition of their external obligations by the European nations and an undertaking bravely to meet them within their capacity as each country has done, is a moral force of great service to permanent prosperity in the world. I can not agree with you that England is on the edge of destruction. It is most sound of heart, as its recent solution of a general strike has shown to all. Other coun-

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tries are in monetary difficulties, but the very acuteness of the disease has brought a clear understanding of the causes and of the proper remedies. Dark as the financial sky now appears, I believe Europe is to-day closer to a permanent sound solution of its economic troubles than at any time since the war. The danger is there, but with it the courage to fight. I do not despair of Europe.

Very truly yours,

A. W. MELLON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

FREDERICK W. PEABODY, Esq.,
Counselor at Law, Ashburnham, Mass.

EXHIBIT 41

SUMMARY OF THE LIQUIDATION OF THE GOVERNMENT'S LIABILITY GROWING OUT OF FEDERAL CONTROL

DECEMBER 14, 1925.

As a war measure, the Government of the United States, on the 28th day of December, 1917, took over the possession and active control of all the class 1 railroads, together with sundry inland and coastwise shipping lines. These properties were operated by the Government, under the direction of a Director General, for a period of 26 months, ending February 29, 1920, when the respective properties were returned to their owners. The value of the property taken over was some $20,000,000,000, and the annual compensation represented by the average earnings for the three years prior to Federal control, was $2,087,323,593.97, a monthly rental in excess of $80,000,000.

When the property was returned to its owners, claims were presented by the carriers, represented largely by the items of unpaid compensation, undermaintenance of way and equipment, material and supplies, and depreciation, in the sum of $1,014,402,446.72. The Railroad Administration set up claims against the railroads, largely for excess expenditures for maintenance, in the sum of $440,353,715.08.

Congress directed the President, through his agent, as soon as practicable to settle and adjust these and all other claims incident to Federal control. Every one of the claims of the carriers whose property was taken over has been adjusted. The creditor roads were paid $243,652,196.91. There was collected from the debtor roads $195,272,295.17. The balance paid by the Government was $48,379,901.74, or less than 5 per cent of the claims as originally presented.

There are perhaps two outstanding features in the adjustment: It was made without litigation, and well within the appropriation originally made by Congress for this purpose.

The liquidation has involved the handling of large sums. As an outgrowth of Federal control, the Government took definitive obligations of the railroads, for advances, funding of additions and betterments, balance due on settlement, and the like, aggregating $629,241,250. Of this amount there has been collected, or disposed of at par, $495,705,450. This amount has been returned to the United States Treasury.

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The Railroad Administration for a number of years has been returning large sums to the Treasury. For the 11 months ended November 30, 1925, the receipts in excess of expenditures were $50,690,499.

The liquidation of the claims of the railroads, now completed, represents perhaps the largest liquidation of a single commercial interest ever undertaken.

The Railroad Administration has cash assets, in the shape of unexpended appropriations and other funds, aggregating $101,504,972.84, and still holds carrier obligations in the sum of $133,535,800.

Aside from the claims of the railroads for the use of their property, there were innumerable claims of third persons for freight overcharge, reparation, loss and damage, personal injuries, fires, and the like, while the Railroad Administration, on its part, had many claims for demurrage and under charges. In the neighborhood of 50,000 lawsuits were instituted against the Railroad Administration growing out of these transactions. The largest claim in this connection grew out of the Minnesota forest fire, which occurred in October, 1918. Some 1,500 square miles were burned over, including the city of Cloquet, it being claimed the fire was set out by railroads operated by the Government. Fifteen thousand and three lawsuits were commenced, demanding an aggregate of $73,112,146.17. After protracted litigation, an arrangement was made to adjust these claims. Some 14,000 of these cases have been settled. The cost to the Government of this fire will aggregate about $15,000,000. It is undoubtedly the greatest fire in history for which a financial liability has been sustained.

The greater portion of these outside claims have been adjusted, and the entire liquidation is being rapidly concluded. The income of the Railroad Administration, from interest on railroad obligations, is largely in excess of an amount sufficient to finally conclude this adjustment.

The total cost to the Government of Federal control, including the operating losses during that period and the six months guaranty period after Federal control, and the payment to deficit short lines, will aggregate some $1,696,000,000.

It is understood that the President will appoint the Secretary of the Treasury as his agent and director general to conclude the liquidation, the Railroad Administration to be carried on as a bureau of the Treasury Department.

EXHIBIT 42

APPOINTMENT OF ANDREW W. MELLON AS DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILROADS

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas James C. Davis has tendered his resignation as Director General of Railroads; and

Whereas such resignation has been accepted effective upon the qualification of his successor,

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Now, therefore, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States, under and by virtue of the power and authority so vested in me under the transportation act of 1920, the unrepealed provisions of the Federal control act of March 21, 1918, and the "Act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes," approved August 29, 1916, and of all other powers me hereto enabling, do hereby appoint, effective at midnight on the 31st day of December, 1925, Andrew W. Mellon, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury, to be Director General of Railroads in the stead of the said James C. Davis, and do hereby delegate to and continue and confirm in him all powers and authority heretofore granted to and now possessed by the said James C. Davis as Director General of Railroads; and do hereby authorize and direct the said Andrew W. Mellon, or his successor in office, until otherwise provided by proclamation of the President or by act of Congress, either personally or through such divisions, agencies, or persons as he may authorize, to exercise and perform, as fully in all respects as the President is authorized to do, all and singular the powers and duties conferred or imposed upon me by the said unrepealed provisions of the Federal control act of March 21, 1918, and the said transportation act of February 28, 1920, except the designation of the agent under section 206 thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done by the President at the city of Washington this 14th day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and twenty-five and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and fiftieth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

By the President:
[SEAL.]

FRANK B. KELLOGG,
Secretary of State.

EXHIBIT 43

DESIGNATING AND APPOINTING ANDREW W. MELLON, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILROADS, AND HIS SUCCESSOR IN OFFICE, AS THE AGENT PROVIDED FOR IN SECTION 206 OF THE ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED FEBRUARY 28, 1920

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas by proclamation dated August 13, 1923, James C. Davis, Director General of Railroads, was designated as the agent provided for in section 206 of the transportation act, 1920; and

Whereas the said James C. Davis, Director General of Railroads, as aforesaid, has tendered his resignation as said agent, which has been duly accepted, effective upon the qualification of his successor:

Now, therefore, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States, under and by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by said act, and of all other powers me hereto enabling, do hereby designate and appoint, effective at midnight on the 31st day of December, 1925, Andrew W. Mellon, Director General of Railroads, and

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his successor in office, as the agent provided for in section 206 of said act approved February 28, 1920.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done by the President at the city of Washington this 14th day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and twenty-five and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and fiftieth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

By the President:
[SEAL.]

FRANK B. KELLOGG,
Secretary of State.

EXHIBIT 44

PRESS STATEMENT BY ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY WINSTON GIVING THE TREASURY PLAN FOR THE DISPOSITION OF GERMAN PROPERTY HELD BY THE ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN AND THE SETTLEMENT OF MIXED CLAIMS

MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1926.

Acting Secretary of the Treasury Winston made the following statement on behalf of the Treasury:

There have been introduced in this and the last Congress numerous bills for the return of alien property and for various amendments to the alien property act affecting particular interests, but no general plan has yet been presented for the disposition of alien property and for the final settlement of the other questions between Germany and the United States left over from the war. A Mixed Claims Commission has been set up by the United States and Germany for the determination of American war losses. Claims have been presented to the commission and most of the awards have been made, but unless the United States Government intervenes the payment to private American claimants will be so long delayed as to make the awards of the commission illusory. There is also the liability of the United States for property of German nationals used by the United States, of which there is as yet no machinery for determination and no provision for settlement.

The Treasury has found it impracticable at this time to cover in the same plan similar questions in connection with Austria and Hungary. In the case of Germany the Mixed Claims Commission has been set up, the claims filed, most of them already adjudicated, and an estimate of the amount of the awards and the probable liability thereunder can be made. In the Austrian and Hungarian cases, while a commission has been constituted and claims are being received, the period of limitation for filing claims has not run and no estimate can be made of the total amount of claims which will be presented or the probable amount of awards thereunder. In addition, the Dawes plan provides for payments by Germany to the United States on account of the awards, but there is no like arrangement for payment by Austria or Hungary.

In order that the reasons which have influenced the Treasury in the preparation of a comprehensive plan for the disposition of these matters may be understood, it is desirable to review the existing situation.

The Versailles treaty provided for reparations but did not fix their amount. In the schedule of payments of May 5, 1921, the total reparation payments as fixed by the reparation commission were notified to Germany in the amount of 132,000,000,000 gold marks, plus the Belgian war debt (about 5,000,000,000 gold marks), less certain negligible credits, plus interest at 5 per cent on the capital sum until paid. The obligation of Germany to pay the American mixed claims is in the same category as Germany's obligations to pay reparations.

The amounts required of Germany are beyond its capacity. Unable to meet its treaty requirements, Germany in effect went into receivership and a reorganization was undertaken by the Dawes Commission. Under the plan adopted, the total which it was found that Germany can pay on all its treaty obligations

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arising out of the war was fixed, after a five-year recuperation period, at a maximum of 2,500,000,000 gold marks a year, subject to some adjustment under an index of prosperity. Since this is all Germany can pay, it is obvious that the United States, if it wished to receive anything from Germany, had to obtain a share in the total payments represented by the Dawes annuities. Accordingly the United States became a party to the Paris agreement dividing the Dawes payments and received a share to repay our army of occupation costs at the rate of 55,000,000 gold marks, or about $12,000,000 a year. In addition, the share of the United States on account of the Mixed Claims Commission awards was fixed at "2¼ per cent of all receipts from Germany on account of the Dawes annuities available for distribution as reparations, provided that the annuity resulting from this percentage shall not in any year exceed 45,000,000 gold marks." The United States, then, is to receive on its own account the $12,000,000 annuity in repayment of Army costs and on its own and for the benefit of the American private claimants the $11,000,000 annuity on account of the mixed claims. The awards of the Mixed Claims Commission, plus interest, are estimated at $60,000,000 to the United States and $190,000,000 to private American citizens.

The United States under its war powers as a sovereign seized enemy property through the Alien Property Custodian as a common-law trustee. The Versailles treaty gave the allied and associated powers the right to dispose of enemy property and Germany agreed to compensate its own nationals for the seizure. The allied and associated powers were authorized to liquidate the property and to apply the proceeds to satisfy debts owed by enemy nationals to their nationals or as a credit on reparation account. Under the Berlin treaty, making peace between the United States and Germany, the United States received the benefit of these provisions of the Versailles treaty. But the joint resolution of Congress of July 2, 1921, and the Berlin treaty specifically provided that the property of enemy nationals "shall be retained by the United States of America and no disposition thereof made except as shall have been heretofore or specifically hereafter shall be provided by law until such time as the Imperial German Government * * * shall have * * * made suitable provision for the satisfaction of all claims against said Government" of American nationals. It was further provided that such property should be retained until the German Government should have "confirmed to the United States of America all fines, forfeitures, penalties, and seizures imposed or made by the United States of America during the war * * * and shall have waived any and all pecuniary claims against the United States of America."

There has been no modification of the Versailles treaty or Berlin treaty with respect to the payments due from Germany, and the duration of the Dawes plan payments is not fixed. The practical effect of the Dawes plan is, however, that Germany's creditors have accepted a reorganization under which their rights are limited to their shares under the Paris agreement and an attempt to return to the original treaty requirements for payments would be useless.

This is the general situation. Its application to the United States may be considered.

It is estimated that all the awards of the Mixed Claims Commission which Germany is obligated to pay will aggregate $190,000,000 of principal and $60,000,000 of accrued interest to January 1, 1926, or a total of $250,000,000. The awards bear 5 per cent interest. If no interest is to be paid upon accumulated interest, an annuity of $11,000,000 would pay current interest and pay the $60,000,000 accumulated interest in 40 years, and thereafter in 40 more years would amortize the principal of the awards, a total period of 80 years. This is on the assumption that the Dawes plan continues for that length of time and that each year Germany is able to pay to the transfer agent in Germany and the transfer agent is able to transfer into the currencies of the creditor nations 2,500,000,000 gold marks per year. While our Army costs repayments are preferred, the mixed claims belong in the general category of reparations without preference and any diminution in total payments will be felt by the mixed claims.

If the Dawes plan fails and the United States resorts to its rights to demand payment of the mixed claims under the Berlin treaty, the Allies would seem to have a like right to ask payment of the 132,000,000 gold marks of reparations, plus 5 per cent per annum interest. This yearly interest alone is two and one-half times the total Dawes annuities. It seems impractical, therefore, to expect from Germany payment of the mixed claims except out of the 2¼ per cent annuity under the Dawes plan. While the annuity given the United States under the Paris agreement is a fair proportion of the total demands on Germany by all her

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creditors, still, in view of the length of time it will take for this annuity to pay the mixed claims, it must be recognized that the awards have little present value to the private American citizen unless some other means of immediate payment can be obtained.

It might be within the power of the United States under those provisions of the Versailles treaty to the benefit of which the United States is entitled under the Berlin treaty, to liquidate the private German property and to apply the proceeds to the payment of the mixed claims. The moral justification for such a proceeding is doubtful and, moreover, there is some question as to the constitutionality of such a procedure now we are at peace. The private German owners of the property are not likely to receive from their government adequate compensation for their property taken and used to pay the debts of their government. The proceeding would practically amount to confiscation of private property.

Looking at the matter from the standpoint of a great commercial nation, whose citizens now have enormous investments in foreign countries, it would appear sound policy for us to continue as we have in the past, to recognize the sanctity of private property of other nationals. By such a policy the property of our nationals abroad may be saved from confiscation in the event of another war. Aside from the moral and commercial policy questions affecting the confiscation of the enemy property, doubt is raised by the Berlin treaty and the resolutions of Congress as to our legal authority to liquidate the property to pay the mixed claims. It is provided that the enemy property "shall be retained by the United States * * * until such time as the Imperial German Government * * * shall have * * * made suitable provision for the satisfaction" of the mixed claims of our nationals. If the provision for a share in the Dawes annuities is a suitable provision, then the property ought to be returned. If it is not a suitable provision, then our right would seem to be to hold the property until the mixed claims are paid—at least 80 years, and most likely indefinitely. To keep property away from its owners and hold it in the hands of a Government trustee, is a great economic loss. It is a vain thing indeed to insist on retaining title to property not our own indefinitely. Matters between nations should be settled and not permitted to be for many generations a source of friction.

The only other practical method of payment of the awards to the private American citizens is for the United States to advance the money necessary to pay the awards to its own citizens (estimated between $180,000,000 and $190,000,000) and to recoup the Treasury for this advancement out of all moneys received from Germany on account of mixed claims ($11,000,000 a year) and Army costs ($12,000,000 a year). If the United States should borrow the money at 3¾ per cent to pay the awards to American citizens, and use the $30,000,000 of earnings made by the Treasury out of money of the Alien Property Custodian on deposit with it prior to the Winslow Act, which gives later earnings to the enemy nationals, and if the United States should receive all payments provided under the Dawes plan for both mixed claims and Army costs, the debt thus created would be retired with interest at 3¾ per cent in about eight years. In other words, the United States would be made whole out of payments due the American claimants and out of repayments to the United States for money spent in past years in a short period of time, and thereafter all payments would go into the Treasury. True the payment by the United States of the awards to American citizens would be an expenditure in the Government accounts in the year actually made and thus appear as an increase in governmental expenditures, but looking at the matter in another aspect, it might be fair to consider that the expenditure for payment of the mixed claims is in effect a capitalization to-day of certain payments due from Germany in the future.

To summarize: The only practical way for the American citizen to get compensation for his war loss is either for the United States to confiscate the property of German nationals and apply the proceeds, or for the Treasury to advance the money and to recover it later from the Dawes payments. The Treasury is opposed to the confiscation of the private property of German nationals and believes also that the burden of war losses suffered by some of our citizens should be borne not by them alone when they can be relieved by its temporary assumption by all of the people of the country, although this assumption carries with it some risk of loss.

In addition to the question of the payment of the mixed claims and the return of the alien property, there is a further matter between the United States and the German nationals which should be settled. During the war the United States seized and used ships, radio stations and property belonging to German

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nationals. The Berlin treaty provides that Germany will make suitable provision for the satisfaction of all claims against the United States on account of such seizures, but the situation is like that with respect to the enemy property. We have taken the property of private citizens and used it for our own purposes. The relief from their own Government is inadequate. We have enjoyed the benefit and we ought to pay. This does not mean the creation of a new moral obligation on the part of the United States, but simply the recognition of what we owe and the payment of fair compensation for property taken by the United States from others.

The Treasury having in mind these various related matters between the United States and Germany, presents for the consideration of Congress a plan to cover in one piece of legislation (1) payment of the mixed claims; (2) ascertainment and payment of compensation due private owners of German ships, radio stations, and patents taken and used by the United States; and (3) disposition of the German property. A bill embodying this plan has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative Mills, of New York.

The bill proposes:

(1) That awards to American citizens on the mixed claims shall be paid.

(2) That an arbiter, appointed by the President, shall award compensation due the German owners of ships, radio stations, and patents taken and used by the United States, and that the United States shall pay these awards to an aggregate not exceeding $100,000,000.

(3) That the Treasury may borrow money to make such payments.

(4) That the property of German nationals in the hands of the Alien Property Custodian shall be returned.

(5) That the earnings prior to March 4, 1923, on moneys deposited by the Alien Property Custodian in the Treasury of the United States shall be retained by the United States and applied towards payment of the awards of the Mixed Claims Commission. March 4, 1923, is the date of the Winslow Act giving similar earnings after that date to the enemy owners.

(6) That the United States shall pay up to the date of the Winslow Act interest at 4 per cent per annum on moneys of American citizens wrongfully seized by the Alien Property Custodian and deposited in the Treasury.

(7) That receipts by the United States from Germany on account of the mixed claims and the Army costs shall be applied by the United States to the payment of awards of the Mixed Claims Commission and of the arbiter, to interest on any debt created by the United States for moneys borrowed to make the payments required by the bill, and to the retirement of the public debt.

The Treasury believes that the proposed bill is desirable for the reasons:

(*a*) It is a recognition of sound policy in the treatment of the war losses of our own citizens and of the property of enemy nationals;

(*b*) It is a comprehensive settlement of all the principal questions between the United States and Germany left from the war, and

(*c*) It is recognized on both sides as an equitable adjustment of our moral and legal obligations, is in conformity with our traditional principles of fair dealing, and will mean one more step toward the restoration of sound conditions in the world.

EXHIBIT 45

LETTER FROM SECRETARY MELLON TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE IN RESPONSE TO SENATE RESOLUTION 199, CONCERNING ALIEN PROPERTY

APRIL 16, 1926.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: In response to Senate Resolution 199, the following report is made:

In the course of the preparation of the settlement of war claims act of 1926, which deals with the settlement and payment of American claims against Germany, the Treasury has at no time dealt, directly or indirectly, with representatives of the German Government. No representatives of the Treasury Department have carried on negotiations in Germany.

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In the last sessions of the former Congress and in the present Congress numerous bills have been introduced for the disposition of the property held by the Alien Property Custodian. Some of the bills covered only particular classes of persons interested in the alien property. Some of the bills returned all of the property and would create a flood of claims against the United States which might become a serious drain on the Treasury. There was no legislation introduced to cover the subject as a whole and finally. Litigation is pending against the United States for compensation for ships of German citizens taken during the war and is still undisposed of. The Mixed Claims Commission set up between Germany and the United States to determine American claims against Germany, is approaching the completion of its work. There is, however, no provision for the payment of awards of the Mixed Claims Commission which adequately compensates the private American claimants. The advice of the Treasury had been sought by Frederick C. Hicks, the former Alien Property Custodian, in reorganizing his office, and from its study of the situation the Treasury believed that it was uneconomical, both from the standpoint of the owner and of the United States, to continue indefinitely the operation of the trusts by the Alien Property Custodian. Questions of policy in the management of the businesses and of the disposition of securities are continually arising which are too complicated and responsible to be left to a public trustee. These and other related matters had come to the direct attention of the Treasury.

Here, then, was a series of questions of importance demanding action and toward the entire solution of which there had been no plan suggested. I believe that a sound national policy is against the confiscation of the property of private citizens to pay the debts of their government. Yet this German property was pledged as security for the claims of our nationals against Germany. To release the security without providing for the payment of American private claims would be in effect to avoid confiscation of German private rights by the confiscation of American private rights. To hold the German property until the American claims were paid out of the annuity provided under the Dawes plan meant holding the property indefinitely, and therefore substantially confiscation of the German property, and at the same time, since this annuity represents our share of all Germany can pay, such inadequate payment of the American claims as to render them valueless. If it is right that we should reaffirm the American policy that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation, then there seemed to me to be no practical solution of the entire problem except that suggested by the Treasury. The Treasury, therefore, in the interest of all concerned, undertook the preparation of a plan for the consideration of the Congress.

The Treasury was advised by Mr. Chandler P. Anderson, the American commissioner on the Mixed Claims Commission, that Dr. Wilhelm Kiesselbach, the German commissioner on the Mixed Claims Commission, and Dr. Karl von Lewinski, the German agent on such commission, as individuals, represented a group of the private German owners whose property was held by the Alien Property Custodian. The Treasury also learned that most of the American claimants before the Mixed Claims Commission had united in the

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American War Claimants Association. The Treasury consulted with representatives from these groups and with others who appeared interested in the questions involved and proposed a tentative plan, which differed from that carried in the proposed "settlement of war claims act of 1926" only in respect to the manner of financing the payments. In the tentative plan it was proposed that the United States should assign the payments to be received by it under the Dawes plan to a trustee against the issue of bonds payable either in marks or dollars and guaranteed by the United States. These bonds were to be used for the payments required of the United States. Since bonds instead of the cash in the hands of the Alien Property Custodian belonging to Germans were to be returned and bonds were also to be used in payment for German ships and American claims, it was deemed advisable that the consent of those who were to receive the bonds should be had in order to avoid any charge that just compensation was not paid. The representatives of the American claimants consented. On November 23, 1925, I wrote Doctor Kiesselbach a letter setting out in substance the tentative plan. He took the letter to Germany and obtained there the consent of the German owners of the ships and of the property in the hands of the Alien Property Custodian. Doctor Kiesselbach did not represent the German Government, but the private German owners of ships and property.

The tentative plan provided for bonds bearing 5 per cent interest. This rate of interest was necessary in order that bonds, payable in marks in Germany, should be worth par in the German market, where interest rates are very much higher than here. This is to us a high rate of interest, and since the United States was guarantor of the bonds and the sole beneficiary of the Dawes payments after the bonds should be paid, upon further consideration I came to the conclusion that it was preferable for the Treasury to use its own obligation payable in dollars, which could be marketed on as low as a 3¾ per cent basis. In preparing the proposed "settlement of war claims act of 1926," therefore, the provision for financing the project by the issuance of bonds against the payments to be received from Germany, guaranteed by the United States, was eliminated, and the plan simplified by meeting all payments in cash, just as any other expenditures authorized by Congress, and leaving to the Treasury the finding of the money under its general powers.

In preparing the plan the Treasury has been in consultation with Mr. Bonynge, the American agent before the Mixed Claims Commission, with the Alien Property Custodian, with representatives from the Departments of State, Justice, War, and Navy, with representatives of the American claimants, and with Doctor Kiesselbach and Doctor von Lewinski, representing the private German owners of ships and property. The purpose of these consultations was to obtain the views of all interested parties in the preparation of a plan to meet the many techincal difficulties involved and to cover the entire field.

The consideration which induced me to prepare the plan was to suggest to Congress comprehensive legislation to settle, promptly and permanently, questions left over from the war with Germany, to remove possible sources of friction between the two nations and to reaffirm our high standard of national policy, just alike to the citizens

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of a former enemy and to our own citizens who had been injured in the war.

Very truly yours,

A. W. MELLON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. CHARLES G. DAWES,
The President of the Senate.

EXHIBIT 46

PRESS STATEMENT BY SECRETARY MELLON CONCERNING FACTORS IN THE SETTLEMENT OF GERMAN PROPERTY HELD BY THE ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN AND THE PAYMENT OF MIXED CLAIMS

MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1926.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon made the following statement to-day:

Partisan opposition has developed in the Congress to the plan prepared by the Treasury for the settlement of the private German property in the hands of the Alien Property Custodian and for payment of the American mixed claims. I should like to restate in substance the considerations which must be taken into account in any solution of these problems.

In the Versailles treaty Germany agreed to pay as reparations to the Allies 132,000,000,000 gold marks ($34,000,000,000), plus interest at 5 per cent. In the Berlin treaty Germany agreed to pay to the United States the American mixed claims, which are now estimated with interest at $250,000,000. These treaty payments were more than Germany could make, and Germany went into receivership. A creditors' committee investigated Germany's economic capacity and found that 2,500,000,000 gold marks a year ($625,000,000) was Germany's entire capacity to meet her treaty obligations. This annuity of $625,000,000 may be compared to the $1,700,000,000 annual interest charge on the reparations which by the Versailles treaty Germany had agreed to pay to the Allies. Germany's creditors accepted their committee's recommendations as embodied in the Dawes plan, and by the Paris agreement divided the total annuity among the creditors. The United States signed the Paris agreement and thereby accepted the Dawes plan. By the Paris agreement the annuity for the payment of the American mixed claims was fixed at 45,000,000 gold marks ($11,000,000). A Mixed Claims Commission between Germany and the United States has been set up, and the American losses have been judicially determined by an impartial tribunal of high character. The United States holds the private German property as security for the payment of the private American mixed claims.

It is futile to say that Germany must pay the American mixed claims immediately because under the Berlin treaty it has promised to do so. The United States, by the Paris agreement, has agreed to the Dawes plan, which limits Germany's payments. Even if the Paris agreement could be canceled and the Dawes plan abandoned, the United States under the Berlin treaty would stand in no better position than Germany's other creditors under the Versailles treaty, whose claims are enormous and quite beyond Germany's capacity. We must, of necessity, stick to the agreement we have signed in Paris.

There a e three possible courses: (1) Confiscate the private German property and use the proceeds to pay the American claims; (2) retain the private German property as security until the American claims are paid by Germany; (3) return the private German property.

(1) *Confiscate the private German property and apply the proceeds to pay the American claims.*—I pass over the legal question of the power of Congress to confiscate this property, in view (*a*) of the joint resolution of the Congress of March 3, 1921, which specifically provided that the property should be held as security for the payment of the American private claims; (*b*) of the Winslow Act of March 4, 1923, which recognized that title to the property was in the German owners by providing for return of a portion of the property and for the

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payment of the income from the property to the German owners; (c) of the fact that the war is over and the constitutional provision against the taking of private property for public use without just compensation is now applicable. I believe that the question must be decided on broad grounds of national policy. To confiscate the private property of enemy citizens is inconsistent with the historical American policy, is detrimental to our own citizens who now have, or will make, large investments abroad where similar confiscation might be adopted, and is above all wrong in morals. I can see no justification for the adoption of such a course.

(2) *Retain the private German property as security until the American claims are paid by Germany.*—We can expect no larger payments from Germany than those provided by the Paris agreement. If the Dawes plan works 100 per cent it will take 80 years for the specific annuity to liquidate the American claims with interest. To retain the private German property in the hands of a public trustee indefinitely is virtual confiscation. To ask the American claimant to wait 80 years for payment, is to deny him relief. This course gets us nowhere.

(3) *Return the private German property.*—If the private German property is returned to its owners, the security of the American claimants for the payment of their claims by Germany is taken away by act of the United States. This course will avoid confiscation of the private property of Germans only by confiscating the private property of Americans. The United States can not do an immoral act to its own citizens so as to do a moral act to German citizens.

It has seemed to the Treasury that the only practical solution of these problems, which are now before the Congress for determination is to return the private German property and for the United States to advance the funds necessary to pay now the American claims and to recover the amount advanced from payments to be made to the United States under the Dawes plan, on account both of the mixed claims and of the army of occupation costs. These payments together should reimburse the Treasury for the advances with interest within eight years.

I am quite open-minded. If those opposed to the Treasury plan have any other practical plan to solve these questions, I believe it should be presented for consideration. We need constructive, not destructive, criticism.

EXHIBIT 47

REPLY OF SECRETARY MELLON TO REPRESENTATIVE OLIVER'S SUGGESTION OF A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE PLAN PROPOSED BY THE TREASURY FOR THE DISPOSITION OF GERMAN PROPERTY HELD BY THE ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN AND THE PAYMENT OF MIXED CLAIMS

APRIL 23, 1926.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: I have your letter of April 21, suggesting a substitute for the plan proposed by the Treasury for the disposition of the German property and the payment of the American mixed claims.

There is but one substantial difference between us. I proposed that the United States use the money now in hand in the unallocated interest fund and with the transfer agent in Germany and advance the balance necessary to pay the private American claims in cash. You intend to use the same money now in hand, but instead of the United States advancing the balance, you propose to pay the American claimants out of the proceeds of the Dawes annuities as they are received from Germany, both on account of the mixed claims and on account of the Army costs, until the private American claims are paid. Under each plan the United States takes all of the annuities after the claims are paid.

Under each plan the German property would be returned, under my plan simultaneously with the payment of the American claims, and under yours prior to such payment. The effect of your plan,

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therefore, is to deprive a large proportion of the American claims of the security of the German property to which they are entitled under the Berlin treaty and to substitute nothing in place of the security. In other words, in order to do prompt justice to German citizens we would be depriving American citizens of their rights.

If we use the estimate of $190,000,000 as the amount of the private American claims, deduct from this $30,000,000 as representing the unallocated interest fund and $8,200,000 of marks now in Germany with the transfer agent, there would have to be paid $151,800,000. If the United States should advance the money, it can borrow at 3¾ per cent, and the Dawes annuities, if paid in full, would reimburse the United States with interest in a little less than eight years, at a total cost of $179,700,000. The awards of the mixed claims carry 5 per cent interest, and taking the same principal amount of American private claims to be paid and again applying all of the Dawes annuities, it would take eight and one-half years to pay the claims, at a total cost of $191,600,000. Under both plans the United States is the sole beneficiary of all the Dawes annuities when the American private claims are paid. Assuming full payment of the Dawes annuities, the Treasury would save $11,900,000 by advancing the money in the first instance, and there could be no objection to the immediate return of the German property.

I am, as I have publicly stated, quite open-minded on this problem. If some way can be found to give the American citizens adequate substitute for the security of the German property to which they are legally entitled, and if at the same time the plan will not be ultimately more expensive to the Treasury, I should be glad to give it my support.

Very truly yours,

A. W. MELLON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. FRANK OLIVER,
House of Representatives.

EXHIBIT 48

ADDRESS OF UNDERSECRETARY OF THE TREASURY WINSTON BEFORE THE FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION, AT LOS ANGELES, ON OCTOBER 6, 1926, ON THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES

In peace times the United States does not resort to credit, but pays cash. Except for some relatively small borrowings to strengthen the currency and to build the Panama Canal, any national indebtedness has represented the price of war. So a picture of the public debt is, in its broad outlines, a major war in which the country can not pay as it goes but must borrow for a large share of its expenses; then a period of gradual reduction of the debt so created; its continuation at a low figure; another war; and a repetition of the process. The three cycles in our history, in the third of which we now are, were the Revolutionary war, the Civil War, and the Great War. Other wars may appear in the books, but they had little effect on the national debt structure.

After the Revolutionary War our foreign and internal indebtedness, which included the indebtedness of the States assumed by the Federal

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Government upon Alexander Hamilton's insistence, aggregated in 1790 some $71,000,000. The foreign debt was paid by 1815, and the entire debt retired by 1832. Figures as to the real burden of the debt are incomplete, since we have no satisfactory estimate of national wealth or of national income at that time, but when one remembers that we were then a new nation, poverty stricken, and with little industrial development, this reduction of debt represents a truly great effort.

In the Civil War cycle, we find an interesting comparison with our situation to-day. We owed practically nothing when that war commenced. At its close, the peak of the indebtedness was 2¾ billions. In 1914 our debt of about 1 billion was represented principally by bonds to secure national-bank circulation. We reached the peak of 25½ billion dollars in 1919. In the seven years after the Civil War the debt was reduced 22 per cent. In the seven years since 1919—that is, to 1926—the debt has been reduced 23 per cent. Six hundred million dollars reduction then as against 6 billion dollars now, but still by this great accomplishment we have put no greater burden on the individual taxpayer since the last war than was done 60 years ago. By 1892, or 27 years after the Civil War, the debt had reached its low point of less than a billion dollars.

We may analyze the factors which went into the reduction of the present debt to date and see what may be their influence in the future. On August 31, 1919, the gross debt was as high as 26½ billions, but this was at an intermediate point during a fiscal year just prior to a tax-payment period and is not representative of the real debt. At the close of the fiscal year 1919 the debt was about 25½ billion dollars; it is to-day about 19½ billion dollars. There are $5,800,000,000, roughly $6,000,000,000, for which we should account.

Of this total sum, $1,000,000,000 represents a reduction in the cash balance of the Treasury. Just after the close of the war the Treasury was spending at the rate of a billion dollars every two weeks, and necessarily it had to keep a large amount of cash in the general fund. As expenditures fell off rapidly, the cash in the fund was decreased, and the fund is now on a peace-time basis, varying between $100,000,000 and $300,000,000. Instead of owing 25½ billion dollars and having $1,200,000,000 in cash, we owed 24½ billion dollars and had $200,000,000 in cash. This source of debt reduction is used up and can not affect the future. From securities used to pay estate taxes, out of purchases from franchise taxes, and other miscellaneous items we obtained a little over $200,000,000. These items yielding over $80,000,000 in each of the years 1921 and 1922, brought in less than $1,000,000 in 1926, and will not be again material.

The difference between Government receipts and Government expenditures chargeable against such receipts is the surplus, and the aggregate of $2,056,000,000 for the seven years went to reduce the debt. An excess of receipts over expenditures increases the cash in the general fund, and at the next quarterly refunding period the Treasury can meet part of the maturing obligations in cash and need refund only the remainder. For example, this September we had $415,000,000 4½ per cent notes maturing, and we sold a new issue of $378,000,000 3½ per cent certificates. Out of existing or expected surplus the national debt in September became $37,000,000 less.

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So, as long as the Treasury owes money and has to meet maturities, cash surplus disappears in debt reduction.

Two billion dollars is a large excess of receipts over expenditures in the seven years, but before it can be stated that this is entirely too much to collect from industry to-day and devote to the reduction of a debt which might be paid to-morrow, consideration should be taken of the sources from which the money came in order to determine whether it was entirely out of the pocket of to-day's taxpayers. During the war and in the period of immediate postwar adjustment the United States made what might be called capital investments. No proper balance sheet can be set up for a government. Treasury accounts must be kept on a cash basis. While in the long run this practice gives an accurate picture of fiscal results, still, in periods of wide fluctuations, one year may share the benefit of a previous year's expenditure and a cash basis is temporarily uncertain. Prior to 1922 the Government had, among other things, used money for war supplies, now become surplus, loans to the railroads, and investment in the War Finance Corporation and in the bonds of the Federal land banks. During the last five fiscal years the aggregate surplus was $1,750,000,000, and included in this surplus was $950,000,000 realized by the Treasury from previous investments. Most of these assets have been turned into cash, but there still remains $400,000,000 to be received in this and succeeding fiscal years. Then the assets will be exhausted.

In addition, the Bureau of Internal Revenue has been cleaning up back taxes on the war years of high rates. We have detailed figures for the last three years only, and these show a net receipt of back taxes collected over refunds made of $400,000,000. On the expense side of the accounts, the Army and the Navy, and to some extent, other departments, have been using up old war supplies and thus reducing current expenditures.

We have, you see, as a nation been living on the barrel of flour, sides of bacon, and canned goods which we bought in previous years and stored away. When these are exhausted we will be restricted to current taxes and have less surplus.

In 1920 Congress enacted into law its financial program of handling the debt. Roughly, $10,000,000,000 of debt represented borrowings for our expenditures in the war, and $10,000,000,000 represented borrowings to loan abroad. Congress chose a sinking fund calculated to retire the half represented by domestic borrowings in 24 years, and, with the then expectation that foreign loans would be promptly paid, directed that repayments of their indebtedness by foreign nations should go to retire bonds, and thus meet the other half of the debt within the 24 years. The sinking fund is not restricted to 10 billions of the debt, and so if foreign repayments are not made, or are not made in full, the entire war debt will ultimately be extinguished from the sinking fund, although at a period much later than the 24 years originally contemplated. This sinking fund to date has accounted for $1,750,000,000 of the 6 billion of debt reduction, while foreign repayments of principal represent something less than $300,000,000.

In the various debt settlements Congress has provided that the debtor may pay both principal and interest in securities of the United States at par. As a practical matter, of course, these securities are

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not used unless they are quoted in the market at par or less on the day they are to be surrendered. When the Treasury receives these counters, which are its own obligations, there are two things it might do: Cancel the securities and thus reduce the debt, or resell them to the public. Since the Treasury has no authority to sell United States securities at less than par, the second alternative is not practicable, and securities so received to the amount of $500,000,000 have been used to reduce debt.

Summarizing the debt reduction of $5,800,000,000 in the seven years, 18 per cent came from decrease in the general fund balance and 3½ per cent from miscellaneous sources. None of these sources will influence future debt reduction. Thirty-five per cent came from surplus, and half of this surplus represented return of capital investments, which will not continue to produce revenue in the future. Thirty per cent came from the sinking fund, and 13½ per cent from our foreign debtors.

There are two thoughts I wish to suggest at this point. If we retire a debt of $25,000,000,000 uniformly over a 25-year term and pay an average rate of interest of 4¼ per cent, the total interest cost will be $16,000,000,000. If the term is made 30 years, over 3½ billion is added to the total interest. If 62 years is taken, as some persons have urged, total interest would be $46,272,000,000, or nearly twice the original principal. So a 25-year program will cost the American taxpayer a total of $41,000,000,000 and a 62-year program would cost $71,000,000,000.

The real value of the dollar does not remain constant. If we take our Civil War experience and use as a base the dollar of 1860, we borrowed a 54-cent dollar and we paid in an 85-cent dollar. We repaid $3 for every $2 we borrowed. Referring to our present debt and as a base the dollar of 1913, we borrowed a 51-cent dollar and we paid back to date on weighted average a 56-cent dollar. To-day the dollar is worth about 66 cents. Paying in the early years of the 7-year period instead of waiting until 1926 saved the Treasury $600,000,000. If the appreciation of the dollar continues—and such has been fiscal history after other great wars—then the longer we postpone payment the more in real value we will have to pay.

So taking into consideration our historic policy, and the actual sources out of which the debt has been reduced, debt retirement to date, while large and most encouraging, has nevertheless been fair to both the bondholder and to business.

The statement is made that we have had debt reduction at the expense of adequate tax reduction. This is not true. Let us consider for a moment what has been accomplished in tax reduction during the past seven years. It has been the experience of the Treasury that reduction of the individual income tax stimulates the creation of taxable income and also increases the general prosperity of the country, so, that within certain limits, it appears to be true that a decrease in rate of tax makes no decrease in the amount of tax received by the Government. This variable of changing income subject to tax makes difficult the ascertainment of the exact amount of taxes saved to the people by a particular reduction in rates. If, however, we take the revenue actually collected under the old law for the last year it was in effect and compare it with the revenue which would have been collected under the new and lower rates of tax had they been in effect

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in that year, a fair idea of the reduction can be had. On this basis, the 1921 revenue act reduced taxation $663,000,000 a year, the 1924 act $519,000,000, and the 1926 act $422,000,000, or a total of $1,604,000,000 a year. If we go back, however, to the peak of our internal revenue collection, we find that the Treasury collected 2½ billion less in 1926 than it did in 1920. If the 1920 return from internal revenue taxes had been maintained for the succeeding six years to date, the American taxpayer would have given his Government nearly $14,000,000,000 of additional taxes. Compare this with 6 billion of decrease in debt. It has been the policy of the Treasury to recommend a balance between debt reduction and tax reduction. On these figures it will not be said that the balance is in favor of debt reduction.

A definite program for the future is difficult. While one can not look far ahead in this complex world, there are certain factors which should continue to reduce the still enormous debt. Some nations apparently consider a large debt as a part of the permanent financial structure of the country. During the 100 years from the fall of Napoleon to the opening of the World War, England only reduced its debt from 4½ billion dollars to 3½ billion dollars. During the same period the French debt increased steadily from a nominal figure to $7,000,000,000. With this policy America differs. Congress in 1920, by providing for a sinking fund and for the application of foreign repayments to the retirement of the debt, definitely reaffirmed our historic policy of having no permanent public debt. This legislation has become a part of the contract between the United States and the holders of its securities, and a change can not be made without repudiation. We will not have repudiation.

The use by our foreign debtors under the debt settlements authorized by Congress of United States obligations in payment of interest is not within the control of the Treasury. Market conditions determine whether or not it is advantageous to the foreign debtors to use certain securities, and if so used there appears to be nothing for the Treasury to do except cancel the securities received. To credit the amount of these securities against the sinking fund would in effect permit the foreign debtors and not the Treasury to determine the particular bonds to be retired. For the past three years the Treasury has been using the sinking fund almost exclusively toward the retirement of the third Liberty loan, which still amounts to nearly 2½ billion, has no prior call date, and matures within two years. Until this loan is out of the way, the right of the Treasury to apply the full sinking fund to the most pressing maturity should have no interference.

We come finally to the factor of surplus, that is, the difference between receipts and expenditures. It is here that flexibility lies between tax reduction and debt reduction. First, consider what the Government must spend. After every war there is a sharp decline in Government expenditures as the country gets back to a peace basis. As opposed to this there are increases through growth of the country and the after-costs of war, principally in pensions. In a few years the curve of decreasing abnormal expenditures is met by the curve of increasing normal expenditures. President Garfield, when he was chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the House, calculated from a study of financial history of the world that these curves should meet in a number of years after the war which is twice the duration of the war. His calculation was correct in the Civil

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War period, and it seems to be substantially right again to-day. Total expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts of 6½ billion in 1920, the first real peace year, dropped to 3½ billion in 1924, or four years after a two-year war. They went up 25 million in 1925, another 50 million in 1926, and the President in his budget speech last June stated that it might be possible to have a minimum of $3,600,000,000 in 1927. Without the determined stand of the President for economy, the expenditure figures would have been greatly increased, but in spite of holding expenses to bedrock, the growth of the country seems finally to have caught up and we can not rely on further decreases to supply a surplus.

The purpose of government is to give its citizens life, liberty, and the opportunity to pursue happiness. This is a large and expensive order. Stated otherwise, the Government should provide the protection and facilities its people require. The sole source of a country's revenue out of which this duty can be performed is taxation. Taxation, therefore, should be sufficient to meet the nation's policies, but no more. It is not possible to estimate with absolute accuracy this cost or the revenue for future years. Reductions in expenditures are not likely except through decline in interest charges by retiring or refunding at lower interest rates the public debt. A bit of new legislation, a new activity of Government, may increase the expenditures; a shading of prosperity, the exhaustion of a capital asset now held, may decrease receipts—two types of influences which are cumulative in their effect, both reducing surplus. With an unbalanced budget a sinking fund is a mockery. We should not contemplate in peace time spending more than we receive. We should, therefore, consider an annual surplus of $100,000,000 as no more than a properly balanced budget. This is only 1½ per cent of our total receipts and expenditures, and is, one must admit, a narrow margin. When this margin is insured, we can turn to further tax reduction.

As I have stated, with a large existing indebtedness, the surplus of prior years is not carried forward in cash, but goes into reducing debt. Past surpluses are not available for future tax reduction. A cut in taxes, other conditions being equal, works a loss of revenue not for one year but for every year, whereas surplus may be an isolated phenomenon appearing in one year and not in the next. It is for this reason that the Government, whatever it may have received in past years, can not afford to reduce its revenues below its expected expenditures in future years.

There is a peculiar argument one hears advanced that it is proper to add together the surpluses of two years to determine the amount taxes can be reduced. On this theory a man who received $100 a week and spent $95, and who had two $5 bills in his pocket, could continue to break even week after week with his receipts cut to $90 and his expenses remaining at $95. This is political finance.

Some six months ago Congress reduced taxes in the revenue act of 1926. The anticipation of this aided in bringing the country to the present high tide of prosperity. The Treasury has shared abundantly and the revenues will this year more than meet the cost of government. The previous cuts in taxes have been possible because of strict economy which has brought about war-cost deflation promptly and the increasing business activity of the country

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which has followed. As I have said, expenditures seem to have reached a level, but it is quite too early to be assured that revenues will keep up. Tides ebb and flow. They do not remain constant. The people do not want a reduction one year and new taxes the next. It would be most unfortunate to have to add to a declining prosperity more taxation and thus accelerate the decline—uncertainty added to uncertainty. The administration has gone far in the past few years, and it should be sure the next step is not over the line. If a full year's trial of the present taxes justifies the belief in a higher surplus than $100,000,000 for several years, the excess should go to tax reduction, but below that margin, and before we have that assurance, we should not go.

To summarize, I quote from Secretary Mellon's statement to the Ways and Means Committee in the last session of Congress:

> This country is to-day exceedingly prosperous. It can afford to pay off its debts without undue burden upon its taxpayers. Its history has always been prompt extinguishment of its war debts. It is ready for the next emergency when it comes. The time to repair your roof is in good weather, not when it is raining. The time to pay your debts is when you can.

EXHIBIT 49

ADDRESS BY UNDERSECRETARY OF THE TREASURY WINSTON BEFORE THE BANKERS' CLUB OF KANSAS CITY, OCTOBER 11, 1926, ON CURRENCY STABILIZATION IN EUROPE

The change from a debtor to a creditor nation has made America the factor in any financial readjustment of Europe, and in turn a financially sound Europe is essential to a continuance of our own prosperity. One does not have to engage in international banking to appreciate that America is a part of the world. Our export trade to Europe last year amounted to some $2,700,000,000. Our manufacturers and farmers need this market. I think, therefore, that a survey of Europe from a fiscal standpoint is not inappropriate out here in the great Middle West, where so much of our exportable surplus is produced.

England has successfully returned to a gold basis. Germany has been reestablished through the Dawes plan, but in France, Italy, and Belgium restoration is incomplete.

Before coming to a consideration of the particular question, it is well to understand that the situation in Europe is nothing new or unexpected. In every great war the expenditures of the Government must exceed its current receipts. Cash with which to carry on must come from borrowing and from the inflation of currency, that is, printing more paper money. We can not criticize Europe. During the Civil War we inflated by the issuance of greenbacks, so that our paper was worth in gold only 35 cents on the dollar. The year after the war we started to deflate, but two years later we abandoned the attempt, and it was not until 14 years after the war and with bumper crops that we actually resumed specie payments. The debates in Congress during this period do not differ in tenor from the debates in the European parliaments demanding inflation and protesting against suffering the hardships of deflation. If it took this country

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14 years to get over currency inflation, we can hardly blame Europe if it is not on its feet 8 years after the World War.

There is another charge laid against the European countries which it seems to me is unfair. It is said that the people do not pay taxes. The true test of taxation is not the paper rates of tax or the fact that some classes or some persons do not pay their proper proportion of the tax, but how much money does the government collect out of its people from all sources, direct and indirect, and what proportion of the total income of the nation is this collection. If we apply this test, the burden of taxation in France, Belgium, and Italy is very high. Perhaps it is not as great as that paid by the English people, but it is certainly much above what we pay in this country.

The war ended. The situation of France was typical. It found itself presented with a very difficult choice. A large part of its industrial area had been destroyed. If France were willing to accept a place as a second-class nation and no longer be a factor in the industrial trade of the world, it might leave its territory just fields of ruins, shell holes, and rusted wire; but if France wished to continue to occupy its place in the world it must rebuild the devastated area promptly, no matter what the cost. Unless this area could be made again productive, the remainder of the country could not support the burden imposed by the war. It was just as if a manufacturer had a plant partially destroyed by fire; he would have to rebuild the plant so that his production would be large enough to cover his overhead, and he would have to do this whether his insurance was paid or not. The other alternative is to quit business. France elected to keep on, and it was right. Keeping on meant enormous expenditures in excess of the current receipts, further inflation, and a postponement of stabilization. To a lesser degree the same conditions existed in Italy and Belgium. The time has now come, however, when each of these countries must decide whether it will destroy all values by unsound policies or put its house in order. The longer action is postponed the more difficult it becomes to follow the sound course, and there is a point of complete collapse. If a ship rolls beyond a certain angle, it can not right itself.

The problems of stabilization involve two factors—one political and the other economic. There seems to be a defect in present government in Europe the cause of which is fundamental and which lies in the history and institutions of those nations. England over the course of centuries evolved a system of parliamentary government the success of which depends on having two parties. This system differs from American constitutional government in the important particular that England has no separation of the executive and legislative powers. Continental Europe had lived under monarchies where there was a strong executive and no legislative power, the exact opposite of the English theory. In the nineteenth century the English form of government was taken over bodily into Europe. It was thought effective government could be assured by a representative legislature with the executive powers of the English parliament and all would be well. Instead of a two-party government, where the majority party has the power to adopt and make effective its program and is held solely responsible for the administration of the country, and the minority party serves as a check on the action of the majority, we have had in almost every country in Europe the

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development of dozens of parties shading into each other. As a result, party government does not exist, but we have government by coalition, a system of trades and dickers, no responsibility, and no continuity. Europe struggled along under this system up to the war. During the war military purpose substantially controlled Parliament, but in the difficult days of reconstruction the system has frankly broken down. Parliament seems to have failed except in Switzerland and the Scandinvian countries, where local self-government has been a part of their history. Italy, Spain, Portugal, Poland, and Greece have abandoned the legislative and readopted the executive power in the form of a dictatorship. It is this weakness in government which has constituted one of the largest problems in a financial stablization.

It is interesting to see how the three countries we are discussing have met the problem. Italy is frankly a dictatorship. Mussolini is all powerful, and within the limitation that even a dictator if he is to continue must carry with him the support of his people, is able to act on a purely economic basis. Belgium, after several failures involving months when it was impossible to form any government, has created her King temporarily a dictator, but the direction of her fiscal affairs is in the hands of Mr. Francqui. In France the situation became very bad indeed before Parliament recognized to the full the duty it must perform. France seems to have met the problem by a cabinet representing practically all of the important parties.

The solution of the political problem seems, then, to be on the way, and we can approach the economic side. Now, as has been often stated, the reorganization of a country's finance is very similar to the reorganization of any large industrial corporation. First, it must balance its budget, it must cut its costs, increase its sales, and get out of the red. Second, it must ascertain and fund its demand or short term obligations. This is like getting a corporate creditor to take stock in the reorganized company. And third, it must stabilize its currency. There is nothing just similar in a corporate reorganization, but stabilization is something analogous to putting a new company on a profit-making basis by additional capital and good management.

The balancing of the budget involves two sides: First, a decrease in expenditures, which means cutting down the number of the public servants, the activities of the government and military costs, and putting the public utilities, such as railroads and telephones, on a commercial basis, and making them pay their way; second, on the other side of the ledger, increasing rates and making a more productive system of taxation, what we call in this country a reform of taxation so that the taxes which are imposed will bring greater revenue and be less burdensome. For example, I have been told that a bachelor in France with a certain income is supposed to be taxed 95 per cent of his income. Of course, he can not afford to pay such a tax, so all is evaded. A lower tax would produce revenue.

A proposition closely connected with the balancing of the budget is the ascertainment and funding of future liabilities so that they can be met when they come due. This involves principally the settlement of the war debts and funding the internal floating debt so as to relieve the Treasury from embarrassment on every occasion of financial strain. The three countries have negotiated settlements of their

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war debts and, except in the case of France where the agreement has not yet been presented to Parliament, the settlements have been approved. Belgium has already taken care of its floating debt by a conversion of it into preferred stock of a company organized to take over the Belgian state railways. France expects to handle this in the more usual way through a sinking fund, gradual retirement, and funding. Italy, because it has for several years balanced its budget and is internally upon a sound basis, has the floating debt now well in hand.

The third and most difficult step is the stabilization of the currency. Stabilization presents hardship but no great unusual difficulty where the currency can be restored, as England has done recently and as we did after the Civil War, at its original value. But where this deflation is impossible, as it is in the three countries we are discussing, the point of stabilization is extremely difficult to determine. There arises at once a conflict in interest between those who are investors in fixed interest-bearing securities or who have a fixed income and those engaged in industry. Stabilization at any point below former parity must mean appropriation by the State of a part of the value of its bonds sold to its people. While all of the French bonds were not sold when the franc was worth 20 cents, still figures I have seen indicate that the average of all investments at home in France's obligations were at about 15 cents per franc, or 75 per cent of the pre-war value. If the franc should now be stabilized at 3 cents, the Government will have taken four-fifths of the value of the loans made to it by its own people. This is an enormous capital tax which we should consider when we are discussing the burden the French people have to bear.

If the stabilization point is too high, stabilization can not be maintained. If it is too low, there is an unnecessary capital tax and an increase in the internal price level, bearing most heavily on those with fixed income. Where this point should be depends largely upon the external purchasing power of the currency, that is, its quotation on the world's exchanges, and the internal purchasing power of the currency, that is, what it will buy at home. These values vary greatly during the period of inflation, and what is the true value of the currency is difficult to determine. It seems to be desirable, therefore, to remove the economic influences on the exchanges by balancing the budget, by eliminating the threat of inflation, and by restricting imports so that the balance of international payments will not be adverse, then when the internal and external prices come together and the current exchange rate ceases to fluctuate violently, and when stabilization in fact exists, stabilize at that point by law.

It is toward this stabilization that these countries are now striving. When we read in the papers that war bread is being eaten in Belgium; that Italians may not go traveling abroad; or that France is growing more of what it needs in its colonies, you can understand that these are all means to the ends of improving the relation between the receipts of the country from the world and its payments to the world.

The mere determination of a point of stabilization is not sufficient, but assurance must be had that when the value of the currency is fixed it can be maintained. It is here that America comes into the picture. Credits or loans must be obtained to support the program until full public confidence is restored. When England prepared to

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go on a gold basis it first accumulated dollar exchange—that is, deposits in America—then the Bank of England arranged for a credit of $100,000,000 with the Federal reserve banks of this country and the British Treasury negotiated a credit with private bankers in America for an additional $200,000,000. Credits are not loans, but simply rights to borrow if necessity arises. Thus bulwarked against any possible speculative assault and in position to meet any financial crises which might arise, the free export of gold was made lawful. England has now been on a gold basis for a year and a half. It has faced the trying period of the coal strike and yet it has not had to draw on a dollar of the $300,000,000 credit. It seems to me that these credits bear a strong resemblance to the conspicuous delivery of truck loads of currency to a sound bank upon which for some reason there is a run of depositors. When the depositors know they can get their money, the run stops. When the people know they can get foreign exchange, export of capital ceases, money previously exported returns, and the foreign exchange rests upon a sensible and not a fright basis. Not only do these extensions of credit fortify the country seeking to stabilize against attack, but the fact that foreign bankers are willing to grant credits is notice to the world of their confidence in the country, and in itself is a great help in removing the fear of subsequent disaster. It is most effective window dressing.

I do not know whether the program of stabilization in the three countries we have been talking about has advanced to the point where such credits or foreign loans are considered essential. These credits are not granted by the Treasury, but by the Federal reserve banks in connection with the banks of issue of other stable countries and by private American bankers. If the time should come when the credits are sought, or if it should be desirable to float a loan in this country, it would be clearly to our interests in America that this help be extended. Nothing is more productive than the money which puts a country on its feet financially, and we here in America have the money and with our large market abroad will benefit greatly through stabilization in Europe.

If we compare the three countries, Italy has the least difficult governmental problem and the most difficult exchange problem. A despotic form of government, intelligently run as it is in Italy, is efficient. On the other hand, Italy is overpopulated, with few natural resources, and must import many necessities. It requires consummate skill to keep the payments that Italy makes to the world less than those which Italy receives from the world. Belgium occupies an intermediate position. Its Government can not be as despotic as that of Italy. Temporarily at any rate, its affairs are in the hands of a financier and not a politician. Its international situation is somewhat better than Italy's. True, it owes a lot abroad, but it has large resources in the Congo and industrially it is very productive. France is almost the reverse of Italy. Its Government is a coalition of many diverse interests, working together to-day but which may disintegrate to-morrow. Its economic position, on the other hand, is excellent. Its visible balance of trade is not excessively adverse, it still holds some good investments abroad, and it has an enormous invisible export in foreign tourist expenditures. I think that there is no doubt that the balance of international payments is in favor of France and stabilization is feasible.

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The administration has done its share in negotiating debt settlements within the capacity of the debtors and has been extremely lenient in the early difficult years. Our Federal reserve system and our private bankers understand the real interest of the United States in Europe and are helping. So with the full realization that these countries now have of the problem before them and with the power that the respective governments now possess through the support of their people, I believe that Europe should soon again be in a sound position and stabilization be an accomplished fact.

EXHIBIT 50

PRESS STATEMENT BY SECRETARY MELLON ON THE TARIFF QUESTION

OCTOBER 25, 1926.

There has recently appeared in the press of the world a "Plea for the removal of restrictions upon European trade," signed by many bankers of the European countries and some of the bankers of this country, stating that tariff barriers, special licenses, and prohibitions imposed in Europe since the war interfere with international trade and prevent it flowing in natural channels and should be removed. The fact which gave rise to this situation is the break-up of the old political units and the rearrangement of the Continent along ethnical and not commercial lines. For example, the Austro-Hungarian Empire was a commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural whole. To-day Austria, with its plants, banking facilities, and railroads, is cut off from both its markets and its sources of raw material. We have a brain without a body. It is just as if we should make New York City with the southern portion of New York State and the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island a separate country. The city would be too large for the territory which it could reach and the rest of the United States would be deprived of that intensive manufacturing and financial center.

The situation in Europe since the war is different from the situation in America. The two would only become comparable if we should consider each of the 48 States a separate nation, each having its own tariff, its own railroads, its own currency, and its own language. Under such conditions the industrial power of the United States must and would end. What the plea of the bankers seeks to accomplish in its final analysis is not a change in the world but to bring about in Europe a condition similar to that in the United States. It is not criticism of us but emulation.

Nevertheless our public thought and some of our press argued that because artificial barriers hinder readjustment in Europe we must change our tariff policy; but one can not take a policy, which is essential to the relief of Europe under conditions arising out of the war, and say that this policy is proper for the United States, unless it can be established that conditions are the same. Conditions are not the same. The purpose of the policy in Europe is to provide a territory large enough to contain raw materials, manufactures, and a market so that industry may function where coal and iron and laborers are convenient and food may be produced where conditions

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for its production are favorable. No such limitation exists in the United States. We do not have to put a steel plant in Kansas or grow wheat around Gary, Ind. We have one transportation system; we speak one language, and we have one kind of money among 120,000,000 people in an area the size of most of Europe outside of Russia.

But there is a still greater distinction between Europe and the United States. It is true there are different nationalities and different languages on the Continent, but, generally speaking, the standard of living among the principal nations abroad is about on the same level, just as the standard of living of the people of the United States is about the same, whether residents of Texas or Minnesota, Massachusetts or California. But the standard of living of Europeans is quite different from the standard of living of the United States. Unless we are willing to bring our standard in America down to the level of that of Europe, we can not consider a change in our tariff however desirable such a change may seem to Europe.

Our tariff policy has been mainly responsible for the development of manufacturing in America. Our tariff policy has brought to labor the highest real wages in history. The development of manufacturing has been accompanied by improved methods and quantity production, and we have been able to make and distribute at a relatively low price considering the high cost of labor. In many lines we more than meet foreign competition with its low labor costs. In turn, high wages have created a great consuming population, which has been the principal factor in our reaching quantity production and thus low costs. A study of the industries in this country shows a very small margin of profit per unit and large profits in the aggregate possible only through large turnovers. These reasons, I think, account for the present exceedingly prosperous condition generally of our country.

Again, as I have said, the statement appears to be directed to European and not American conditions. Still, the appearance of the statement has been the occasion for an attack on American policies upon the assumption that our tariff is harmful to the restoration of world prosperity. I should like, therefore, to state my views on American tariff policy.

When the present tariff measure was in process of enactment, it was freely predicted that its passage would seriously restrict foreign trade, particularly import trade. Some extremists contended that the proposed rates were prohibitive and would result in a virtual embargo on commerce. The tariff law has now been in operation for four years and its influence on commerce is no longer a guess. With disregard of the facts, statements are still being made that foreign countries at the present time are unable to sell in the American market. This is not a fact. During the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1926, merchandise with a total value of nearly $4,500,000,000 was imported into the United States. With due consideration to unit values, this represents a larger volume of imports by a very considerable margin than has ever been brought to the United States in any preceding 12-month period.

The trend of trade during the past few years convincingly confirms the contention that the volume of imports is controlled by the purchasing power of the Nation, rather than the rate of import duties

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assessed. An unparalleled combination of high wages and industrial activity has raised the purchasing power of the people of the United States to new high levels, which has brought about increased consumption of commodities of practically every description. A study of the consumption of the more common commodities in the United States in comparison with the total world production shows what America means to the rest of the world.

During the calendar year 1925 the world production of coal amounted to 1,500,000,000 tons. The United States' consumption of coal amounted to 566,000,000 tons. In other words, with slightly over 6 per cent of the world's population, the United States has consumed 37 per cent of the total world's coal production. In pig iron the percentage of world production consumed in the United States was 48, in copper 46, in rubber 75, in coffee 51, in petroleum 75, in tin 52, in raw silk 77, and in nitrate 48. British India exported during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1925, 42,000,000 pounds of shellac. Of this total, 21,000,000 pounds entered the United States. Shellac is an almost exclusive product of British India, and 50 per cent of the total exports found their way to the United States.

That the 6 or 7 per cent of the world's population who live in continental United States should supply a market for such large proportions of the world's total production of principal commodities is a consideration of greatest importance to the world's commerce, industry, and the employment of labor. No economic survey of world conditions can reach correct conclusions unless this major factor—the high purchasing power of the United States—is taken into account and its effect intelligently understood.

Whether the economic policies of the United States, our industrial activity, and prosperous conditions are of benefit to foreign countries can best be determined by analyzing the possible effect on other nations of a reduction of the per capita consumption of commodities in the United States to the world average. If, for example, the consumption of rubber in the United States should be reduced to the world average, it would mean that there would be no market for more than 50 per cent of the world's present production. It would mean bankruptcy to certain dependencies whose livelihood is predicated almost exclusively on the rubber industry. A reduction in the consumption of coffee in the United States to the world level would wipe out the market for some 40 per cent the world now produces, and would cause great financial losses to Brazil. A reduction in the consumption of sugar in the United States to the world level would bring financial ruin to Cuba, and likewise a reduction in the consumption of wool would adversely affect Australia. As the United States' consumption is 77 per cent of the world's production of raw silk, a reduction in the consumption of raw silk to the world's per capita average would destroy the market for 70 per cent of the silk produced. A reduction in the consumption of nitrate in the United States would injure Chile, and a reduction in the United States in the use of shellac would cause financial reverses in British India. American money going to Japan for the purchase of silk, to Brazil for the purchase of coffee, to Cuba for the purchase of sugar, to Chile for the purchase of nitrate, and to British India for the purchase of shellac, enables these countries to increase their purchases from European countries, as well as the United States.

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An individual out of employment, generally speaking, is without purchasing power and is a detriment rather than an asset to his community. Likewise, a nation out of employment is a detriment to the rest of the world. Conversely, a man well employed reflects prosperity and is a benefit to his community; and a nation well employed reflects prosperity on other countries. Preeminently the United States is prosperous and by furnishing a market for such amazing proportions of what the world produces is reflecting prosperity on other nations. A fair survey of facts can not lead to a conclusion other than that the economic policies of the United States, and their resulting industrial activity and prosperity, have played a leading rôle in aiding the world to recover from losses and damage wrought by the war.

The tariff law of October 3, 1913, materially reducing import duties, did not become effective as to all its schedules until January 1, 1914, and early in August the outbreak of the World War caused a disruption of commerce. Therefore, the act of 1913, uninterrupted by war conditions, was in operation for a period of but seven months. A comparison of imports during the seven months ending July 31, 1914, with the seven months ending July 31, 1926, is as fair a comparison as can be made of the effect of the two laws. While imports in general have materially increased during the lapse of 12 years, the kinds of imports, rather than the quantities, are of most interest in a study of foreign trade.

In 1914 there was much unemployment, and, compared with this year, the purchasing power of the nation was materially reduced. The value of imports of crude materials for use in manufacturing during the seven-month period in 1914 was less than $400,000,000, while during the corresponding months of this year the value of this group of imports was $1,120,000,000. In 1914 this group was 34 per cent of the total, and although the total imports have more than doubled, this year the imports of this group constitute 42 per cent of the total importations. The use of large quantities of crude materials is the necessary result of industrial activity and indicates healthy industrial conditions. In 1914 partly manufactured articles for further use in manufacturing amounted in value to $180,000,000, or 15 per cent of the total, while this year this group of imports was valued at $480,813,000, or 18 per cent of the total. This increase was an incidental also to increased industrial activity. Manufactured foodstuffs in 1914 made up 14 per cent of the total imports, while this year the percentage is 9; and of other finished manufactures the percentage in 1914 was 22 and 18 this year. Finished manufactures, generally speaking, are competitive products, and the relatively large imports of 1914 without question served to aggravate the unemployment situation then existing.

In the light of experience the contention can not be sustained that reduced duties on competitive products would increase the aggregate quantities of all things consumed in the United States. On the other hand, the evidence is most convincing that the converse would obtain. Assuming that temporarily the importation of competitive products would increase with reduced duties and that the consumption of such commodities in this country would not increase but would decline, it would mean but one thing, and that is that American labor would be deprived of making these commodities to the extent

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of the increase in the imports plus the decrease in consumption. The decrease in consumption and the increase in imports would all be at the expense of American industry—it would be at the expense of the purchasing power of this nation and eventually would reduce this country's purchases of foreign products whether competitive or noncompetitive, dutiable or free.

Under the present law, generally speaking, competitive articles are dutiable and noncompetitive articles free of duty. While imports are steadily increasing, the increases are in the duty-free or noncompetitive products. For instance, dutiable imports in 1926 were about $1,500,000,000, about the same as in 1924, but free imports increased in the 3 years from $2,000,000,000 to nearly $3,000,000,000. Under our present American policy, foreign countries are able to sell the United States increasing quantities of the class of things the United States does not produce. As a whole, these increased imports are of a kind that supply the needs of this Nation's industries and not the kind that injure such industries by displacing what they produce. No doubt to those who have been misled into the belief that at present foreign countries can not sell to the United States, the statement that during the fiscal year 1926 no less than 65.2 per cent of the total imports were free of duty is a distinct surprise and the fact that in 1926 imports free of duty exceeded the total of imports both dutiable and free of the year 1914 by more than 60 per cent is a revelation.

It is apparent that reduced tariff rates would materially change the kinds of imports and the percentages of the various great groups to the totals, but it is anything but apparent that the totals would be increased, and there is much to indicate that the totals would decline. It is fallacy to assume that reduced import duties will enable this country to increase its purchases abroad, for the measuring stick is the Nation's purchasing power and not the amount of duty assessed. With business activity and high wages the United States will continue to be of great economic benefit to other nations; but any economic policy that will occasion unemployment in the United States and reduce its purchasing power will diminish this country's consumption of commodities and cause large surpluses of the world's principal products and result in serious financial losses to them. A cut in the tariff would materially reduce rather than increase our purchases abroad; it would not enable foreign countries to sell more in the American markets, but would prevent them from selling as much; it would not help certain foreign nations to recover from the losses occasioned by the war, but would retard such recovery.

Consider again what our tariff policy has meant to American labor. I know personally of one manufacturing company which has plants in France, in Brazil, and in the United States. The wages paid labor to-day at these three plants reduced to American currency are as follows: Unskilled labor gets in France 7½ cents an hour, in Brazil 12½ cents, in this country 40 cents. Skilled labor 10½, 21, and 65 cents, respectively. In other words, a laborer in this industry gets six times more per hour in America than he does in France for the same kind of work. Can it be to the interest of the United States that equality be established by the removal of the protection of the tariff?

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As an example I might cite the case of the Aluminum Co. of America. The raw product of aluminum is bauxite, deposits of which occur in the United States, in British Guiana, and in many other countries of the world. The principal cost of the manufacture of aluminum is electric power and labor. The cheapest power in the world is hydroelectric; the cheapest labor is foreign. The Aluminum Co. has many power properties in the United States, but others in foreign countries, and the largest power of all is now being developed in Canada. From its plants in the United States the American market is supplied; from its plants abroad the foreign market is supplied. If the present tariff on aluminum is maintained, developments for the expansion of domestic business will be made in the United States. If the tariff be removed, these developments will occur in foreign countries and part of the American market be supplied from abroad. The effect of removing the tariff on aluminum would not in the least be to hurt the Aluminum Co. but to deprive the United States of the benefit of enlarged manufactory here. Less capital will be invested here and less labor employed.

The same condition holds true of a great many other large manufacturing industries in the United States. If the tariff is taken off, a larger share of manufacturing will be done abroad where the costs are less.

The United States is the largest customer in the world to-day. If we were not prosperous and able to buy, Europe also would suffer. It is inconceivable to me that American labor will ever consent to the abolition of protection which would bring the American standard of living down to the level of that in Europe, or that the American farmer could survive if the enormous consuming power of the people in this country was curtailed and his market at home destroyed.

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EXHIBIT 51

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN TAXES AND TAX RATES IN THE REVENUE ACT OF 1926

Title in revenue act, tax, and provision of tax	Revenue act of 1924: Rates, credits, etc.	Revenue act of 1926	
		Rates, credits, etc.	Date effective
II			
INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX			Jan. 1, 1925
Credits:			
Single individual	$1,000	$1,500	
Married individual or head of family.	$2,500	$3,500	
Earned income credit: Maximum net income on which credit may be claimed.	$10,000	$20,000	
Normal tax rates:			
First $4,000 of taxable net income.	2 per cent	1½ per cent	
Next $4,000 of taxable net income.	4 per cent	3 per cent	
Taxable net income in excess of $8,000.	6 per cent	5 per cent	
Surtax rates: [1]			
Rates apply to net income in excess of.	$10,000	Same	
Maximum rate	40 per cent on net income in excess of $500,000.	20 per cent on net income in excess of $100,000.	
Individuals required to file return:			
Single, or married and not living with husband or wife, and having net income of.	$1,000 or over	$1,500 or over	
Married and living with husband or wife, and having net income of.	$2,500 or over	$3,500 or over	
Having gross income for taxable year of $5,000 or over.	Regardless of amount of net income.	Same	
CORPORATION INCOME TAX			Do.
Tax rate on net income in excess of credits.	12½ per cent	13 per cent for income of calendar year 1925; 13½ per cent after 1925.	
Requirement for installment payments.	4 equal installments	On incomes of calendar year 1925, 24 per cent of tax each of first 2 installments, and 26 per cent of tax each of last 2 installments. After 1925, same as in revenue act of 1924.	
Tax rate on net income of life insurance companies.	12½ per cent	12½ per cent	
CORPORATION AND INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX			Do.
Publicity of returns	List made available for public inspection, containing name and address of each person making return, and amount of tax paid.	List made available for public inspection, containing name and address of each person making return.	
III			
ESTATE TAX			
Net estate exempt from tax	$50,000	$100,000	Feb. 26, 1926
Tax rates: Graduated rates on net taxable estate; maximum rate on net taxable estate in excess of $10,000,000.	1 per cent to 40 per cent. (Revised retroactively by revenue act of 1926.)	Retroactive revision of 1924 rates, 1 per cent to 25 per cent.	June 2, 1924
		1 per cent to 20 per cent	Feb. 26, 1926
Credit for State inheritance, etc., taxes paid.	Not to exceed 25 per cent of Federal tax.	Not to exceed 80 per cent of Federal tax.	Do.

[1] For detailed rates, see Exhibit 52, page 294.

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Summary of principal changes in taxes and tax rates in the revenue act of 1926—Continued

Title in revenue act, tax, and provision of tax	Revenue act of 1924: Rates, credits, etc.	Revenue act of 1926	
		Rates, credits, etc.	Date effective
GIFT TAX			
		Tax repealed	Jan. 1, 1926
Retroactive revision of 1924 tax rates: Graduated rates on net taxable gift; maximum rate on net taxable gift in excess of $10,000,000.	1 per cent to 40 per cent (Revised retroactively by revenue act of 1926 and excess collections made refundable.)	Retroactive revision of 1924 rates, 1 per cent to 25 per cent.	June 2, 1924
IV			
CIGARS [2]			
Tax rates			Mar. 28, 1926
Weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand.	$1.50 per thousand	$0.75 per thousand	
Weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand:			
Retail at not more than 5 cents each.	$4.00 per thousand	$2.00 per thousand	
Retail at more than 5 cents and not more than 8 cents each.	$6.00 per thousand	$3.00 per thousand	
Retail at more than 8 cents and not more than 15 cents each.	$9.00 per thousand	$5.00 per thousand	
Retail at more than 15 cents and not more than 20 cents each.	$12.00 per thousand	$10.50 per thousand	
Retail at more than 20 cents each.	$15.00 per thousand	$13.50 per thousand	
V			
ADMISSIONS [3]			
Admissions exempt from tax	50 cents or less	75 cents or less	Mar. 28, 1926
VI			
EXCISE TAXES			
On value of manufacturers' sales:			
Automobile chassis and bodies and motor cycles.	5 per cent	3 per cent	Mar. 28, 1926
Automobile truck chassis and auto-wagon chassis sold in excess of $1,000, and bodies sold in excess of $200.	3 per cent	Repealed	Feb. 26, 1926
Tires, parts, inner tubes, accessories.	2½ per cent	do	Do.
Cameras and lenses	10 per cent	do	Do.
Photographic films and plates.	5 per cent	do	Do.
Firearms, shells, and cartridges.	10 per cent	10 per cent on pistols and revolvers.	Do.
Cigar or cigarette holders, pipes, humidors.	do	Repealed	Do.
Coin-operated devices or machines.	5 per cent	do	Do.
Mah-jongg or similar tile sets.	10 per cent	do	Do.
On value of dealers' sales:			
Sculpture, painting, art works, etc.	5 per cent	do	Do.
Jewelry, pearls, etc.	do	do	Do.
VII			
SPECIAL TAXES			
Capital stock tax	$1 for each $1,000 of fair average value of capital stock in excess of $5,000.	do	June 30, 1926

[2] Other tobacco taxes unchanged.

[3] Tax on dues unchanged.

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Summary of principal changes in taxes and tax rates in the revenue act of 192 — Continued

Title in revenue act, tax, and provision of tax	Revenue act of 1924: Rates, credits, etc.	Revenue act of 1926	
		Rates, credits, etc.	Date effective
Miscellaneous occupational taxes:			
Brokers, except produce and merchandise brokers.	$50 each	Repealed	June 30, 1926
Pawnbrokers	$100 each	do	Do.
Ship brokers	$50 each	do	Do.
Customhouse brokers	do	do	Do.
Proprietors of bowling alleys and billiard tables.	$10 per alley or per table	do	Do.
Proprietors of shooting galleries.	$20 each	do	Do.
Proprietors of riding academies.	$100 each	do	Do.
Persons operating passenger automobiles for hire, according to capacity of automobile.	$10 or $20 per automobile	do	Do.
Brewer, distiller, etc	$1,000 each	Same	
Manufacturers of tobacco products.	Graduated rates for manufacturers of different products.	Repealed	Do.
Tax on use of boats	Graduated by length of boat in feet—$1 to $4 per foot.	Applied only to foreign-built boats, graduated rate by length of boat—$2 to $8 per foot.	Do.
Tax on narcotics: Physicians, dentists, veterinary surgeons, etc., distributing narcotics.[4]	$3 per annum	$1 per annum	Do.
VIII			
STAMP TAXES [5]			
Bonds of indebtedness: 5 cents on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof, applied to.	All bonds, debentures, or certificates of indebtedness issued *by any person*, and all instruments, however termed, issued by any corporation, etc., known generally as corporate securities.	All bonds, debentures, or certificates of indebtedness issued *by any corporation*, etc. (remainder same as in 1924 act).	Mar. 28, 1926
Conveyances of realty	50 cents for value from $100 to $500, and 50 cents for each additional $500 or fraction thereof.	Repealed	Do.
Entry of goods, wares, etc., at warehouses, for consumption or warehousing.	Graduated, 25 cents to $1.	do	Do.
Entry of goods, wares, etc., at warehouses for withdrawal.	50 cents	do	Do.
Proxy for voting	10 cents	do	Do.
Power of attorney	25 cents	do	Do.
IX			
DISTILLED SPIRITS			
Tax rate, per proof gallon or wine gallon when below proof, and a proportionate tax at like rate on fractional parts:			
Nonbeverage use	$2.20 (revenue act of 1918, as amended).	$2.20 until Jan. 1, 1927; $1.65, Jan. 1, 1927–Jan. 1, 1928; $1.10, Jan. 1, 1928, and thereafter.	Feb. 26, 1926
Beverage use	$4.20 additional if used or sold for beverage (revenue act of 1918, as amended).	$6.40 if used or sold for beverage purposes, with a credit for tax paid at $2.20, $1.65, or $1.10.	
CEREAL BEVERAGES			
Containing less than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol by volume.	No tax	Tax of one-tenth of 1 cent per gallon or fraction thereof.	Do.

[4] Other taxes on narcotics unchanged.

[5] Other stamp taxes unchanged.

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EXHIBIT 52

INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX: SURTAX RATES, 1913 LAW—1926 LAW

1913 law applicable to incomes of 1913, 1914, and 1915		1916 law applicable to incomes of 1916		1917 law applicable to incomes of 1917		1918 law applicable to incomes of 1918, 1919, 1920, and 1921		1921 law applicable to incomes of 1922 and 1923[1]		1924 law applicable to incomes of 1924		1926 law applicable to incomes of 1925 and subsequent years	
Income class	Rate	Income class	Rate	Income class	Rate	Income class	Rate	Income class	Rate	Income class	Rate	Income class	Rate
	Per cent		*Per cent*		*Per cent*		*Per cent*		*Per cent*		*Per cent*		*Per cent*
						$5,000– $6,000	1						
				$5,000– $7,500	1								
						6,000– 8,000	2						
				7,500– 10,000	2			$6,000–$10,000	1				
						8,000– 10,000	3						
						10,000– 12,000	4	10,000– 12,000	2				
				10,000– 12,500	3					$10,000–$14,000	1	$10,000–$14,000	1
						12,000– 14,000	5	12,000– 14,000	3				
				12,500– 15,000	4								
						14,000– 16,000	6	14,000– 16,000	4	14,000– 16,000	2	14,000– 16,000	2
				15,000– 20,000	5	16,000– 18,000	7	16,000– 18,000	5	16,000– 18,000	3	16,000– 18,000	3
						18,000– 20,000	8	18,000– 20,000	6	18,000– 20,000	4	18,000– 20,000	4
						20,000– 22,000	9	20,000– 22,000	8	20,000– 22,000	5	20,000– 22,000	5
						22,000– 24,000	10	22,000– 24,000	9	22,000– 24,000	6	22,000– 24,000	6
						24,000– 26,000	11	24,000– 26,000	10	24,000– 26,000	7	24,000– 28,000	7
						26,000– 28,000	12	26,000– 28,000	11	26,000– 28,000	8		
						28,000– 30,000	13	28,000– 30,000	12	28,000– 30,000	9		
		$20,000– $40,000	1	20,000– 40,000	8								
						30,000– 32,000	14	30,000– 32,000	13			28,000– 32,000	8
										30,000– 34,000	10		
						32,000– 34,000	15						
								32,000– 36,000	15			32,000– 36,000	9
$20,000–$50,000	1					34,000– 36,000	16			34,000– 36,000	11		
						36,000– 38,000	17	36,000– 38,000	16	36,000– 38,000	12		
						38,000– 40,000	18	38,000– 40,000	17			36,000– 40,000	10
										38,000– 42,000	13		
						40,000– 42,000	19	40,000– 42,000	18			40,000– 44,000	
						42,000– 44,000	20	42,000– 44,000	19	42,000– 44,000	14		11
						44,000– 46,000	21	44,000– 46,000	20	44,000– 46,000	15		
						46,000– 48,000	22	46,000– 48,000	21	46,000– 48,000	16	44,000– 48,000	12
						48,000– 50,000	23	48,000– 50,000	22	48,000– 50,000	17		

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		40,000- 60,000	2	40,000- 60,000	12									48,000- 52,000	13		
						50,000- 52,000	24	50,000- 52,000	23	50,000- 52,000	18						
						52,000- 54,000	25	52,000- 54,000	24								
										52,000- 56,000	19	52,000- 56,000	14				
						54,000- 56,000	26	54,000- 56,000	25								
						56,000- 58,000	27	56,000- 58,000	26	56,000- 58,000	20	56,000- 60,000	15				
						58,000- 60,000	28	58,000- 60,000	27								
										58,000- 62,000	21						
50,000- 75,000	2					60,000- 62,000	29	60,000- 62,000	28			60,000- 64,000	16				
						62,000- 64,000	30	62,000- 64,000	29	62,000- 64,000	22						
						64,000- 66,000	31	64,000- 66,000	30	64,000- 66,000	23						
						66,000- 68,000	32	66,000- 68,000	31	66,000- 68,000	24	64,000- 70,000	17				
						68,000- 70,000	33	68,000- 70,000	32	68,000- 70,000	25						
		60,000- 80,000	3	60,000- 80,000	17												
						70,000- 72,000	34	70,000- 72,000	33								
										70,000- 74,000	26						
						72,000- 74,000	35	72,000- 74,000	34								
						74,000- 76,000	36	74,000- 76,000	35	74,000- 76,000	27	70,000- 80,000	18				
						76,000- 78,000	37	76,000- 78,000	36								
										76,000- 80,000	28						
						78,000- 80,000	38	78,000- 80,000	37								
						80,000- 82,000	39	80,000- 82,000	38	80,000- 82,000	29						
						82,000- 84,000	40	82,000- 84,000	39	82,000- 84,000	30						
						84,000- 86,000	41	84,000- 86,000	40								
										84,000- 88,000	31						
75,000-100,000	3					86,000- 88,000	42	86,000- 88,000	41								
						88,000- 90,000	43	88,000- 90,000	42	88,000- 90,000	32	80,000-100,000	19				
		80,000- 100,000	4	80,000- 100,000	22												
						90,000- 92,000	44	90,000- 92,000	43	90,000- 92,000	33						
						92,000- 94,000	45	92,000- 94,000	44	92,000- 94,000	34						
						94,000- 96,000	46	94,000- 96,000	45	94,000- 96,000	35						
						96,000- 98,000	47	96,000- 98,000	46								
										96,000-100,000	36						
						98,000- 100,000	48	98,000-100,000	47								
		100,000- 150,000	5	100,000- 150,000	27	100,000- 150,000	52	100,000-150,000	48								
										100,000-200,000	37	100,000 and over.	20				
100,000-250,000	4	150,000- 200,000	6	150,000- 200,000	31	150,000- 200,000	56	150,000-200,000	49								
		200,000- 250,000	7	200,000- 250,000	37			200,000 and over.	50								
						200,000- 300,000	60			200,000-300,000	38						
		250,000- 300,000	8	250,000- 300,000	42												
250,000-500,000	5																
		300,000- 500,000	9	300,000- 500,000	46	300,000- 500,000	63			300,000-500,000	39						
500,000 and over.	6			500,000- 750,000	50					500,000 and over.	40						
		500,000-1,000,000	10			500,000-1,000,000	64										
				750,000-1,000,000	55												
		1,000,000-1,500,000	11	1,000,000-1,500,000	61	1,000,000 and over.	65										
		1,500,000-2,000,000	12	1,500,000-2,000,000	62												
		2,000,000 and over.	13	2,000,000 and over.	63												

[1] By the revenue act of 1924 incomes of 1923 were allowed a credit or refund of 25 per cent of the amount of tax.

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EXHIBIT 53

BASES OF STATEMENTS SHOWING GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

The fact that receipts and expenditures of the Government, as published in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, are on more than one basis has caused considerable confusion to those who do not thoroughly understand the reasons therefor and the methods of compilation involved. It is believed that a short explanation will tend to eliminate some of this confusion.

The receipts of the Government are published on four different bases, namely: (1) Daily Treasury statements, unrevised (current); (2) daily Treasury statements, revised (actual); (3) warrants issued; and (4) collections reported by collecting officers; while the expenditures of the Government are published on the bases of (1), (2), and (3).

Daily Treasury statements (unrevised).—The figures shown in the daily statement of the United States Treasury are compiled from the latest daily reports received by the Treasurer of the United States, from Treasury offices, and public depositaries holding Government funds. The daily Treasury statement, therefore, is a current report compiled from latest available information, and, by reason of the promptness with which the information is obtained and made public, it has come into general use as reflecting the financial operations of the Government covering a given period, and gives an accurate idea of the actual condition of the Treasury as far as it is ascertainable from day to day. This is known as "current cash basis," according to daily Treasury statements (unrevised). Statements showing the figures on this basis are shown on pages 176, 179, 443, 444, 448, and 452 of this report.

Daily Treasury statements (revised).—On account of the distance of some of the Treasury offices and depositaries from the Treasury, it is obvious that the reports from all offices covering a particular day's transactions can not be received and assembled in the Treasury at one time without delaying for several days the publication of the daily Treasury statement. It is necessary, therefore, in order to exhibit the actual receipts and expenditures for any given month or fiscal year, to take into consideration those reports covering the transactions for the last few days of the month or fiscal year concerned which have not been received in the Treasury until the succeeding month or fiscal year. After taking into consideration these reports the revised figures indicate the condition of the Treasury on the basis of actual transactions occurring during the period under review. This is known as "the basis of daily Treasury statements (revised)."

It is not practical to delay the publication of the daily Treasury statement in order to include the later reports, as the difference between the revised and the unrevised figures is immaterial. The unrevised figures as shown in current daily Treasury statements are the basis for the Budget estimates submitted to Congress by the President. The revised figures are of no practical use except to enable the use of a true general fund balance on the monthly statement of the public debt of the United States and to bring the daily

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Treasury statement figures into agreement with the figures based on warrants issued. A summary of receipts and expenditures on this basis is shown on page 363.

Warrants issued (receipts).—Section 305 of the Revised Statutes provides that receipts for all moneys received by the Treasurer of the United States shall be indorsed upon warrants signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, without which warrants, so signed, no acknowledgment for money received into the Public Treasury shall be valid. The issuance of warrants by the Secretary of the Treasury, as provided by law, represents the formal covering of receipts into the Treasury.

Certificates of deposits covering actual deposits in Treasury offices and depositaries, upon which covering warrants are based, can not reach the Treasury simultaneously, and for that reason all receipts for a fiscal year can not be covered into the Treasury by warrants of the Secretary immediately upon the close of that fiscal year. It is necessary to have all certificates of deposits before a statement can be issued showing the total receipts for a particular fiscal year on a warrant basis. The figures thus compiled will agree with the figures compiled on the basis of daily Treasury statements (revised). Statements showing receipts on this basis are shown on pages 429 and 456 of this report.

Warrants issued (expenditures).—The Constitution of the United States provides that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law. Section 305 of the Revised Statutes requires that the Treasurer of the United States shall disburse the moneys of the United States upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury. As the warrants are issued by the Secretary they are charged against the appropriate appropriations provided by law. Some of these warrants do not represent actual payments to claimants, but are merely advances of funds to be placed to the credit of disbursing officers of the Government with the Treasurer of the United States for the payment of Government obligations. The disbursing officer then issues his check on the Treasurer in payment of such obligations. As far as the appropriation accounts are concerned, the warrants issued and charged thereto constitute expenditures, but it will be observed that such expenditures necessarily include unexpended balances to the credit of the disbursing officers. Under normal conditions these balances over a period of several years fluctuate very little in the aggregate, and the difference between the total expenditures on a warrant basis and a cash basis (revised) is immaterial. Statements of the expenditures on a warrant basis are shown on pages 434 and 460 of this report. On pages 441 and 442 of this report also will be found an adjustment of the expenditures on a warrant basis to the basis of daily Treasury statements (revised), from which it will be noted that in order to reconcile the two bases there must be taken into consideration unexpended disbursing officers' balances, unpaid warrants at the beginning and end of the year, and receipts credited direct to appropriations, the last of which are explained in the footnotes on pages 433 and 441.

Collections reported by collecting officers.—Statements showing receipts on a collection basis are compiled from reports received by the various administrative offices from collecting officers in the field, such as collectors of internal revenue and collectors of customs. These

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reports cover the collections actually made by these officers during the period specified. The collections are then deposited in a designated Government depositary to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, which depositary renders a report to the Treasurer. The reports of the collecting officers and the depositaries do not, of course, coincide, for the reason that the collecting officers make collections during the last few days of the fiscal year which are not deposited until after the close of the fiscal year. On this account the two reports will not agree. The receipts are reported on a collection basis merely for statistical purposes and to furnish information as to detailed sources of revenue. Classification of such items on the basis of deposits has been found to be impracticable and uneconomical Statements showing receipts on a collection basis are shown on pages 471, 477, and 485 of this report.

EXHIBIT 54

[Department Circular No. 154, revised.[1] Chief Clerk]

ACCEPTANCE OF UNITED STATES BONDS AND NOTES AS SECURITY IN LIEU OF SURETY OR SURETIES ON PENAL BONDS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, April 30, 1926.

To Bond-Approving Officers, the Treasurer of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks, and Others Concerned:

Treasury Department Circular No. 154, dated August 30, 1924, is hereby amended and supplemented so as to read as follows:

The following rules and regulations are prescribed for carrying into effect Section 1126 of the Revenue Act of 1926, approved February 26, 1926, which provides as follows:

SEC. 1126. Wherever by the laws of the United States or regulations made pursuant thereto, any person is required to furnish any recognizance, stipulation, bond, guaranty, or undertaking, hereinafter called "penal bond," with surety or sureties, such person may, in lieu of such surety or sureties, deposit as security with the official having authority to approve such penal bond, United States Liberty bonds or other bonds or notes of the United States in a sum equal at their par value to the amount of such penal bond required to be furnished, together with an agreement authorizing such official to collect or sell such bonds or notes so deposited in case of any default in the performance of any of the conditions or stipulations of such penal bond. The acceptance of such United States bonds or notes in lieu of surety or sureties required by law shall have the same force and effect as individual or corporate sureties, or certified checks, bank drafts, post-office money orders, or cash, for the penalty or amount of such penal bond. The bonds or notes deposited hereunder and such other United States bonds or notes as may be substituted therefor from time to time as such security, may be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, a Federal reserve bank, or other depositary duly designated for that purpose by the Secretary, which shall issue receipt therefor, describing such bonds or notes so deposited. As soon as security for the performance of such penal bond is no longer necessary, such bonds or notes so deposited shall be returned to the depositor: *Provided*, That in case a person or persons supplying a contractor with labor or material as provided by the Act of Congress, approved February 24, 1905 (33 Stat. 811), entitled "An Act to amend an Act approved August thirteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, entitled 'An Act for the protection of persons furnishing materials and labor for the construction of public works,'" shall file with the obligee, at any time after a default in the performance of any contract subject

[1] Superseding Treasury Department Circular No. 154, dated August 30, 1924.

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to said Acts, the application and affidavit therein provided, the obligee shall not deliver to the obligor the deposited bonds or notes nor any surplus proceeds thereof until the expiration of the time limited by said Acts for the institution of suit by such person or persons, and, in case suit shall be instituted within such time, shall hold said bonds or notes or proceeds subject to the order of the court having jurisdiction thereof: *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall affect or impair the priority of the claim of the United States against the bonds or notes deposited or any right or remedy granted by said Acts or by this section to the United States for default upon any obligation of said penal bond: *Provided further*, That all laws inconsistent with this section are hereby so modified as to conform to the provisions hereof: *And provided further*, That nothing contained herein shall affect the authority of courts over the security, where such bonds are taken as security in judicial proceedings, or the authority of any administrative officer of the United States to receive United States bonds for security in cases authorized by existing laws. The Secretary may prescribe rules and regulations necessary and proper for carrying this section into effect.

I. BOND-APPROVING OFFICERS

The term "bond-approving officers" as used in this circular means the head of an Executive Department or Government Establishment or an officer designated either by law or regulation to approve "penal bonds." The Treasury of the United States assumes no responsibility or liability on account of the acts of bond-approving officers. The term "bond-approving officer" shall be deemed to include the officer's successors in office.

II. ACCEPTANCE OF BONDS AND NOTES BY BOND-APPROVING OFFICERS

2. Any individual, partnership, or corporation required by the laws of the United States or regulations made pursuant thereto to furnish any recognizance, stipulation, bond, guaranty, or undertaking (hereinafter called penal bond), with surety or sureties, may, in lieu of such surety or sureties, deposit as security with the official having authority to approve such penal bond (hereinafter called the bond-approving officer), United States Liberty bonds, Treasury notes, or other United States bonds or notes in a sum equal at their par value to the amount of the penal bond required to be furnished, together with a power of attorney and agreement in the form hereinafter prescribed, authorizing the bond-approving officer to collect or sell such bonds or notes so deposited in case of any default in the performance of any of the conditions or stipulations of such penal bond. The acceptance of such United States bonds or notes in lieu of surety or sureties required by law shall have the same force and effect as individual or corporate sureties, or certified checks, bank drafts, post-office money orders, or cash, for the penalty or amount of such penal bond. Treasury certificates of indebtedness are not acceptable under said Section 1126 of the Revenue Act of 1926 as security in lieu of surety or sureties.

3. The individual, partnership, or corporation required to furnish any penal bond, who deposits United States bonds or notes as security in lieu of surety or sureties in accordance with the provisions of this circular, must be the owner of the bonds or notes deposited, and is hereinafter called the obligor. United States bonds or notes may be deposited with bond-approving officers pursuant to the provisions of this circular in either coupon or registered form. Coupon bonds or notes shall have attached thereto all coupons unmatured at the date of such deposit, and all matured

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coupons should be detached. *Registered bonds or notes must be registered in the name of the obligor, and duly assigned, at or before the date of such deposit, either to the bond-approving officer with whom they are deposited or his administrative superior, or in blank, in accordance with the regulations of the Treasury Department in relation to United States bonds.* (See Treasury Department Circular No. 300, dated July 31, 1923.)

4. The United States bonds or notes to be deposited must in every case be delivered to the bond-approving officer at the obligor's risk and expense. Coupon bonds or notes and registered bonds or notes assigned in blank or for exchange for coupon bonds or notes can not safely be forwarded by registered mail unless insured by the obligor against risk of loss in transit. Registered bonds or notes, unless assigned in blank or for exchange for coupon bonds or notes, need not be so insured when forwarded by registered mail, unless the obligor so elects. The bond-approving officer shall issue a receipt in duplicate, substantially in Form A, hereto attached, for the United States bonds or notes so deposited, the original of the receipt to be given to the obligor and the duplicate to be retained by the bond-approving officer for his files.

5. At the time of the deposit of any United States bonds or notes with a bond-approving officer in accordance with the provisions of this circular, the obligor shall deliver to the bond-approving officer a duly executed power of attorney and agreement, in favor of the bond-approving officer, authorizing such officer to collect or sell such bonds or notes so deposited in case of any default in the performance of any of the conditions or stipulations of the penal bond, and to apply the proceeds of such sale or collection, in whole or in part, to the satisfaction of any damages, demands, or deficiency arising by reason of such default. The power of attorney and agreement shall be, in the case of an individual, substantially in Form C, hereto attached; in the case of a partnership, substantially in Form D, hereto attached; and in the case of a corporation, substantially in Form E, hereto attached.

6. In connection with the acceptance of United States bonds or notes hereunder as security in lieu of surety or sureties, bond-approving officers must satisfy themselves as to the ownership of the bonds or notes deposited and the sufficiency of the power of attorney and agreement, and in the case of registered bonds or notes, as to the regularity of the assignments as well, and, in general, that the deposit is made in conformity with the provisions of this circular.

7. Any obligor who deposits United States bonds or notes in accordance with the provisions of this circular may, upon written application to and with the approval of the bond-approving officer, substitute for the bonds or notes so deposited (*a*) other United States bonds or notes in a sum equal at their par value to not less than the par amount of the United States bonds or notes to be withdrawn, upon compliance with all the provisions of this circular applicable to an original deposit of United States bonds or notes in lieu of surety or sureties, or (*b*) a penal bond with surety or sureties or such other security as may be allowed by law. The bonds or notes withdrawn shall be returned in the manner hereinafter provided for the return of bonds and notes deposited.

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III. DEPOSITS OF BONDS AND NOTES BY BOND-APPROVING OFFICERS WITH DEPOSITORIES

8. United States bonds and notes deposited with bond-approving officers as security in accordance with the provisions of this circular, and such other United States bonds or notes as may be substituted therefor from time to time as such security, may be deposited by bond-approving officers with the Treasurer of the United States, a Federal Reserve Bank or any branch Federal Reserve Bank having the requisite facilities, or other depository duly designated for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury; provided, however, that bond-approving officers shall deposit with the Treasurer of the United States all United States bonds and notes received by them in the District of Columbia pursuant to the provisions of this circular. Depositaries of public moneys are not authorized to act as depositories for United States bonds or notes accepted under this circular, unless specifically designated for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury. Any authorized depository receiving deposits of United States bonds or notes from bond-approving officers in accordance with this circular shall give receipt therefor in duplicate, describing the bonds or notes so deposited, substantially in Form B, hereto attached, the original to be delivered to the bond-approving officer and the duplicate to be retained by the depository for its own files. The bond-approving officer will hold the original receipt subject to the instructions of his administrative superior. United States bonds or notes so deposited with an authorized depository may be withdrawn only by or on the written order of the bond-approving officer.

9. United States bonds and notes accepted by bond-approving officers from obligors under this circular, and not deposited by them with authorized depositories, will be held at the risk of the respective bond-approving officers, subject to such regulations and instructions as may be prescribed for their guidance by their respective administrative superiors. Coupon bonds or notes and registered bonds or notes assigned in blank or for exchange for coupon bonds or notes are in effect bearer obligations and must be kept in safe custody at peril; registered bonds or notes not assigned in blank or for exchange for coupon bonds or notes must also be kept in safe custody, but in the event of loss or destruction may be replaced upon compliance with the provisions of law and the regulations of the Treasury Department applicable thereto.

10. Bond-approving officers desiring to deposit United States bonds or notes received by them with authorized depositories must deliver such bonds or notes to the depository, without risk or expense to the depository. Coupon bonds or notes and registered bonds or notes assigned in blank or for exchange for coupon bonds or notes can not safely be shipped by registered mail unless covered by insurance. Registered bonds or notes not assigned in blank or for exchange for coupon bonds or notes may be forwarded by registered mail uninsured.

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IV. RETURN OR OTHER DISPOSITION OF BONDS AND NOTES DEPOSITED

11. The obligor shall be entitled to receive the interest accruing upon United States bonds or notes deposited in accordance with this circular, in the absence of any default in the performance of any of the conditions or stipulations of the penal bond. The interest on any registered bonds or notes which the obligor is entitled to receive hereunder will be paid by check in regular course to the registered holder. The coupons for any interest on coupon bonds or notes which the obligor is entitled to receive hereunder will, upon written application from the obligor to the bond-approving officer, be detached, as they mature, from the bonds or notes deposited and forwarded to the obligor at the obligor's risk and expense, either by the bond-approving officer or upon his written order by the depository with which the bonds or notes may be deposited, or, at the direction of the bond-approving officer, collected by the depository and check therefor forwarded to the obligor. In the absence of written application therefor by the obligor, coupons for interest on coupon bonds or notes to which the obligor may be entitled hereunder shall remain attached to the bonds or notes deposited, subject to the provisions of this circular.

12. As soon as security for the performance of the penal bond is no longer necessary, the United States bonds or notes deposited in lieu of surety or sureties on such penal bond, together with the power of attorney and agreement accompanying such bonds or notes, shall be returned to the obligor by the bond-approving officer, without application therefor from the obligor. The determination of the question whether security is any longer necessary for the performance of the penal bond shall rest with the bond-approving officer and such other officers as shall have jurisdiction in the premises under the provisions of law and administrative regulations which may be applicable; provided, however, that in case a person or persons supplying labor or material as provided by the Act of Congress, approved February 24, 1905 (33 Stat. 811), entitled "An Act to amend an Act approved August 13, 1894, entitled 'An Act for the protection of persons furnishing materials and labor for the construction of public works,'" shall file with the obligee, at any time after a default in the performance of any contract subject to said Acts, the application and affidavit therein provided, neither the obligee nor the bond-approving officer shall deliver to the obligor the deposited bonds or notes or any surplus proceeds thereof until the expiration of the time limited by said Acts for the institution of suit by such person or persons (viz., one year from the date of final settlement of the contract for the performance of which the bonds or notes were pledged), and, in case suit shall be instituted within such time, shall hold said bonds or notes or proceeds subject to the order of the court having jurisdiction thereof; provided, further, that nothing herein contained shall affect or impair the priority of the claim of the United States against the bonds or notes deposited or any right or remedy granted by said Acts or under this circular to the United States for default upon any obligation of said penal bond.

13. Bonds or notes to be returned to the obligor will be forwarded at the obligor's risk and expense, either by the bond-approving officer, or upon his written order by the depository with which the

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bonds or notes may be deposited, and unless delivered direct to the obligor, will be forwarded, in the absence of other written instructions and remittance to cover expenses, by express, collect, except that registered bonds or notes not assigned in blank or for exchange for coupon bonds or notes may be forwarded by registered mail, uninsured. Registered bonds or notes assigned to the bond-approving officer or his administrative superior shall be reassigned to the obligor before their return.

14. Any obligor who desires to withdraw a portion only of the bonds or notes deposited, by reason of reduction in liability under the penal bond, shall make written application for such withdrawal to the bond-approving officer, who shall, if he approve such application, return such portion of the bonds or notes to the obligor.

15. Upon the complete or partial return to the obligor of bonds or notes deposited as security under the provisions of this circular the bond-approving officer shall require from the obligor a receipt in duplicate, substantially in Form G, hereto attached, and shall further require the obligor, in case of complete return, to surrender the original receipt on Form A.

V. FORM OF PENAL BONDS WITH UNITED STATES BONDS OR NOTES AS SECURITY

16. Penal bonds on which United States bonds or notes are accepted as security in lieu of surety or sureties may be substantially in Form F, hereto attached. Administrative offices of the Government may, however, use other forms of penal bonds appropriate to the work of their respective offices, provided that upon the execution of the penal bond the principal shall indorse on the face thereof and sign the following statement:

> The United States bonds/notes described in the annexed schedule are hereby pledged as security for the performance and fulfillment of the foregoing undertaking in accordance with Section 1126 of the Revenue Act of 1926, approved February 26, 1926, and Treasury Department Circular No. 154, dated April 30, 1926.
>
> ---
>
> *Principal on the above bond.*

17. Nothing contained in this circular shall be construed as modifying the existing practice or duties of administrative offices in handling penal bonds, except to the extent made necessary under the terms of this circular, by reason of the acceptance of United States bonds or notes as security in lieu of surety or sureties thereon.

VI. SPECIAL PROVISIONS

18. *General Supply Committee.*—United States bonds and notes deposited to guarantee proposals or bids submitted to the General Supply Committee, or as security for the performance or fulfillment of contracts made through said committee, shall either be delivered in person or forwarded by registered mail at the obligor's risk and expense to the Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, who shall deposit said bonds or notes with the Treasurer of the United States against receipts therefor which shall be made in quadruplicate; one copy to be retained by the Treasurer, the original and the other two copies to be delivered to the Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, who shall retain the original, give one copy to the obligor, and

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transmit one copy to the Director of Supply, Treasury Department, Washington. Bonds or notes thus deposited may be withdrawn only by or on the written order of the Director of Supply, countersigned by the Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, and the surrender of the original, duplicate, and triplicate receipt. In no instance should United States bonds or notes be forwarded to the General Supply Committee with the proposal or contract forms. Coupon bonds or notes and registered bonds or notes assigned in blank or for exchange for coupon bonds or notes forwarded by registered mail should be insured by the obligor against risk of loss in transit. Registered bonds or notes not assigned in blank or for exchange for coupon bonds or notes need not be insured against loss in transit, unless the obligor so elects. The regulations prescribed in sections 2, 4, and 11 of this circular with respect to the assignment of registered bonds or notes, the power of attorney and agreement to accompany the bonds or notes, the substitution of other bonds or notes, and the return of bonds or notes to the obligors shall apply to all United States bonds or notes accepted by the General Supply Committee as guarantees on proposals or as security for the performance of contracts made by such committee. Bonds or notes tendered by unsuccessful bidders will be returned promptly.

19. *Collectors of customs.*—The acceptance by collectors of customs of United States bonds or notes in lieu of surety or sureties on penal bonds shall be governed by the general rules and regulations contained in this circular, except as modified with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury to cover special cases.

20. *Collectors of internal revenue.*—Special instructions for the guidance of collectors of internal revenue in accepting United States bonds or notes in lieu of surety or sureties on penal bonds will be issued through the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, upon the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

21. *Other Departments and establishments.*—Bond-approving officers of other Departments and establishments of the Government accepting Liberty bonds, Treasury notes, or other United States bonds or notes in lieu of surety or sureties under the provisions of Section 1126 of the Revenue Act of 1926 shall be governed by the provisions of this circular. This circular may be modified or amended only upon the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

VII. OTHER DETAILS

22. Nothing contained in this circular shall affect the authority of courts over the security when United States bonds or notes are taken as security in judicial proceedings, or the authority of any administrative officer of the United States to receive United States bonds or notes for security in cases authorized by provisions of law other than Section 1126 of the Revenue Act of 1926, approved February 26, 1926.

23. The Secretary of the Treasury may withdraw or amend at any time or from time to time any or all of the foregoing rules and regulations, subject, however, to the provisions of Section 1126 of the Revenue Act of 1926, approved February 26, 1926.

A. W. MELLON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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FORM A

RECEIPT OF BOND-APPROVING OFFICER FOR UNITED STATES BONDS OR NOTES ACCEPTED AS SECURITY

_____
(City) (State) (Date)

The undersigned hereby acknowledges receipt of the United States bonds/notes hereinafter described, deposited as security in lieu of surety or sureties on _____, filed with _____
(Description of penal bond) (Department or establisbment)
_____, through _____ for
(Bureau or office)
_____. Said bonds/notes[2] are registered
(Description of obligation secured)
in the name of _____, and
are assigned to _____
(State form of assignment)

Title of bonds/notes	Coupon or registered	Total face amount	Denomination	Serial number	Interest dates

This receipt is executed in duplicate, and the original must be surrendered by the obligor before the above-described bonds or notes deposited are returned to him. This receipt is not assignable.

_____
(Signature and official title of Bond-Approving Officer.)

FORM B

RECEIPT OF DEPOSITORY FOR UNITED STATES BONDS OR NOTES DEPOSITED BY BOND-APPROVING OFFICER

_____
(City) (State) (Date)

The undersigned hereby acknowledges receipt from _____
(Name and official title of bond-approving officer)
_____, of the United States bonds/notes hereinafter described, deposited by _____, as security in lieu of
(Name of obligor)
surety or sureties on _____, filed
(Description of penal bond)
with _____, through _____
(Department or establishment) (Bureau or office)
_____, for _____
(Description of obligation secured)
Said bonds/notes[2] are registered in the name of _____
_____, and are assigned to _____
(State form of assignment)
_____

[2] This information to be furnished only in case of registered bonds/notes.

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Title of bonds/notes	Coupon or registered	Total face amount	Denomination	Serial number	Interest dates

The above-described bonds/notes will be returned only to or on the written order of said bond-approving officer or his successor in office, upon presentation and surrender of the original of this receipt. This receipt is executed in duplicate and is not assignable.

(Signature of Depository.)

FORM C

POWER OF ATTORNEY AND AGREEMENT

(For individual)

Know all men by these presents, that I, the undersigned, of _____, do hereby constitute and appoint _____, and his
(Name and official title of bond-approving officer)
successors in office, as my attorney, for me and in my name to collect or to sell, assign, and transfer certain United States Liberty bonds, Treasury notes, or other United States bonds or notes, described as follows: _____
_____
_____;
such bonds/notes having been deposited by me, pursuant to authority conferred by Section 1126 of the Revenue Act of 1926, approved February 26, 1926, and subject to the provisions thereof and of Treasury Department Circular No. 154, dated April 30, 1926, as security for the faithful performance of any and all of the conditions or stipulations of a certain obligation entered into by me with the United States, under date of _____, which is hereby made a part hereof, and I agree that, in case of any default in the performance of any of the conditions and stipulations of such undertaking, my said attorney shall have full power to collect said bonds/notes or any part thereof, or to sell, assign, and transfer said bonds/notes or any part thereof, without notice, at public or private sale, free from any equity of redemption and without appraisement or valuation, notice and right to redeem being waived, and to apply the proceeds of such sale or collection, in whole or in part, to the satisfaction of any damages, demands, or deficiency arising by reason of such default, as my said attorney may deem best.

And I hereby for myself, my heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, ratify and confirm whatever my said attorney shall do by virtue of these presents.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this _____ day of _____, 19____

_____ [SEAL.]

Before me, the undersigned, a notary public within and for the county of _____, in the State of _____ (or the District of Columbia), personally appeared the above-named _____ and acknowledged the execution of the foregoing power of attorney.

Witness my hand and notarial seal this _____ day of _____, 192____

[Notarial seal.] _____

Notary Public.

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FORM D

POWER OF ATTORNEY AND AGREEMENT

(For partnership)

Know all men by these presents, that we, the undersigned, carrying on business in partnership together under the firm name and style of _____, of _____, do, and each of us does, hereby constitute and appoint _____, and his successors in office, as the attor-
(Name and official title of bond-approving officer)
ney of us and each of us, and of our said firm of _____, in the name or names and on behalf of us and our said firm, to collect, or sell, assign, and transfer certain United States Liberty bonds, Treasury notes, or other United States bonds or notes, described as follows:

_____

_____;

such bonds/notes having been deposited by us, pursuant to authority conferred by Section 1126 of the Revenue Act of 1926; approved February 26, 1926, and subject to the provisions thereof and of Treasury Department Circular No. 154, dated April 30, 1926, as security for the faithful performance of any and all of the conditions or stipulations of a certain obligation entered into by us with the United States, under date of _____, which is hereby made a part hereof, and we agree that, in case of any default in the performance of any of the conditions and stipulations of such undertaking, our said attorney shall have full power to collect said bonds/notes or any part thereof, or to sell, assign, and transfer said bonds/notes or any part thereof without notice, at public or private sale, free from any equity of redemption and without appraisement or valuation, notice and right to redeem being waived, and to apply the proceeds of such sale or collection, in whole or in part, to the satisfaction of any damages, demands, or deficiency arising by reason of such default, as our said attorney may deem best.

And we hereby for ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, ratify and confirm whatever our said attorney shall do by virtue of these presents.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this _____ day of _____, 19____

_____ [SEAL.]
_____ [SEAL.]

Before me, the undersigned, a notary public within and for the county of _____, in the State of _____ (or the District of Columbia), personally appeared the above-named _____, partners doing business under the firm name and style of _____, and acknowledged the execution of the foregoing power of attorney.

Witness my hand and notarial seal this _____ day of _____, 19____

[Notarial seal.] _____

Notary Public.

FORM E

POWER OF ATTORNEY AND AGREEMENT

(For corporation)

Know all men by these presents, that _____, a corporation duly incorporated under the laws of the State of _____, and having its principal office in the city of _____, State of _____, in pursuance of a resolution of the board of directors of said corporation, passed on the _____ day of _____, 19____, a duly certified copy of which resolution is hereto attached, does hereby constitute and appoint _____, and his successors in office, as attorney for
(Name and official title of bond-approving officer)
said corporation, for and in the name of said corporation to collect or to sell, assign, and transfer certain United States Liberty bonds, Treasury notes, or other United States bonds or notes, described as follows: _____

_____

_____

such bonds/notes having been deposited by it, pursuant to authority conferred by Section 1126 of the Revenue Act of 1926, approved February 26, 1926, and subject to the provisions thereof and of Treasury Department Circular No. 154, dated April 30, 1926, as security for the faithful performance of any and

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all of the conditions or stipulations of a certain obligation entered into by it with the United States, under date of _____, which is hereby made a part hereof, and the undersigned agrees that, in case of any default in the performance of any of the conditions and stipulations of such undertaking, its said attorney shall have full power to collect said bonds/notes or any part thereof, or to sell, assign, and transfer said bonds/notes or any part thereof without notice, at public or private sale, free from any equity of redemption and without appraisement or valuation, notice and right to redeem being waived, and to apply the proceeds of such sale or collection, in whole or in part, to the satisfaction of any damages, demands, or deficiency arising by reason of such default, as its said attorney may deem best.

And said corporation hereby for itself, its successors and assigns, ratifies and confirms whatever its said attorney shall do by virtue of these presents.

In witness whereof, the _____, the corporation hereinabove named, by _____, duly authorized to act in the
(Name and title of officer)
premises, has executed this instrument and caused the seal of the corporation to be hereto affixed this _____ day of _____, 19____

[Corporate seal.] _____

By _____

Before me, the undersigned, a notary public within and for the county of _____, in the State of _____ (or the District of Columbia), personally appeared _____ and for
(Name and title of officer)
and in behalf of said _____, corporation, acknowledged the execution of the foregoing power of attorney.

Witness my hand and notarial seal this _____ day of _____, 19____

[Notarial seal.] _____

Notary Public.

FORM F

FORM OF PENAL BOND FOR EXECUTION BY INDIVIDUALS, PARTNERSHIPS, OR CORPORATIONS WHERE UNITED STATES BONDS OR NOTES ARE ACCEPTED AS SECURITY IN LIEU OF SURETY OR SURETIES

Know all men by these presents, that _____, _____, of the city of _____, and State of _____, as obligor, _____ held and firmly bound unto the United States of America, in the penal sum of _____ dollars ($_____), lawful money of the United States, for the payment of which sum, well and truly to be made to the United States, without relief from valuation or appraisement laws, _____ bind _____ _____, _____ heirs, executors, administrators, successors, and assigns, firmly by these presents.

The condition of the above obligation is such that _____
(Insert conditions and stipulations appropriate to the penal bond)

The above-bounden obligor, in order the more fully to secure the United States in the payment of the aforementioned sum, hereby pledges as security therefor bonds/notes of the United States in the principal sum of _____ dollars ($_____), which said bonds/notes are numbered serially and are in the denominations and amounts, and are otherwise more particularly described as follows: _____
_____
_____

which said bonds/notes have this day been deposited with _____
(Name and official title of bond-approving officer)
_____ and his receipt taken therefor.

Contemporaneously herewith the undersigned has also executed and delivered a power of attorney and agreement in favor of _____
(Name and official title of bond-approving officer)
authorizing and empowering said officer as such attorney to collect or sell the above-described bonds/notes so deposited, or any part thereof, in case of any default in the performance of any of the above-named conditions or stipulations.

In witness whereof, this bond has been signed, sealed, and delivered by the above-named obligor, this _____ day _____, 19____

_____ [SEAL.]

_____ [SEAL.]

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of:

_____

_____

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FORM G

RECEIPT OF OBLIGOR ON RETURN OF BONDS OR NOTES

_____
(City) (State) (Date)

The undersigned hereby acknowledges receipt of the United States bonds/notes hereinafter described, deposited with _____ as
(Name and official title of bond-approving officer)
security in lieu of surety or sureties on _____ filed
(Description of penal bond)
with _____, through _____,
(Department or establishment) (Bureau or office)
for _____. Said bonds/notes[2] are registered
(Description of obligation secured)
in the name of _____, and are assigned to
_____
(State form of assignment)

Title of bonds/notes	Coupon or registered	Total face amount	Denomination	Serial number	Interest dates

This receipt is executed in duplicate.

_____
(*Signature of Obligor.*)

EXHIBIT 55

AN OUTLINE OF THE DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY AND THE VARIOUS OFFICES AND BUREAUS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

The following is an outline of the various offices and bureaus of the Treasury Department and the divisions of the Secretary's office, together with the duties of each:

The Secretary of the Treasury.
- The Undersecretary of the Treasury:
  - The finances.
  - Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits.
    - (*a*) Division of bookkeeping and warrants.
    - (*b*) Division of deposits.
  - Foreign loans.
  - Advances and loans to railroads under the transportation act, 1920.
  - Federal Farm Loan Bureau.
  - Section of statistics.
  - Government actuary.
- Assistant Secretary in charge of fiscal offices:
  - Treasurer of the United States.
  - Comptroller of the Currency.

[2] This information to be furnished only in case of registered bonds/notes.

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Commissioner of the Public Debt.
(a) Division of loans and currency.
(b) Register of the Treasury.
(c) Division of public debt accounts and audit.
(d) Division of paper custody.
Bureau of Engraving and Printing.
Mint Bureau.
Secret Service division.
Disbursing clerk.
Section of surety bonds of the division of appointments.
Assistant Secretary in charge of internal revenue and miscellaneous:
Chief clerk.
(a) Section of mail and files.
Bureau of Supply.
(a) General Supply Committee.
Division of appointments.
Division of printing.
Bureau of Internal Revenue.
Bureau of the Public Health Service.
Supervising Architect's Office.
Assistant Secretary in charge of customs, Coast Guard, and prohibition:
Customs Service.
Coast Guard.
Prohibition Unit.
(a) Narcotic division.

The Secretary.—The Secretary of the Treasury is charged by law with the management of the national finances. He prepares plans for the improvement of the revenue and for the support of the public credit; superintends the collection of the revenue, grants warrants for all moneys drawn from the Treasury in pursuance of appropriations made by law, and for the payment of moneys into the Treasury; and submits a report annually to Congress on the condition of the public finances and the results of activities under his supervision. He controls the construction and maintenance of public buildings; the coinage and printing of money; the administration of the Coast Guard and the public health branches of the public service, and furnishes generally such information as may be required by either branch of Congress on all matters pertaining to the foregoing. He is ex officio chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, created by act approved December 23, 1913, known as the Federal reserve act; ex officio chairman of the Federal Farm Loan Board, created by act approved July 17, 1916, known as the Federal farm loan act; chairman of the World War Foreign Debt Commission; honorary chairman of the United States section of the Inter-American High Commission; chairman Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway Commission; member board of trustees, Postal Savings System; member board of trustees, Smithsonian Institution; member Federal Narcotics Control Board; chairman board of directors, War Finance Corporation.

The Undersecretary.—The office of Undersecretary of the Treasury was created in the deficiency appropriation act of June 16, 1921. To the Undersecretary and the Assistant Secretary in Charge of Fiscal Offices, who acts under the intermediate supervision of the Undersecretary, are assigned the general supervision of all matters relating to the fiscal bureaus, offices, and divisions, as follows: Foreign loans, advances and loans to railroads under the transportation act, 1920; Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits; division of bookkeeping and warrants; division of deposits; Treasurer of the United

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States; Comptroller of the Currency; Federal Farm Loan Bureau; section of statistics; Government actuary; public debt service; Bureau of Engraving and Printing; Mint Bureau; Secret Service Division; disbursing clerk; and surety bonds section.

The Undersecretary also is charged with the supervision of the finances, and is authorized to act, for and by direction of the Secretary, in any branch of the department, and represents the Secretary in dealings with the Federal Reserve Board, the War Finance Corporation, and the Farm Loan Board.

Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury.—To the Assistant Secretary in charge of fiscal offices, acting under the intermediate supervision of the Undersecretary, is assigned supervision of matters relating to the fiscal bureaus, offices, and divisions as indicated under the duties of the Undersecretary.

To the Assistant Secretary in charge of internal revenue and miscellaneous is assigned the general supervision of all matters pertaining to the following bureaus and divisions: Chief clerk; division of mail and files; Bureau of Supply; General Supply Committee; division of appointments; Bureau of the Public Health Service; division of printing; Bureau of Internal Revenue; Supervising Architect's Office.

To the Assistant Secretary in charge of Customs, Coast Guard, and Prohibition is assigned the general supervision of those respective services.

THE UNDERSECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits.—The Office of Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits was created in January, 1920, on account of the large increase in the accounting transactions of the Treasury in connection with receipts and expenditures and the deposit of public funds throughout the country. The commissioner, under the Fiscal Assistant Secretary, was given administrative supervision over the division of bookkeeping and warrants and its relations to the office of the Treasurer of the United States. He was later given supervisory direction over the division of deposits, which was created on May 19, 1920, as a part of this reorganization. The commissioner likewise was given control of all accounts of investments of the Government and was made responsible for the proper custody of all investments and securities held by the Treasurer of the United States and the Federal reserve banks for which the Secretary is responsible other than those related to the public debt operations.

Division of bookkeeping and warrants.—This division, established in 1894, is by law the official bookkeeping organization of the Government so far as appropriation accounts and covering of public moneys into the Treasury are concerned. The accounts and records of disbursements in this division are on a basis of warrants issued and necessarily differ materially from the actual cash expenditures as shown in the daily Treasury statement prepared in the office of the Treasurer of the United States. Reconciliations between these accounts, both as to receipts and expenditures are made in order to exhibit properly the receipts and expenditures of the Government. Among the many functions of this division the following are the most

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important: It makes analysis of all acts of Congress carrying appropriations and opens up the necessary appropriation accounts on its ledgers; it issues all warrants for placing disbursing funds to the credit of disbursing officers and for the payment by the Treasury of claims settled by the General Accounting Office; it issues all warrants covering into the Treasury the revenues and receipts of the Government from the various authorized sources, and all repayments to the Treasury of the unexpended balances of appropriations; and handles the work involved in the Secretary's special deposit accounts, including those of the Alien Property Custodian kept with the Treasurer of the United States. It compiles for submission through the Bureau of the Budget the regular estimates of appropriations and the supplementary and deficiency estimates for the service of the Treasury. It compiles for transmission to Congress an annual combined statement of the receipts, disbursements, and unexpended balances under each appropriation account.

In addition to the above this division compiles and publishes the annual digest of appropriations made by Congress and makes miscellaneous statistical reports as requested by Congress or by the Secretary of the Treasury and carries on the correspondence and miscellaneous work incident to its activities. It has also been assigned the duties formerly under the division of public moneys, so far as they related to the covering of revenue and repayments into the Treasury, the issuance of duplicate checks and warrants and the certification of outstanding liabilities for payment.

Division of deposits.—This division is charged with the administration of matters pertaining to designation of Government depositaries and the deposit of Government funds in the Federal reserve banks, national banks, special depositaries under the Liberty loan acts, foreign depositaries, Federal land banks, and the Philippine Treasury. This division supervises all depositaries and obtains proper security for all Government deposits. It issues directions to all public officers as to the deposit of public moneys collected by them and is charged generally with the administration of all matters pertaining to the foregoing.

The Federal Farm Loan Bureau.—The Farm Loan Board, through the Farm Loan Bureau, administers the farm loan act of July 17, 1916, and that part of the agricultural credits act of March 4, 1923, providing for the establishment and operation of Federal intermediate credit banks.

The Federal farm loan act was passed in order to provide the American farmer with long-term credit at a low rate of interest. Prior to the passage of this act the capital requirements of American agriculture could not be met through the ordinary channels of commercial banking or through the Federal reserve system. The intermediate credits act of March 4, 1923, was designed to furnish to agriculture a short-term credit but of a longer maturity than could ordinarily be provided by commercial banks but not so long as that provided by the Federal farm loan act.

The Federal farm loan act provides for 12 Federal land banks and such number of joint-stock land banks and national farm loan associations as the Farm Loan Board may approve. The oversight

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and regulation of all these organizations are in the hands of the Farm Loan Board. It is necessary that Federal land banks and joint-stock land banks have the approval of the Farm Loan Board before any bonds can be issued and sold. Likewise, a Federal intermediate credit bank must secure the board's approval before it can issue debentures provided for under the agricultural credits act.

This board has such incidental powers as are necessary to fulfill its duties and to carry out the purposes of the act creating the institution for which it is responsible.

The section of statistics.—This section makes statistical studies on receipts, expenditures, the public debt, and other questions of public finance that arise in connection with the Treasury administration. It estimates future tax receipts on the basis of a statistical analysis of tax receipts and business conditions. It prepares correspondence and reports for the Secretary and Undersecretary dealing with financial subjects. Under the direction of the Undersecretary it assembles, edits, and prepares articles for the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury. During the sessions of Congress the progress of legislation in which the Treasury may be interested is summarized daily and distributed to the various divisions and bureaus of the Treasury Department. The library of the office of the Secretary is a part of the section of statistics.

The actuary.—This officer makes estimates relative to population, revenues, and finances for the Treasury Department, for Congress, and various committees of Congress and Members of Congress. He assists in the preparation of revenue and tariff acts by giving details to the Ways and Means Committee and the Finance Committee. He issues a monthly circular showing the market prices and investment value of United States securities daily. He is sometimes detailed to other departments and commissions to assist on actuarial work, such, for instance, as the negotiation of trade treaties with foreign countries through the Department of State, and to the Joint High Commission in dealing with Canada. He is a member of the Board of Actuaries in connection with the Bureau of Pensions.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY IN CHARGE OF FISCAL OFFICES

Treasurer of the United States.—The Treasurer of the United States is charged with the receipt and disbursement of all public moneys that may be deposited in the United States Treasury and in all other depositaries authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive deposits of Government funds for credit in the account of the Treasurer of the United States; is trustee for bonds held to secure national-bank note circulation and public deposits in national banks and bonds held to secure postal savings in banks; is custodian of miscellaneous securities and trust funds and is fiscal agent for the issue and redemption of United States paper currency, for payment of principal and interest on the public debt, and for payment of principal and interest on bonds of the Porto Rican and Philippine Governments, of which the Secretary of the Treasury is the transfer agent; and is treasurer of the board of trustees of the Postal Savings System. The Treasurer is agent for the redemption of national-bank notes, Federal reserve

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notes, and Federal reserve bank notes, and makes exchanges and redemptions of the paper money and the gold, silver, and minor coin of the United States. Funds advanced to disbursing officers for the use of Government departments and establishments under the appropriation of Congress are credited in the accounts of such disbursing officers on the books of the Treasurer and disbursements therefrom are made by checks drawn on the Treasurer.

There are in the office of the Treasurer seven divisions: The chief clerk, cashier, division of securities, redemption division, division of general accounts, accounting division, and National Bank Redemption Agency.

Chief clerk.—The chief clerk has supervision of all employees and conducts all correspondence relative to personnel, and answers all miscellaneous letters not properly chargeable to the other divisions. He is responsible for the distribution of all mail, telegrams, etc., for the office, and has direct supervision of the preparation of pay rolls and payment of salaries. He prepares all requisitions for supplies and prepares all estimates of appropriations for the Treasurer's office. He supervises the operation of the confidential code and system of test words between the Treasurer's office and the Federal reserve banks and conducts all transactions under the retirement act of May 22, 1920. He is charged with the responsibility of enforcing those regulations of the department relating to the Treasurer's office. He prepares all special reports for the Budget and the Secretary of the Treasury. He compiles reports of the different divisions as to classification and efficiency ratings and is a member of the board of review to pass upon such ratings. He is responsible for the safe handling of the valuable mail received and sent.

Cashier.—The cashier receives public deposits made in Washington and pays over the counter Treasury checks, interest checks, coupons, and disbursing officers' checks when presented. He receives from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing United States paper currency and stores it in the reserve vaults until it is required for issue to replace mutilated currency destroyed. He issues all United States paper currency and makes shipment of it in denominations required by the Federal reserve banks and the public. He makes collection through Federal reserve banks and national-bank depositaries of all checks deposited in payment of Government obligations.

Division of securities.—This division has custody of all bonds held to secure circulation of national-bank currency, for deposits of public moneys, for postal savings deposits, and miscellaneous accounts for the Secretary of the Treasury; collects the semiannual tax on national-bank circulation and examines and proves all public debt items charged as redemptions and taken up in the Treasurer's account current affecting all public debt redemptions in both principal and interest, and prepares requisition for reimbursement therefor; issues Treasurer's checks in redemption of Treasury savings certificates and other obligations of the United States; verifies and arranges by loans all checks paid on account of interest on the public debt, making search for stoppage of payment; issues interest checks on registered bonds of the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico, and renders the account current of the Treasurer for these disbursements; makes

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investments and holds securities for the District of Columbia teachers' retirement fund; receives and verifies all securities purchased for retirement by the Secretary of the Treasury, and acts as disbursing agent for the Secretary's account of investments for the civil service retirement fund, foreign service retirement fund, and adjusted service compensation fund; and has custody of and maintains an accurate account of all foreign obligations to the United States.

Redemption division.—This division receives and verifies unfit United States paper currency forwarded to the Treasurer for redemption and directs payment therefor; cancels and cuts in two lengthwise this unfit currency, and delivers same to the division of loans and currency for recount and destruction; receives and makes test counts of the upper halves of unfit United States paper currency forwarded by Federal reserve banks and their branches; adjusts differences found by the division of loans and currency in its complete count of corresponding lower halves; receives from banks in Washington currency for telegraphic credit with the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond; keeps the necessary books covering all transactions, functioning credits, or directing issue of checks in payment of remittances received. It establishes the standard of fitness of notes for circulation, and checks shipment of half notes received from Federal reserve banks and branches, and reports in this particular matter to the Treasurer of the United States and to the Commissioner of the Public Debt. The redemption division is charged with the responsibility of detecting all counterfeit, short notes, pieced notes, and raised notes found in currency presented for redemption.

Division of general accounts.—This division prepares and issues, for the Secretary of the Treasury, the daily Treasury statement of the United States, the monthly preliminary statement of the public debt, and the monthly preliminary statement of classified expenditures of the Government. It publishes the monthly statement of the outstanding paper currency of the Government and maintains the accounts from which it compiles the figures for such statements. It issues Treasurer's checks as authorized by settlement warrants in payment of claims settled by the Comptroller General, and certificates of deposit placing funds to the credit of disbursing officers as authorized by accountable warrants; maintains registers as to such warrants and checks issued, paid and outstanding; makes reclamation of payment of checks returned by the Comptroller General for which credit is disallowed in the Treasurer's account; collects interest on daily balances with Government depositaries and renders report of same to the Comptroller General; authorizes and directs transfers of currency and coin between Treasury offices and Federal reserves bank and branch banks; restores depleted balances in general national-bank depositaries to the limits authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury; and handles applications for coins received from banking institutions, individuals, and others. It also maintains general Treasury ledger accounts of all of the accounts of the trust fund, the reserve fund, the gold settlement fund, and the general fund; the record accounts of the classified assets and liabilities of the Government; the individual and controlling reserve, issue and redemption accounts of the paper currency of the Government, by classes and denominations; the indi-

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vidual ledger and individual transit accounts of Treasury offices, Federal reserve banks and branch banks, foreign depositaries, and national-bank depositaries; Federal reserve bank and branch bank telegraphic report accounts; fiscal agent accounts of deposits in special depositaries; and individual accounts, by banks and classes, of payments for and redemption of public debt securities; and the accounts of the covered and uncovered revenue and repayment receipts of the Government. It renders the bullion fund accounts of United States mints and assay offices; the Treasurer's quarterly account of receipts and expenditures by warrants; and the account of the Government's paper currency issued, redeemed, and in reserve.

Accounting division.—This division receives daily from the Federal reserve banks and their branches and from the general national-bank depositaries transcripts of the account of the Treasurer of the United States with such banks, accompanied by certificates of deposit representing the credits in the Treasurer's account and by checks representing the charges in the Treasurer's account. It proves and classifies the deposits and checks for posting to the general ledger accounts and for use in the Daily Statement of the United States Treasury. It maintains individual accounts with disbursing officers, examines and proves checks presented for payment, and renders monthly statements of such accounts to the disbursing officers and to the General Accounting Office. It causes investigations to be made of claims of nonreceipt of checks, reclaims payment from indorsers when checks are fraudulently negotiated, and transmits to the payees the funds thus recovered. It forwards to payees bonds of indemnity required to obtain duplicates of disbursing officers' checks, interest checks, and Treasurer's checks, and it receives and files bonds of indemnity given to obtain duplicate Treasurer's checks and interest checks. It maintains files of authorities required for the indorsement of checks. The accounting division also records stoppages of payment, returns to the presenting banks checks which can not be paid, and conducts correspondence relating to disbursing officers' checks and accounts.

National Bank Redemption Agency.—The agency receives shipments of national-bank notes, Federal reserve notes, and Federal reserve bank notes sent to the Treasurer for redemption by Federal reserve banks and other institutions. It directs payment for such remittances either by Treasury checks, by credits with Federal reserve banks, or by transfers between redemption funds. It makes three assortments of national-bank notes in order to assemble the notes according to the banks of issue, using as a basis of assortment the charter numbers on the notes. Federal reserve notes and Federal reserve bank notes received from other than Federal reserve banks are assorted to banks of issue by the agency. Federal reserve notes assorted and cut in half before shipment by Federal reserve banks are verified by the agency as to count and assortment. Federal reserve notes assorted and cut in half before shipment by Federal reserve banks are verified by the agency as to count and assortment.

The agency delivers all notes unfit for use or subject to retirement to the Comptroller of the Currency and returns to the banks of issue any notes that are fit for further circulation. It keeps accounts of the redemption funds of the national and Federal reserve banks,

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crediting the respective banks with deposits made and debiting them with notes redeemed or refunds made. It keeps account of all expenses incurred by the Government in the redemption and transportation of national and Federal reserve currency and assesses such expenses upon the banks in proportion to the amount of their notes redeemed.

The agency is responsible for the integrity of the cash in its possession, the detection of counterfeits, raised and pieced notes presented for redemption, and with protection of the Government against fraud in the redemption of burned and mutilated currency.

Comptroller of the Currency.—The Comptroller of the Currency is the chief officer of the Bureau of the Comptroller of the Currency, established under the act of June 3, 1864, known as the national bank act. In the beginning emphasis was placed primarily upon those functions of the bureau concerned with the issue and regulation of the national bank notes, secured by United States bonds. In the course of time this phase of the work of the bureau has decreased in relative importance and the primary functions of the Comptroller of the Currency now are those relating to the organization of new national banks, the general supervision over the national banks in operation, and the administration through receivers of national banks which have failed.

Under the direction of the comptroller, the national bank examiners make regular examinations of the affairs of all national banks. A report of each of these examinations is made in writing by the examiner to the comptroller. These examinations show the condition of the bank with reference to its solvency and whether or not it has violated any of the provisions of the national bank act. In the case of such violations of law, suit may be brought in the name of the comptroller against any such bank for the forfeiture of its charter.

If it appears to the comptroller that any national bank is in an insolvent condition, it is his duty to appoint a receiver therefor for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the bank.

The reports of condition of all national banks are required to be made to the comptroller by the banks not less than three times a year upon a date fixed by the comptroller.

The Comptroller of the Currency is an ex officio member of the Federal Reserve Board and sits regularly with the board. He also by virtue of the provisions of the Federal reserve act executes and issues the charters for the Federal reserve banks, and his bureau issues to the Federal reserve banks the Federal reserve circulating notes.

The Comptroller of the Currency is required by law to report annually directly to Congress and to recommend to Congress amendments to the national banking laws.

The Commissioner of the Public Debt.—The Commissioner of the Public Debt has supervision over all transactions in the public debt and the paper currency issues of the United States, and the miscellaneous work incident thereto. The public debt service includes the division of loans and currency, the office of the Register of the Treasury, the division of accounts and audit, and the division of paper custody.

The division of loans and currency is the issuing branch of the public debt service. It receives, examines, and has custody of all

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public debt securities printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. It is charged with the original issue of public debt securities, and thereafter conducts transactions therein, including exchanges, transfers, conversions, and replacements, the maintenance of accounts with the holders of registered bonds, and the preparation of checks for the payment of interest thereon. This division also handles the public debt issues of the Philippine Government, the Government of Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia; and audits all currency notes of United States paper currency issues received for redemption.

The office of the Register of the Treasury is the retirement branch of the public debt service. It is charged with the receipt, examination, and custody of all public debt securities retired for any account, including paid securities and securities canceled against reissue or otherwise. Paid securities, including interest coupons, are forwarded by the Treasurer direct to the register, and the register's certificate of audit is accepted by the Comptroller General as verification of payment by the Treasurer. The register's certificate is also accepted by the Secretary as evidencing credit to be given fiscal agents in the matter of returned securities, and the same procedure exists with respect to canceled securities delivered by the division of loans and currency and by the Postal Service to the register for credit.

The division of accounts and audit maintains accounts of, and exercises control over, all transactions in the public debt from the time securities are printed until they are retired. It maintains the general accounts of the public debt with the division of loans and currency with respect to issues; with the Register of the Treasury as to retirements; with the fiscal agents for all transactions conducted by them; with the Postal Service in connection with Treasury (war) savings securities; and with the Treasurer of the United States. Through administrative audits conducted from time to time, this division verifies the accuracy of public debt transactions. This division also maintains controlling accounts over all distinctive and nondistinctive security paper used by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and the work in process and conducts administrative audits thereof.

The division of paper custody receives from various contractors the distinctive paper used in printing the public debt obligations and the paper currency of the United States, internal-revenue stamps, and other securities. It issues such paper to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and requires that bureau to account for every sheet issued, either through delivery of perfect work to the several Treasury offices or through the return of imperfect or mutilated stock to the division of paper custody. The manufacture of the distinctive paper used in the printing of public debt obligations and paper currency issues is supervised by a representative of this division detailed to the paper mills of the contractor for that purpose.

Bureau of Engraving and Printing.—This bureau designs, engraves, and prints for the Government all United States bonds, certificates of indebtedness, Treasury notes, United States currency, national-bank currency, Federal reserve notes, Federal farm loan and joint-stock land bank bonds; revenue, customs, and postage stamps; disbursing officers', pension, retirement, and interest checks; liquor permits, drafts, warrants, transportation requests; certificates, commissions, and licenses for various purposes; and many other classes of engraved

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work for governmental use. It also designs, engraves, and prints bonds, currency, revenue, and postage stamps as authorized by the Bureau of Insular Affairs for the insular possessions of the Government.

Mint Bureau.—The Director of the Mint has general supervision of all the mints and assay offices of the United States. He prescribes the rules, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the transaction of business at the mints and assay offices, receives daily reports of their operations, directs the coinage to be executed, reviews the accounts, authorizes all expenditures, superintends the annual settlements of the several institutions, and makes special examinations of them when deemed necessary. All appointments, removals, and transfers in the mints and assay offices are subject to his approval.

Tests of the weight and fineness of coins struck at the mints are made in the assay laboratory under his charge. He publishes quarterly an estimate of the value of the standard coins of foreign countries for customhouse and other public purposes. An annual report is prepared by the director, giving the operations of the mint service for the fiscal year, printed in the Finance Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and giving statistics of the production of the precious metals in the United States and the world for the calendar year.

Secret Service division.—This division is charged with the suppression of counterfeiting, the protection of the President of the United States and his family and the person elected to be President, and investigations of violations of the farm loan act, the war finance act, and such other matters relating to the Treasury Department and the several branches of the public service under its control as are directed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Disbursing clerk.—The work of this office is concerned with paying by check or cash those obligations of the Treasury which have been certified by the proper division as due. The payments for salaries, expenses, and supplies cover disbursements for all bureaus and divisions of the Treasury Department in the District of Columbia (except the Bureau of Engraving and Printing) and a large proportion of the salaries and expenses outside of the District of Columbia under the Public Health Service, the Supervising Architect's Office, the Bureau of Internal Revenue, the Federal Farm Loan Board, the Comptroller of the Currency, the Coast Guard, the Secret Service, the customs division, and the public debt service. Upon the approval of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, checks drawn on account of claims for refund of internal revenue taxes illegally collected are mailed directly by the disbursing clerk.

In addition to making disbursements, an important function of the office is receiving and accounting for moneys due the United States on account of rents for buildings and real estate owned by the Government, as well as of public property under the various bureaus and offices.

Section of surety bonds of the division of appointments.—The division of appointments has administrative control over 50 surety companies authorized to transact business with the Government; fixes the qualifying power of each company; supervises the audit of the financial statements of the companies quarterly; notifies the companies of the settlement of fiscal officers' accounts under fidelity bonds, and has custody of all bonds running to the Government except those for post-office employees and certain internal revenue bonds.

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ASSISTANT SECRETARY IN CHARGE OF INTERNAL REVENUE AND MISCELLANEOUS

Chief clerk.—The chief clerk and superintendent is the chief executive officer of the Secretary, and, under the direction of the Secretary, the Undersecretary, and Assistant Secretaries, is charged with the enforcement of departmental regulations general in their nature; is by law superintendent of the Treasury Building, and in addition superintends the Register's, Liberty Loan, Butler, Auditor's, and Treasury Annex Buildings, and all other Treasury buildings in the District of Columbia except the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; has direct charge of motor trucks belonging to the department; the direction of engineers, machinists, watchmen, firemen, laborers, and other employees connected with the maintenance and protection of the Treasury Building and annexes; the expenditures of appropriations for contingent expenses; the administrative control of appropriations made for Government exhibits at various expositions; handles offers in compromise cases; the custody of the records and files of the Secretary's office; the custody of all sites for proposed public buildings in Washington; custody of the official seal of the Treasury Department; the handling of requests for certified copies of official papers; as department representative handles all matters relating to personnel classification and efficiency ratings; and has charge of all business of the Secretary's office unassigned.

Under the chief clerk is operated the medical relief service which was organized and is supervised by the Treasury physician. In the various buildings occupied by Treasury personnel there are 10 relief rooms operated by graduate registered nurses. These rooms are established for the relief and protection of employees who become ill or are injured while on duty. So far as practicable, this service is limited to first-aid treatments; however, this service is open to all employees in a building whether on the Treasury roll or not. The main relief room, which is also the physician's office, is in charge of the head nurse and is located in the Treasury Building.

An average of 66,500 employees are treated annually in the Treasury relief rooms, about 25 per cent of whom are men.

Bureau of supply.—This bureau has charge of all of the functions in connection with the purchase of equipment and supplies formerly carried on by offices, divisions, services, and bureaus of the Treasury Department in Washington and in the field, except those of the Mint Bureau, Coast Guard, and Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The bureau further has control over the storage and distribution of stocks of stationery, etc., belonging to the department. Accounting for the funds allotted to the bureau for the purchase of supplies, together with the approval of vouchers for payments, is also a function of this bureau. The bureau exercises supervision over the activities of the General Supply Committee.

General Supply Committee.—The General Supply Committee was created by the act of June 17, 1910, and is composed of one representative from each of the executive departments, designated by the head thereof. The superintendent of supplies, who is an official of the Treasury Department, is ex officio secretary of the committee, and he conducts its correspondence, supervises the preparation of its contracts, and performs such other duties as the Secretary of the

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Treasury may direct. It is the duty of the committee to prepare annually a schedule of miscellaneous supplies in common use by or suitable to the ordinary needs of two or more executive departments or Government establishments in Washington; to standardize such supplies; and to solicit bids therefor, tabulate proposals received, and recommend awards.

By the Executive order of December 3, 1918, and Treasury Department Regulations dated December 10, 1918, the General Supply Committee has charge of the transfer and sale of surplus office material, supplies, and equipment in the hands of the executive departments and other establishments of the Government in the District of Columbia.

The Executive order of August 27, 1919, carrying into effect the provisions of the act of July 11, 1919, designates the General Supply Committee as the central agency to maintain records of surplus Government material, supplies, and equipment throughout the United States.

Division of Appointments.—This division has supervision over all matters relating to the appointments and other changes in the personnel of the departmental and field services of the Treasury Department; the preparation of nominations and commissions of presidential officers and of all bonds of Treasury officials, where required; prepares and approves the pay rolls of the Treasury Department in Washington, and prepares reports relative to the personnel required by law or requested by Congress. Has supervision over the work connected with the retirement and retention of employees under the retirement law and certifies to the Pension Office all amounts refunded under this law to employees leaving the service. It also supervises the preparation of correspondence with Members of Congress and others relative to appointments and other personnel matters and conducts correspondence with the United States Civil Service Commission and other departments relative to personnel matters and changes in the service.

Division of printing.—This division orders from the Government Printing Office, and supervises the production of, and accounting for, all printing and binding for the Treasury Department, and its outside services and on requisition supplies such printed material to all Treasury activities, wherever located. It orders from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and supervises the production of all plate printing and engraving not having a money face value, including disbursing officers' checks for the entire Government establishment. Places department advertising, designating the newspaper or periodical, issuing written authority for publication, and settling the accounts therefor. Administers the Treasury appropriation for postage.

Bureau of Internal Revenue.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, has general superintendence of the assessment and collection of all internal revenue taxes; the enforcement of internal revenue laws; the enforcement of the national prohibition act and the Harrison Narcotic Act; the selection, compensation, and assignment to duty of all internal revenue officers and employees, and the preparation and distribution of instructions, regulations, forms, blanks, stationery, stamps, etc.

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For the purpose of efficient and effective administration, the duties of the bureau are assigned to various units as follows:

BUREAU

The Internal Revenue Bureau in Washington is made up as follows:

Prohibition Unit.
Miscellaneous Tax Unit.
Accounts and Collections Unit.
Income Tax Unit.
General Counsel's Office.
Commissioner and Miscellaneous Unit.

The Prohibition Unit is charged with the enforcement of the Federal prohibition act and the Harrison Narcotic Act.

The Miscellaneous Tax Unit is charged with the responsibility of administering the estate tax, the gift tax, and the capital-stock tax laws; interpretation and administration of Titles V and VII of the revenue act of 1924, and similar provisions of the revenue acts of 1917, 1918, and 1921, also completing cases under these prior acts involving repealed sections imposing other sales taxes, tax on telegraph and telephone messages, and tax on transportation charges; the administration of laws and regulations relating to taxes on tobacco, snuff, cigars and cigarettes, cigarette papers and tubes, oleomargarine, adulterated and renovated butter, mixed flour, filled cheese, phosphorous matches, playing cards, documentary stamps, sales of products for future delivery, tax upon the use of boats and special taxes upon businesses and occupations.

The Accounts and Collections Unit is charged with the administration of matters having to do with the organization and management of internal revenue collectors' offices, including their field forces; with the administrative audit of the disbursing accounts of all collectors, revenue agents in charge of divisions, Federal prohibition administrators, and other special disbursing agents in the Internal Revenue Bureau and service; office procedure and accounting methods in collectors' offices; the administrative audit of all revenue accounts submitted by collectors, and the issue of stamps to collectors of internal revenue.

The Income Tax Unit is the agency of the Bureau of Internal Revenue for administering the income and profits tax laws. Its duties are to prepare regulations for the administration of laws relating to taxes on income and profits; to conduct correspondence relating to the subject matter of income and profits taxes; to receive from collectors of internal revenue returns (except individual returns showing gross income not in excess of $25,000) covering taxes on income and profits; to audit and verify returns (except individual returns showing gross income not in excess of $25,000); to see that all original and additional assessments of income and profits taxes are made; to review and dispose of claims for refund, abatement and credit of income and profits taxes; to compile statistics relating to income and profits taxes, and to control and operate the field forces of revenue agents and inspectors assigned to the duty of auditing income and profits tax returns (except individual returns showing gross income not in excess of $25,000).

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The General Counsel's Office is the legal branch of the bureau and acts as the legal advisor to the commissioner and to the administrative units of the bureau; represents the bureau in cases before the United States Board of Tax Appeals, and in cooperation with the Department of Justice represents the Government in all Federal courts. The various functions of this office are separated into five divisions as follows:

Civil division.
Penal division.
Interpretative division No. I.
Interpretative division No. II.
Administrative division.
Appeals division.

The Commissioner and Miscellaneous Unit comprises the immediate office of the commissioner and his assistant, the intelligence unit, appointment division, communication division, and division of supplies and equipment, and makes all details of personnel to offices outside of the bureau.

FIELD

There are three main divisions of the field service as follows:

Collection service.—Made up of 65 collection districts, each under a collector of internal revenue appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. This field service is under the immediate direction of the deputy commissioner in charge of the Accounts and Collections Unit.

Field audit service.—Made up of 34 field divisions, each under a revenue agent in charge. These 34 divisions are assembled into eight supervisory districts, each under a supervising internal revenue agent who is also the agent in charge of the division where his headquarters are located. These eight supervising agents answer directly to the deputy commissioner of the Income Tax Unit.

Prohibition service.—Made up of 24 districts, each under a Federal prohibition administrator. This field service is under the direction of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of prohibition enforcement.

In addition to the above three main divisions of the field service, there are the following traveling forces operating from Washington:

Intelligence service.—Under the immediate direction of the chief, Intelligence Unit, who answers to the commissioner.

Force of supervisors of accounts and collections.—Operating under the immediate direction of the deputy commissioner in charge of the Accounts and Collections Unit.

Force of miscellaneous and sales tax agents.—Operating under the immediate direction of the last named official.

Force of narcotics agents and inspectors.—Operating under the head of the narcotics division, Prohibition Unit, who answers direct to the Federal Prohibition Commissioner, who in turn answers to the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of narcotic enforcement.

Force of prohibition investigators.—Operating under a chief prohibition investigator who answers direct to the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of prohibition enforcement.

Bureau of the Public Health Service.—The Bureau of the Public Health Service at Washington comprises seven divisions, and the chief clerk's office, the operations of which are coordinated and are under the immediate supervision of the Surgeon General.

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The division of scientific research conducts the scientific investigations of the service. Intensive studies of diseases of man, including cancer, clonorchiasis, diphtheria, encephalitis lethargica, goiter, influenza, leprosy, malaria, Malta fever, pellagra, pneumonia, poliomyelitis, Rocky Mountain spotted fever, scarlet fever, smallpox, trachoma, tuberculosis, tularaemia, typhoid fever, typhus fever; of child, mental, and industrial hygiene; of public health administration; of morbidity; of milk; and of stream pollution and sewage are carried on from special headquarters in the field in cooperation with State and local health authorities. Technical and purely laboratory studies are conducted at the Hygienic Laboratory in Washington, at special field laboratories, and at the leprosy investigation station in Hawaii, the latter being carried on in connection with the medical treatment of lepers. Information obtained from these investigations is disseminated through publications, correspondence, lectures, and conferences with health authorities concerning the results of field studies in their jurisdictions. Through this division the department enforces the act of July 1, 1902, to regulate the sale in interstate traffic of viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products, including arsphenamine.

Through the division of foreign and insular quarantine and immigration, the Surgeon General administers the quarantine laws and regulations of the United States and conducts the medical inspection of aliens. Seventy-three quarantine inspection stations are maintained in the United States and 27 stations in its insular possessions and dependencies. Twenty-six of these stations are equipped for the housing of persons detained in quarantine. Forty-six medical officers of the Public Health Service are assigned to American consulates for the purpose of supervising the enforcement of the quarantine regulations on the part of vessels about to depart for the United States. The medical inspection of aliens is conducted by medical officers of the Public Health Service at 120 stations in the United States and Canada and at 9 stations in Europe. At 65 of the above-named stations both quarantine and immigration activities are carried on. The division of foreign quarantine is also concerned with the observance of the international treaties relating to the public health.

The division of domestic quarantine carries out measures to suppress epidemics, such as plague and typhus fever, and measures to prevent the spread of epidemic diseases in the United States.

The latter includes:

1. Enforcement of the interstate quarantine regulations of the United States.

2. Development of State departments of health, especially divisions of communicable diseases and sanitary engineering.

3. Control over water supplies used for drinking and culinary purposes on railroads, vessels, and other interstate carriers.

4. Sanitation of the national parks in cooperation with the National Park Service.

5. Rural sanitation and measures against trachoma.

The division of sanitary reports and statistics collects and publishes information regarding the prevalence and geographic distribution of diseases dangerous to the public health in the United States and foreign countries. Court decisions, laws, regulations, and ordi-

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nances pertaining to the public health are compiled, digested, and published. Its publications contain articles on subjects relating to the public health. The division issues the Public Health Reports (weekly), and supplements to and reprints from the Public Health Reports. The section on public health education cooperates with State, local, and volunteer health agencies to extend health educational service throughout the United States. This involves the preparation and distribution of bulletins, stereopticon slides, moving pictures, exhibits, posters, placards, and charts on subjects relating to public health.

Through the division of marine hospitals and relief, hospital and outpatient treatment is provided at 25 marine hospitals and 127 other relief stations of the service to seamen from documented American vessels and ships belonging to the Coast Guard, Lighthouse Service, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Mississippi River Commission, and Bureau of Fisheries, lepers, immigrants sick and detained at Ellis Island, lighthouse keepers, Coast Guard surfmen, civil employees (seamen) on United States Army vessels, civil employees of the Government injured while in the performance of their duties, and patients of the United States Veterans' Bureau, are also beneficiaries of the service. Physical examinations are made of Coast Guard personnel, masters, mates, pilots, and engineers applying for licenses, civil service applicants and employees, claimants of the United States Bureau of Pensions, food handlers employed on vessels in interstate trade, able seamen seeking rating as such, and all seamen when presented to determine fitness for duty at sea. Instruction and examination in first aid are given to masters, mates, pilots, and engineers applying for licenses. Medical advice to ships at sea is transmitted by radio. Certificates for the purchase and possession of narcotics and liquors to fulfill medicinal needs aboard ship are issued. Medical and dental officers are assigned to duty at the Coast Guard Academy and medical officers are furnished to all cruising cutters and important shore stations of the Coast Guard.

Under the supervision of the Surgeon General, the division of personnel and accounts transacts all bureau matters relating to the appointment, promotion, transfer, resignation, or other change in status of service personnel; convenes boards for the examination or discipline of medical officers; and maintains all personnel records. Through the section of finance and accounts of this division all appropriations for the service are allotted, all vouchers covering expenditures examined, and all expenditures recorded. The property record section maintains records, by stations, of all nonexpendable property belonging to the service; prepares authorizations for transfers of property between stations; and arranges for the inspection and disposition of all property reported as worn out or unserviceable.

The division of venereal diseases was created by act of Congress in July, 1918—

(1) To study and investigate the cause, treatment, and prevention of venereal diseases; (2) to cooperate with State boards or departments of health for the prevention and control of such diseases within the States; and (3) to control and prevent the spread of these diseases in interstate traffic.

The provision for cooperating with the State departments of health provides concurrent opportunities for practical studies and investigations of the social and clinical causes, treatment, and prevention

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of these diseases. The results of these studies are shown in the publications of the division and in the progressive improvement of the control measures. During the past seven years this cooperative control resulted in the establishment of more than 900 locally supported clinics for the examination and treatment of indigent patients; a very much larger body of physicians has been interested in actively cooperating with the health authorities; educational pamphlets, motion-picture films, stereopticon slides, and poster exhibits have been developed and made available through each of the State boards of health; schools and colleges have become interested in the teaching of sex hygiene; standard laws and ordinances have been enacted, and throughout the country there has arisen an indicative public attitude which is reflected in the growing interest of life insurance companies, large industries, labor organizations, civic organizations, juvenile courts, and institutions. Interstate quarantine regulations to prevent the spread of these diseases in interstate traffic have been promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

A review of the field to be covered and the work that has been done indicates an outstanding achievement in modern public health maintenance.

The general inspection service carries out all special investigations and makes inspections of all activities of the service.

The chief clerk has charge of the following: (1) Appointments, promotions, and discipline of the clerical personnel of the bureau; (2) time records and leave of absence; (3) office quarters occupied by the bureau in Washington, and equipment therein; (4) furnishing supplies of stationery and blanks to the bureau and field stations; (5) the official files of the bureau and the receipt and dispatch of mail; (6) the bureau library; (7) procuring of printing through the Government Printing Office, and supervision of the appropriation therefor; (8) improvement of office methods; (9) classification and efficiency ratings.

Supervising Architect.—Subject to the direction and approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, the duties performed by the Supervising Architect embrace the following: Securing cessions from States of jurisdiction over sites and the payment for the same; preparation of drawings, estimates, specifications, etc., for, and the superintendence of the work of, constructing, rebuilding, extending, or repairing public buildings; the care, maintenance, and repair of public buildings, the direction of the operating force in public buildings, and the supply of furniture, carpets, lighting fixtures, mechanical equipment, safes, and miscellaneous supplies for use of custodians' and engineers' forces in the care of public buildings.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY IN CHARGE OF CUSTOMS, COAST GUARD, AND PROHIBITION

Customs Service.—The principal function of the Customs Service is the collection of import duties; incident to this the prevention of smuggling, the difficulties in which latter connection are greatly increased since the enactment of the prohibition amendment. The special agency service which operates as a part of the Customs Service

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is an investigative service. There is a force of about 72 in the department at Washington and approximately 8,100 in the field.

Import duties are either specific or ad valorem or both. The ad valorem duties are assessed principally upon the foreign market value or the export value. By far the greater part of the import duties are collected from commercial shipments, the rest principally from mail importations and passengers' baggage.

The Customs Service also cooperates with other services in the Treasury and other executive departments in the enforcement of the preventive, sanitary, and other laws under their administration relating principally to articles brought to this country and in some cases to articles sent out of the country.

Coast Guard.—The Coast Guard is one of the oldest organizations in the Government, having been established originally in 1790 as a result of the need for the services of a coastal patrol for the enforcement of the customs laws and an organized armed force for the protection of the seacoast.

The commandant of the Coast Guard is charged by law with the administration of the Coast Guard, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury in time of peace and under the direction of the Navy in time of war. Headquarters are located at present in the Darby Building, Fourteenth and E Streets. The act of January 28, 1915, provided that the Coast Guard be created in lieu of the then existing Revenue Cutter Service and the Life Saving Service, and to be composed of those two organizations. It also provided that it shall constitute a part of the military forces of the United States, and shall operate under the Treasury Department in time of peace and operate as a part of the Navy, subject to the orders of the Secretary of the Navy, in time of war or when the President shall so direct.

In general, the duties of the Coast Guard may be classified as follows: Rendering assistance to vessels in distress and saving life and property; destruction or removal of wrecks, derelicts, and other floating dangers to navigation; extending medical aid to American vessels engaged in deep-sea fisheries; protection of the customs revenue; operating as a part of the Navy in time of war or when the President shall direct; enforcement of law and regulations governing anchorage of vessels in navigable waters; enforcement of law relating to quarantine and neutrality; suppression of mutinies on merchant vessels; enforcement of navigation and other laws governing merchant vessels and motor boats; enforcement of law to provide for safety of life on navigable waters during regattas and marine parades; protection of game and the seal and other fisheries in Alaska, etc.; enforcement of sponge fishing laws.

To assist the commandant in conducting the business of his office there are established at headquarters an inspector, having cognizance of matters relating to the inspection of vessels, stations, boats, and all other property, and the following:

Division of operations: Having cognizance of matters relating to the operations and personnel of the service.

Division of matériel: Having cognizance of matters relating to supplies, outfits, equipment, accounts, and the files.

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Office of construction and repair: Having cognizance of matters relating to the construction of and repairs to the hulls of vessels and boats, stations, wharves and all other property.

Office of engineer in chief: Having cognizance of matters relating to the construction of and repairs to the motive power of vessels and boats and the machinery of all other property.

Under the direction of the commandant statistics are prepared of casualties to vessels of the United States. He is also required to acquaint himself, as far as practicable, with all means employed in foreign countries which may seem to affect advantageously the interests of the Coast Guard, and to cause to be properly investigated all plans, devices, and inventions for the improvement of life-saving apparatus for use at the stations which may appear to be meritorious and available.

Prohibition Unit.—This unit is charged with carrying out the provisions of the national prohibition act and the act supplemental thereto (Willis-Campbell Act), the internal-revenue laws relating to intoxicating liquor, and the Harrison Narcotic Act, as amended. Its work involves securing evidence of violation of those acts, investigating violations and alleged violations, including conspiracy cases, and making reports thereof to the Department of Justice with a view of bringing violators to trial; the issuance or withholding of permits to use or sell intoxicating liquor, including industrial alcohol and narcotic drugs; the assessment of taxes for illegal manufacture and sale, and the handling of offers in compromise of civil liability incurred.

Narcotic division.—To the narcotic division, office of Federal Prohibition Commissioner of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, is assigned the enforcement of the act of December 17, 1914, as amended, known as the Harrison narcotic law, the act of January 17, 1914, regulating the manufacture of smoking opium, and related statutes. In developing cases of violation under the foregoing laws charges are often also found to accrue under the narcotic drugs import and export act, the disposition of which in such cases is also accomplished through the narcotic division.

The head of the narcotic division is in direct charge of the narcotic agents and inspectors which constitute the narcotic field force. The country, including Hawaii, is divided into 15 divisions, each under the supervision of a narcotic agent in charge. The activity of the force is directed through these agents in charge who are directly responsible to the head of the narcotic division of the bureau. All reports, expense claims and papers pertaining to salaries, appointments, transfers, resignations, etc., follow these channels.

The work of this division is otherwise divided between two sections. The legal section receives and examines all reports of violations of the internal revenue narcotic laws, directing the action to be taken in each case by investigating officers, makes recommendations with respect to offers in compromise of violations which are submitted by proponents, recommends the action to be taken with respect to each application for parole filed by a convict serving sentence for violation of the narcotic laws, fixes assessment of taxes under the act of December 17, 1914, as amended, and specific penalties and recommends the action to be taken relative to all claims for abatement or refund of taxes or specific penalties collected under that act. Model indictments are drawn, opinions prepared, and all other work of legal

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character performed which would be of advantage in the prosecution of any case under the narcotic laws. The correspondence is conducted chiefly with narcotic agents in charge, collectors of internal revenue, and United States attorneys.

The other section, known as the returns section, audits all monthly returns of purchases and sale of taxable narcotic drugs and preparations required to be rendered by importers, manufacturers, and wholesale dealers. The purpose of this audit is to prevent any diversion of opium or coca leaves permitted to be imported for the purpose of manufacturing drugs and medicines needed for medicinal preparations. Sales which appear to be excessive are reported to field officers for investigation. In this section is compiled all statistics relating to imports, exports, and sales of drugs, violations of the laws and seizures and confiscations of narcotic drugs thereunder. All statistical information required by the Federal Narcotics Control Board to determine the quantities of crude opium and coca leaves to be imported is furnished together with information necessary in connection with the issuance of export permits by that board under the provisions of the narcotic drugs import and export act.

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ABSTRACTS OF REPORTS OF BUREAUS AND DIVISIONS

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ABSTRACTS OF REPORTS OF BUREAUS AND DIVISIONS

The following is a summary of the reports of the various bureaus and divisions of the Treasury Department:

TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

The total ordinary receipts from all sources (exclusive of postal revenues) during the fiscal year 1926, on the basis of daily Treasury statements, revised, were $3,962,971,564.97, an increase of $181,635,611.95, as compared with those for the fiscal year 1925. The cash expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts amounted to $3,586,109,883.01. The net result for the fiscal year was an excess of ordinary receipts over total expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts of $376,861,681.96. The postal revenues deposited in the Treasury and credited to the account of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year 1926 amounted to $703,795,295.77.

The receipts from tolls, etc., for movement of tonnage through the Panama Canal during the fiscal year 1926 were $23,941,917.87 as compared with $22,553,732.44 for the previous fiscal year; while the disbursements made on account of the canal, exclusive of fortifications, on the basis of warrants drawn (not cash expenditures), were $8,419,333.57 for the fiscal year 1926, as against $9,050,509.73 for the fiscal year 1925.

The receipts and expenditures on account of the principal of the public debt during the fiscal year 1926 are shown in the following statement:

Receipts on account of—	
Certificates of indebtedness	$2, 317, 315, 000. 00
Treasury notes and certificates of indebtedness (adjusted service series)	161, 700, 000. 00
Treasury bonds	494, 898, 100. 00
Treasury savings securities	11, 676, 687. 37
Postal savings bonds	544, 160. 00
Deposits for retirement of national-bank notes and Federal reserve bank notes	22, 223, 475. 00
Total	3, 008, 357, 422. 37

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Expenditures on account of—	
Certificates of indebtedness	$2,396,542,500.00
Treasury notes and certificates of indebtedness (adjusted service series)	53,200,000.00
Treasury notes	930,485,300.00
Treasury bonds	1,000.00
War savings securities	11,348,535.00
Treasury savings securities	22,501,290.25
First Liberty bonds	12,307,350.00
Second Liberty bonds	30,950.00
Third Liberty bonds	397,104,900.00
Fourth Liberty bonds	9,250.00
Victory notes	2,306,600.00
Loan of 1925	633,150.00
Other debit items	575,509.66
National-bank notes and Federal reserve bank notes	54,400,182.50
Total	3,881,446,517.41
Excess of expenditures	873,089,095.04

The retirements of the debt were effected as follows:

From—	
Cumulative sinking fund	$317,091,750.00
Purchases from repayments of foreign loans	4,393,500.00
Receipts from foreign governments under debt settlements	165,260,000.00
Franchise tax receipts (Federal reserve and intermediate credit banks)	567,900.69
Forfeitures to the United States, gifts, etc	62,900.00
Total	487,376,050.69
Surplus of ordinary receipts applied to public debt retirements	376,861,681.96
Retirements from reduction in general fund balance	8,851,362.39
Total	873,089,095.04

The gold in the Treasury at the beginning of the fiscal year 1926 amounted to $3,691,200,200.57. On March 30, 1926, the gold holdings of the Treasury attained a maximum of $3,748,608,915.53 and at the close of the year on June 30, 1926, amounted to $3,713,832,294.02. The imports of gold during the fiscal year were $210,726,485, and the exports $113,438,459. Set apart for the respective uses the gold was held on the following accounts:

Reserve fund	$154,188,886.20
Trust funds (for redemption of gold certificates in actual circulation)	1,680,510,609.00
Gold fund, Federal Reserve Board	1,717,348,235.12
General fund	161,784,563.70
Total	3,713,832,294.02

Of the amount in the general fund, $152,373,227.61 was held for the redemption of Federal reserve notes. The balance in the gold fund of the Federal Reserve Board at the close of the fiscal year 1925 was $1,752,744,435.12. During the fiscal year 1926 the deposits therein

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amounted to $1,152,513,100 and the withdrawals to $1,187,909,300, leaving a balance on June 30, 1926, of $1,717,348,235.12.

The reserve fund received an increment of $567,900.69 during the fiscal year 1926. The Secretary of the Treasury, exercising the discretion given him under provisions of existing law, directed that the aggregate amount of franchise tax receipts paid into the Treasury by the Federal reserve banks and Federal intermediate credit banks on account of earnings in the calendar year 1925 be applied to supplement the gold reserve against United States notes and Treasury notes of 1890 established by the act of March 14, 1900.

At the close of the fiscal year 1926 the public moneys on deposit in designated depositaries of the United States, exclusive of items in transit, amounted to $242,461,769.84, distributed as follows:

Depositaries—	
In Federal reserve banks	$10, 718, 586. 49
In special depositaries	202, 728, 706. 99
In foreign depositaries	154, 270. 12
In national banks	26, 683, 764. 94
In insular depositaries	1, 143, 996. 57
In treasury of Philippine Islands	1, 032, 444. 73
Total	242, 461, 769. 84

United States bonds to the amount of $665,616,390, pledged to secure bank-note circulation, were in the custody of the Treasurer at the close of the fiscal year 1926. United States bonds and other securities held to secure public deposits in national banks amounted to $46,824,050, and securities held for the safe-keeping of postal deposits in postal-savings depositaries amounted to $149,508,270.86. Under provisions of law or by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury the Treasurer of the United States is custodian of several special trusts consisting of bonds and other obligations to the amount of $11,144,841,948.64⅔. The aggregate amount of the trust accounts is $12,006,790,659.50⅔.

The proceeds of currency counted into its cash by the National Bank Redemption Agency during the fiscal year amounted to $546,221,750.58. Of this sum $525,998,910 was in national-bank notes, $1,509,738 in Federal reserve bank notes, $18,598,265 in Federal reserve notes, and $114,837.58 in United States currency. Federal reserve notes, canceled and uncanceled, amounting to $1,282,686,600 were received from Federal reserve banks and branches for credit to the account of Federal reserve agents. Such notes are received, counted, and delivered by the National Bank Redemption Agency, but are settled for between the Federal reserve banks and the agents either directly or by adjustments in their redemption funds and are, therefore, not taken into the cash accounts of the National Bank Redemption Agency.

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The pieces of paper currency issued directly by the Government (gold certificates, silver certificates, and United States notes) during the fiscal year 1926 numbered 646,267,503, with a value of $1,575,646,000, an increase over the fiscal year 1925 of 6,750,198 pieces and a decrease of $69,736,000 in value. The increase in the number of notes issued, whereas the total value shows a decrease, is explained by the fact that during the fiscal year 1926 there was an unusual demand for notes of the small denominations. Redemptions aggregated 627,341,970 pieces, with a value of $1,496,388,888, as against 566,652,962 pieces, with a value of $1,178,636,294 in the fiscal year 1925.

The increase in the amount of gold certificates outstanding was $72,189,500 and of silver certificates $7,103,590, while the Treasury notes of 1890 decreased $32,078, leaving a net increase of $79,261,012.

The shipments of currency from Washington to Treasury offices and to banks during the fiscal year 1926 amounted to $1,522,778,857, as against $1,595,316,976 in the fiscal year 1925.

COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

National banks organized, consolidated, insolvent, in voluntary liquidation, and in active operation

From the inauguration of the national banking system in 1863 to June 30, 1926, charters have been issued to 12,952 national banking associations, of which 8,038 are in active operation. By reason of liquidations, consolidations, and failures, 4,914 associations have been terminated.

By reference to the accompanying statement it will be noted that the capital of the banks in active operation on June 30, 1926, was $1,420,087,405, an increase during the fiscal year of $43,113,690. While charters were issued during the year to 175 associations, there was a net decrease of 74 in the number of banks, that is, from 8,112 to 8,038, by reason of voluntary liquidations, receiverships, and consolidations.

Summaries of operations during the last year, relating to the number and capital of national banks organized, increases and reductions of capital, with number of national banks organized under various acts of Congress, and number closed for various reasons during the existence of the system, together with the number organized, consolidated, failed, liquidated, and in existence in each State and geographical division, are shown in the statements following:

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Organizations, capital stock changes, and liquidations of national banks during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926

	Number of banks	Capital	Total	
			Number of banks	Capital
Charters granted	175	$26,440,000		
Increases of capital (228 banks [1])		51,440,000		
Restorations to solvency	6	240,000	181	$78,120,000
Voluntary liquidations	149	25,058,300		
Receiversbips [2]	80	5,007,600		
Decreases of capital (19 banks)		965,500		
Closed under consolidation act Nov. 7, 1918, and amount of capital decrease incident thereto	28	4,525,010	[2] 257	[2] 35,556,310
Net decrease in banks			74	
Net increase in capital				43,113,690
Charters in force June 30, 1925, and authorized capital			8,112	1,376,973,715
Charters in force June 30, 1926, and authorized capital			8,038	1,420,087,405

[1] Includes 7 increases aggregating $14,000,000 which were effected as a result of consolidations under the act of Nov. 7, 1918, and 84 increases by stock dividends aggregating $8,830,900.
[2] Includes 2 banks with aggregate capital of $550,000 which had been previously reported in voluntary liquidation.

Number of national banks organized since February 25, 1863, number passed out of the system, and number in existence June 30, 1926

Organized under—		
Act Feb. 25, 1863	456	
Act June 3, 1864	7,903	
Gold currency act, July 12, 1870	10	
Act Mar. 14, 1900	4,583	
Total number of national banks organized		12,952
Voluntary liquidations	3,603	
Expirations of corporate existence	208	
Consolidations under act Nov. 7, 1918	158	
Receiverships, exclusive of those restored to solvency	945	
Total number passed out of the system		4,914
Number now in existence		8,038

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Number of national banks organized, consolidated under act November 7, 1918, insolvent, in voluntary liquidation, and in existence on June 30, 1926, by States

State	Organized	Consolidated under act Nov. 7, 1918	Insolvent	In liquidation	In existence
Maine	113	1		54	58
New Hampshire	73	1	4	13	55
Vermont	76	1	7	22	46
Massachusetts	345	6	16	169	154
Rhode Island	65	2	1	49	13
Connecticut	115	3	6	43	63
Total New England States	787	14	34	350	389
New York	873	21	51	257	544
New Jersey	352	7	10	46	289
Pennsylvania	1,115	12	48	183	872
Delaware	29			10	19
Maryland	127		2	41	84
District of Columbia	30	3	3	11	13
Total Eastern States	2,526	43	114	548	1,821
Virginia	233	8	7	44	174
West Virginia	163	2	6	31	124
North Carolina	127	2	13	30	82
South Carolina	113	5	9	27	72
Georgia	166	4	18	62	82
Florida	105		14	26	65
Alabama	156		12	41	103
Mississippi	67		2	28	37
Louisiana	83	2	8	39	34
Texas	1,025	8	55	299	663
Arkansas	120	1	9	26	84
Kentucky	227	5	6	77	139
Tennessee	191	2	10	73	106
Total Southern States	2,776	39	169	803	1,765
Ohio	630	11	34	234	351
Indiana	397	5	18	131	243
Illinois	700	3	25	172	500
Michigan	260	2	16	111	131
Wisconsin	237	2	11	65	159
Minnesota	433	2	38	83	310
Iowa	493	3	43	126	321
Missouri	267	6	14	111	136
Total Middle Western States	3,417	34	199	1,033	2,151
North Dakota	240	1	44	37	158
South Dakota	199	1	48	39	111
Nebraska	343		38	140	165
Kansas	431	4	43	126	258
Montana	189	2	62	48	77
Wyoming	57		12	13	32
Colorado	203	2	27	47	127
New Mexico	78		24	23	31
Oklahoma	712	2	42	296	372
Total Western States	2,452	12	340	769	1,331
Washington	198	4	30	55	109
Oregon	134		12	25	97
California	461	10	16	169	266
Idaho	106		23	27	56
Utah	38	2	3	13	20
Nevada	16		2	4	10
Arizona	29		3	9	17
Total Pacific States	982	16	89	302	575
Alaska	5			1	4
Hawaii	6			4	2
Porto Rico	1			1	
Total Alaska and insular possessions	12			6	6
Total United States	12,952	158	945	3,811	8,038

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Condition of national banks

The total resources of 7,978 reporting national banks in the continental United States, Alaska, and Hawaii, June 30, 1926, aggregated $25,315,624,000, as compared with resources of 8,072 national banks amounting to $24,350,863,000 on June 30, 1925. The increase in resources for the year amounted to $964,761,000.

Loans and discounts, including rediscounts, June 30, 1926, were $13,417,674,000, which was greater by $743,607,000 than on June 30, 1925.

United States securities owned were $2,469,268,000, a decrease of $67,499,000 over June 30, 1925, the decrease being accounted for in part by eliminating from the banks' investments bonds and securities borrowed. Holdings of other miscellaneous bonds and securities show an increase of $179,308,000 in the year.

Balances due reporting banks from other banks and bankers, including lawful reserve with Federal reserve banks, amounted to $3,364,019,000, or $70,234,000 more than on June 30, 1925. Cash in banks, $359,951,000, shows an increase of $346,000 in the year.

The paid-in capital stock shows an increase in the year of $43,437,000, notwithstanding there were 94 fewer banks on June 30, 1926, than on the same date a year ago. Surplus funds and undivided profits, totaling $1,676,486,000, show an increase of $75,847,000 since June, 1925.

Liabilities on account of circulating notes outstanding increased $2,661,000, amounting to $651,155,000 on June 30, 1926.

Balances on the books of reporting banks to the credit of correspondent banks and bankers, including certified checks and cashier's checks outstanding, amounted to $3,405,248,000, which is a decrease in the year of $41,408,000.

Total deposit liabilities amounted to $20,642,164,000, which exceeds by $732,495,000 total deposits on June 30, 1925. Included in deposit liabilities are United States and other demand deposits of $10,923,107,000, an increase of $384,752,000 in the year; and time deposits, including postal savings, $6,313,809,000, which amount exceeds by $389,151,000 the time deposits reported on June 30, 1925. Total individual deposits (time and demand) show an increase of $737,500,000 in the year.

Liability for money borrowed, represented by bills payable and rediscounts, aggregated $522,608,000, which is an increase in the year of $43,627,000.

The percentage of loans and discounts to total deposits was 65, as compared with 63.66 on June 30, 1925.

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The resources and liabilities of national banks at the date of each report since June 30, 1925, are shown in the following statement:

Abstract of reports of condition of national banks at the date of each report since June 30, 1925

[In thousands of dollars]

	June 30, 1925— 8,072 banks	Sept. 28, 1925— 8,085 banks	Dec. 31, 1925— 8,054 banks	Apr. 12, 1926— 8,000 banks	June 30, 1926— 7,978 banks
RESOURCES					
Loans and discounts (including rediscounts) [1]	12,674,067	13,134,461	13,535,278	13,301,306	13,417,674
Overdrafts	9,352	14,900	10,554	10,953	9,719
United States Government securities owned	2,536,767	2,512,025	2,522,810	2,540,823	2,469,268
Other bonds, stocks, securities, etc., owned	3,193,677	3,242,620	3,252,016	3,269,027	3,372,985
Customers' liability account of acceptances	176,583	201,083	277,513	265,066	232,460
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	585,267	593,176	606,474	621,825	632,842
Other real estate owned	111,191	114,677	113,741	113,987	115,869
Lawful reserve with Federal reserve banks	1,326,864	1,324,326	1,376,992	1,288,664	1,381,171
Items with Federal reserve banks in process of collection	466,787	456,666	572,090	487,345	501,409
Cash in vault	359,605	362,341	390,116	367,573	359,951
Amount due from national banks	1,096,768	1,120,925	1,192,948	1,062,811	1,080,617
Amount due from otber banks, bankers, and trust companies	403,366	393,869	425,518	388,932	400,822
Exchanges for clearing bouse	988,294	733,816	1,127,241	774,989	899,901
Checks on other banks in the same place	80,727	58,326	109,679	83,095	97,179
Outside checks and other cash items	69,517	54,094	71,320	68,809	69,316
Redemption fund and due from United States Treasurer	33,038	32,876	33,008	32,905	33,023
United States Government securities borrowed					24,442
Bonds and securities (other than United States) borrowed					3,173
Other assets	238,993	219,346	235,114	215,555	213,803
Total	24,350,863	24,569,527	25,852,412	24,893,665	25,315,624
LIABILITIES					
Capital stock paid in	1,369,435	1,375,009	1,379,101	1,410,434	1,412,872
Surplus fund	1,118,928	1,125,495	1,166,601	1,188,704	1,198,899
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	481,711	543,564	476,207	500,519	477,587
Reserved for taxes, interest, etc., accrued	60,078	69,792	59,170	63,327	64,618
National bank notes outstanding	648,494	649,221	648,461	649,452	651,155
Due to Federal reserve banks	30,740	31,820	38,321	35,785	33,794
Amount due to national banks	1,028,168	1,068,420	1,076,397	987,311	979,814
Amount due to other banks, bankers, and trust companies	1,827,492	1,766,708	1,897,555	1,779,579	1,885,848
Certified checks outstanding	224,089	251,505	261,813	258,034	217,123
Cashier's checks outstanding	336,167	214,594	414,856	223,885	288,669
Demand deposits	10,430,254	10,427,544	11,151,126	10,456,694	10,778,603
Time deposits (including postal savings)	5,924,658	5,994,374	6,047,370	6,199,806	6,313,809
United States deposits	108,101	175,097	193,222	234,704	144,504
Total deposits	*19,909,669*	*19,930,062*	*21,080,660*	*20,175,798*	*20,642,164*
United States Government securities borrowed	21,684	24,479	32,718	25,611	24,442
Bonds and securities (other than United States) borrowed	3,530	3,976	3,625	4,053	3,173
Agreements to repurchase United States Government or other securities sold	3,413	4,057	1,984	2,497	3,489
Bills payable (including all obligations representing borrowed money other than rediscounts)	245,107	316,627	384,377	265,590	253,807
Notes and bills rediscounted (including acceptances of other banks and foreign bills of exchange or drafts sold with indorsement)	233,874	245,537	264,505	258,713	268,801
Letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding	12,127	9,065	7,525	7,760	12,880
Acceptances executed for customers and to furnish dollar exchange less those purchased or discounted	164,569	191,873	257,929	246,199	221,131
Accceptances executed by other banks	28,773	28,542	39,595	39,493	29,801
Liabilities other than those stated above	49,471	52,228	49,954	55,515	50,805
Total	24,350,863	24,569,527	25,852,412	24,893,665	25,315,624

[1] Includes customers' liability under letters of credit.

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Banks other than national

The resources of 20,168 reporting banks other than national in the various States, Alaska, and the insular possessions, on June 30, 1926, aggregated $39,577,738,000, and exceeded the returns from 20,769 associations on June 30, 1925, in the sum of $1,871,564,000.

Loans and discounts of $22,583,356,000 were $1,550,273,000 more than in the preceding year; investments in United States and other miscellaneous bonds and securities of $9,972,888,000 were increased $303,219,000, while banking house, furniture, and fixtures, $860,208,000 and other real estate owned, $243,048,000, showed increases of $44,376,000 and $18,753,000, respectively.

Balances due from correspondent banks and bankers, including lawful reserve with Federal reserve bank and other reserve agents, amounted to $3,405,042,000, which was a decline of $75,565,000 in the year. Checks and other cash items were reduced by $44,319,000, and exchanges for clearing house were $27,115,000 less than the returns from these associations in the year previous. Cash on hand was increased from $591,681,000 to $636,569,000.

With the exception of amounts due to correspondent banks and bankers, which showed a reduction of $53,360,000, all liability items showed increases over the returns for June 30, 1925.

Paid-in capital stock in the current year was $1,860,431,000, surplus $2,273,069,000, and undivided profits $585,584,000.

Individual deposits of $31,789,884,000 showed an increase of $1,378,854,000; certified checks and cashiers' checks outstanding, an increase of $11,252,000, and United States deposits an increase of $4,204,000. Liabilities for money borrowed, represented by bills payable and rediscounts, aggregated $501,186,000 and were $54,891,000 higher than these items on June 30, 1925.

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Comparison of the resources and liabilities of these banks for the years ended June 30, 1925 and 1926, is shown in the following statement:

Resources and liabilities of banks other than national June 30, 1926, compared with June 30, 1925

[In thousands of dollars]

	June 30, 1925— 20,769	June 30, 1926— 20,168	Increase	Decrease, 601 banks
RESOURCES				
Loans and discounts	21,033,083	22,583,356	1,550,273	
Overdrafts	40,907	39,751		1,156
Investments (including premiums on bonds)	9,669,669	9,972,888	303,219	
Banking house (including furniture and fixtures)	815,832	860,208	44,376	
Other real estate owned	224,295	243,048	18,753	
Due from banks	2,088,561	1,859,627		228,934
Lawful reserve with Federal reserve bank or other reserve agents	1,392,046	1,545,415	153,369	
Checks and other cash items	803,933	759,614		44,319
Exchanges for clearing house	238,666	211,551		27,115
Cash on hand	591,681	636,569	44,888	
Other resources	807,501	865,711	58,210	
Total resources	37,706,174	39,577,738	1,871,564	
LIABILITIES				
Capital stock paid in	1,800,276	1,860,431	60,155	
Surplus	2,054,406	2,273,069	218,663	
Undivided profits (less expenses and taxes paid)	525,728	585,584	59,856	
Due to all banks	1,484,509	1,431,149		53,360
Certified checks and cashiers' checks	138,605	149,857	11,252	
Individual deposits (including dividends unpaid and postal savings)	30,411,030	31,789,884	1,378,854	
United States deposits (exclusive of postal savings)	39,119	43,323	4,204	
Notes and bills rediscounted	94,025	114,833	20,808	
Bills payable	352,270	386,353	34,083	
Other liabilities	806,206	943,255	137,049	
Total liabilities	37,706,174	39,577,738	1,871,564	

All reporting banks

[National, State (commercial), savings, and private banks, and loan and trust companies]

On June 30, 1926, there were 7,978 reporting national banks and 20,168 reporting banks other than national, the returns of all showing aggregate resources of $64,893,362,000, which was an increase of $2,836,325,000 over the resources of all reporting banks on June 30, 1925.

Loans and discounts amounting to $36,233,490,000 showed an increase of $2,349,757,000 and investments in bonds and securities of $15,815,141,000, an increase of $415,028,000. Banking house, furniture, and fixtures, with estimated value of $1,493,050,000, and other real estate owned totaling $358,917,000 were increased $91,951,000 and $23,431,000, respectively.

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Balances due from correspondent banks and bankers were reduced $213,007,000, while lawful reserve with the Federal reserve banks and elsewhere was increased $207,676,000. Checks and other cash items were less by $28,068,000, and exchanges for clearing house showed a reduction of $115,508,000. Cash on hand, $996,520,000, however, was $45,234,000 more than on June 30 of the previous year.

The paid-in capital stock of $3,273,303,000 exceeded the sum reported a year ago by $103,592,000, although there were 695 fewer reporting banks in the current year. Surplus funds showed an increase of $298,634,000 and undivided profits an increase of $55,732,000.

Total deposits of $54,056,377,000 were $2,073,445,000 more than reported in the preceding year. Included in the deposit liabilities are amounts due to banks, $4,330,605,000, and certified checks and cashiers' checks outstanding, $655,649,000, which were less than the amounts of these items in the previous year by $40,304,000 and $43,212,000, respectively. Individual deposits of $48,882,296,000, however, were increased $2,116,354,000, and United States deposits showed an increase of $40,607,000.

Liability for money borrowed on account of rediscounts was $55,735,000 more than in the preceding year, and bills payable showed an increase of $42,783,000.

The resources and liabilities of all reporting banks on or about June 30 of each year from 1920 to 1926 are shown in the following table:

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Resources and liabilities of all reporting banks, 1920–1926

[In thousands of dollars]

Classification	1920—30,139 banks	1921—30,812 banks	1922—30,389 banks	1923—30,178 banks	1924—29,348 banks	1925—28,841 banks	1926—28,146 banks
RESOURCES							
Loans and discounts (including rediscounts)[1]	31,208,142	28,932,011	27,860,443	30,416,577	31,427,717	33,883,733	36,233,490
Overdrafts	109,186	81,849	74,600	57,982	56,334	50,259	49,470
Bonds, stocks, and other securities	11,387,525	11,381,923	12,547,567	13,672,547	14,228,745	15,400,113	15,815,141
Due from other banks and bankers [2]	5,833,241	4,794,205	5,414,241	5,597,150	6,121,093	6,774,392	6,769,061
Real esate, furniture, etc.[3]	1,000,976	1,147,521	1,276,631	1,432,217	1,590,259	1,736,585	1,851,967
Checks and other cash items [4]	1,457,778	1,290,667	1,574,608	1,196,075	1,992,370	2,181,137	2,037,561
Cash on hand	1,076,378	946,567	829,892	797,101	911,500	951,286	996,520
Other resources	1,005,882	1,096,647	847,385	865,262	816,672	1,079,532	1,140,152
Total	53,079,108	49,671,390	50,425,367	54,034,911	57,144,690	62,057,037	64,893,362
LIABILITIES							
Capital stock paid in	2,702,639	2,903,961	2,943,950	3,052,367	3,114,203	3,169,711	3,273,303
Surplus fund	2,410,346	2,542,032	2,697,409	2,799,494	2,967,359	3,173,334	3,471,968
Other undivided profits	976,261	910,743	933,843	954,145	971,730	1,007,439	1,063,171
Circulation (national banks)	688,178	704,147	725,748	720,001	729,686	648,494	651,155
Certified checks and cashiers' checks	514,862	614,583	552,505	358,110	664,857	698,861	655,649
Individual deposits	37,315,123	34,844,572	37,194,318	40,034,195	42,954,121	46,765,942	48,882,296
United States deposits	175,788	390,230	128,887	238,439	152,302	147,220	187,827
Due to other banks and bankers	3,708,302	2,809,414	3,244,386	3,610,211	3,928,292	4,370,909	4,330,605
Other liabilities [5]	4,587,609	3,951,708	2,004,321	2,267,949	1,662,140	2,075,127	2,377,388
Total	53,079,108	49,671,390	50,425,367	54,034,911	57,144,690	62,057,037	64,893,362

[1] Includes acceptances reported by national banks.
[2] Includes lawful reserve with Federal reserve bank.
[3] Includes real estate owned other than banking house.
[4] Includes exchanges for clearing house.
[5] Includes bills payable and rediscounts.

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The following statement shows the number of national banks, June 30, 1926, in each State, with the amount of capital and aggregate assets, in comparison with similar information for all reporting banks:

Number, capital, and assets of national banks, and all reporting banks, June 30, 1926, by States

States, etc.	National banks			All banks, including national banks		
	Number of banks	Capital (000 omitted)	Aggregate assets (000 omitted)	Number of banks	Capital (000 omitted)	Aggregate assets (000 omitted)
Maine	58	$7,420	$151,478	148	$13,011	$446,145
New Hampshire	55	5,335	78,436	123	6,465	290,253
Vermont	46	5,110	67,843	105	7,901	251,087
Massachusetts	154	74,293	1,465,195	443	115,683	4,221,049
Rhode Island	13	4,870	59,553	38	14,265	531,992
Connecticut	63	20,252	295,580	247	40,211	1,225,397
Total New England States	389	117,280	2,118,085	1,104	197,536	6,965,923
New York	542	259,461	6,093,431	1,144	568,816	17,373,910
New Jersey	283	44,431	928,782	541	105,931	2,385,087
Pennsylvania	871	149,660	3,058,507	1,658	334,443	6,250,760
Delaware	19	1,759	24,863	59	9,842	137,200
Maryland	84	18,339	299,820	245	42,743	893,101
District of Columbia	13	10,277	160,540	43	24,144	302,865
Total Eastern States	1,812	483,927	10,565,943	3,690	1,085,919	27,342,923
Virginia	172	30,158	389,690	512	60,075	663,169
West Virginia	124	13,511	201,780	346	35,673	446,653
North Carolina	80	14,395	196,324	563	37,231	505,891
South Carolina	70	10,510	128,428	330	22,659	255,054
Georgia	82	15,000	200,244	557	44,656	488,172
Florida	63	15,200	342,582	337	34,082	713,354
Alabama	102	13,170	179,116	355	27,058	339,674
Mississippi	37	5,410	89,542	359	17,375	279,006
Louisiana	32	9,075	129,460	239	33,371	534,579
Texas	662	84,046	69,499	1,483	119,503	1,276,763
Arkansas	84	7,600	105,181	478	23,841	284,355
Kentucky	139	18,621	282,512	600	41,043	564,975
Tennessee	106	17,774	246,644	543	42,145	522,900
Total Southern States	1,753	254,470	3,461,002	6,702	538,712	6,874,545
Ohio	351	63,415	963,786	1,084	177,686	3,055,640
Indiana	240	31,765	445,685	1,087	80,140	1,193,177
Illinois	497	97,758	1,763,526	1,882	266,548	4,518,668
Michigan	130	30,533	584,989	783	109,556	2,144,511
Wisconsin	158	27,305	456,737	983	63,208	1,067,969
Minnesota	298	36,564	639,810	1,298	65,763	1,152,941
Iowa	315	25,635	382,216	1,536	75,905	1,084,690
Missouri	136	44,017	645,427	1,522	123,206	1,614,894
Total Middle Western States	2,125	356,992	5,882,176	10,175	962,012	15,832,490
North Dakota	157	6,355	101,745	599	14,291	190,431
South Dakota	108	4,970	82,572	474	13,283	193,662
Nebraska	165	15,120	242,571	1,058	38,346	563,890
Kansas	257	18,208	257,605	1,250	44,492	546,426
Montana	76	5,395	84,420	220	12,185	165,200
Wyoming	32	2,700	43,515	93	4,540	67,204
Colorado	127	11,880	263,058	309	17,852	340,985
New Mexico	31	2,085	28,993	63	3,305	39,213
Oklahoma	370	26,230	418,057	738	33,574	515,017
Total Western States	1,323	92,943	1,522,536	4,804	181,868	2,622,028

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Number, capital, and assets of national banks, and all reporting banks, June 30, 1926, by States—Continued

States, etc.	National banks			All banks, including national banks		
	Number of banks	Capital (000 omitted)	Aggregate assets (000 omitted)	Number of banks	Capital (000 omitted)	Aggregate assets (000 omitted)
Washington	108	$18,240	$320,528	364	$30,439	$514,516
Oregon	97	13,795	227,397	272	22,870	335,413
California	264	64,355	1,043,878	621	195,481	3,706,467
Idaho	56	3,710	58,420	156	6,788	97,924
Utah	20	3,650	56,114	112	11,723	171,223
Nevada	10	1,385	19,379	34	3,097	45,209
Arizona	15	1,325	27,150	47	4,782	78,808
Total Pacific States	570	106,460	1,752,866	1,606	275,180	4,949,560
Alaska (nonmember banks)	4	200	3,971	17	840	12,522
The Territory of Hawaii (nonmember banks)	2	600	9,045	23	8,248	94,585
Porto Rico				14	10,359	61,426
Philippines				11	12,629	137,360
Total Alaska and insular possessions	6	800	13,016	65	32,076	305,893
Total United States	7,978	1,412,872	25,315,624	28,146	3,273,303	64,893,362

DIRECTOR OF THE MINT

Institutions of the mint service

Since the Charlotte assay office was closed on June 30, 1913, 11 mint service institutions have been operated: Coinage mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Denver; assay office at New York, which makes large sales of fine gold bars; mints at New Orleans and Carson City, conducted as assay offices; and assay offices at Boise, Helena, Deadwood, Seattle, and Salt Lake City. The seven last-named institutions are, in effect, bullion-purchasing agencies for the large institutions and also serve the public by making assays of ores and bullion. Electrolytic refineries are operated at the New York, Denver, and San Francisco institutions.

Coinage

The domestic coinage made during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, consisted of $64,315,565 in gold, $19,183,178 in silver, and $5,115,675 in minor coin, a total of $88,614,418 represented by 372,171,282 pieces, which compares with the prior year's total domestic coinage of $278,610,944 represented by 190,443,558 pieces. Each of the three coinage mints, at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Denver, made gold, silver, and minor coins. The demand for nickels and cents was again in evidence, nearly 302,000,000 pieces having been made as compared with 111,000,000 during last year and 168,000,000 during the next preceding year. The gold coinage was consequently materially reduced (by about 70 per cent). The num-

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ber of silver dollars executed totaled 11,432,700 and subsidiary silver coins 54,479,756 pieces, each of the three mints contributing thereto. In addition to the above the mints struck 16,676,000 pieces of foreign coin, as follows: 40,000 pieces in gold for Costa Rica and Guatemala; 6,230,000 pieces in silver for Poland, Guatemala, Venezuela, and Peru; and 10,406,000 pieces in nickel for Salvador and Peru. A grand total of 388,847,282 pieces of coin as the output for 1926 compares with 203,166,558 pieces during the prior year.

Gold operations

Gold acquired by the Government at the several mint service institutions during the fiscal year 1926 totaled $178,800,676.48. United States gold coin received by the mints for recoinage amounted to $2,088,238.39; transfers of gold between mint offices totaled $27,604,313.30; the aggregate amount of gold received by the several mint service institutions during the fiscal year 1926 was $208,493,228.17, which compares with $225,681,342.27 during the prior year.

Silver operations

Receipts of purchased silver during the fiscal year 1926 totaled 4,992,831.43 fine ounces, the average cost of which was 69½ cents per ounce, total cost being $3,470,901.73. Silver received in exchange for bars bearing the Government stamp totaled 1,656,972.97 fine ounces; United States silver coin received for recoinage totaled 1,828,581.76 fine ounces, the recoinage value being $2,527,847.60; silver deposited in trust by other governments totaled 2,489,563.52 fine ounces; and transfers between mint service offices totaled 2,048,557.39 fine ounces, making the aggregate quantity of silver received by the several mint service offices during the fiscal year 13,016,507.07 fine ounces, as compared with 10,420,912.01 fine ounces during the prior year.

Silver dollars remaining to be coined from bullion purchased under the Pittman Act amounted to about 6,500,000.

The New York market price of silver during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, averaged $0.68317; the lowest price was $0.633025, on April 22, 1926; and the highest price $0.731875, on September 5, 1925.

Refineries

The three refineries—at New York, San Francisco, and Denver—were in operation throughout the year, reducing the large quantities of unparted and unrefined bars into usable gold and silver bullion.

Production of electrolytically refined gold totaled during the past fiscal year 3,272,689 ounces, as compared with 3,319,076 ounces during the fiscal year 1925. Electrolytically refined silver totaled 4,977,646 ounces, as compared with 5,293,985 ounces during the fiscal year 1925.

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Commemorative coins

Special design coins authorized by Congress were issued during the past fiscal year as below:

In commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary (sesquicentennial) of the signing of the Declaration of Independence a two and one-half dollar gold piece and a silver half dollar were issued. The gold coin bears on its obverse a draped female figure representing Liberty standing on a segment of the globe and holding a lighted torch in one hand, while in the other is held a scroll (the Declaration of Independence); the dates 1776 and 1926 also appear. On the reverse is a likeness of Independence Hall. Other mottoes and inscriptions are as required by the coinage laws. The coin was designed by J. R. Sinnock, mint engraver.

The obverse of the sesquicentennial half dollar shows profile likenesses of Washington and Coolidge, while on the reverse is shown an illustration of the Liberty Bell with the dates 1776 and 1926. This coin also was designed by J. R. Sinnock.

In commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the admission of California into the Union, Congress authorized the issue of a special design half dollar. The obverse illustrates a miner washing or "panning" gold from gravel, with the wording "California's Diamond Jubilee." On the reverse California's symbolic bear is shown. This coin was designed by J. Mora.

The Vancouver half dollar, authorized by Congress in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of Fort Vancouver, Wash., by the Hudson Bay Co., bears on the obverse the likeness and name of Dr. John McLoughlin, the builder of the fort, with the dates 1825 and 1925. On the reverse appears a full-length figure of a frontiersman with gun, while in the background the fort and a mountain peak are illustrated. The coin was designed by Mrs. Laura G. Frazer.

Stock of coin and monetary bullion in the United States

On June 30, 1926, the estimated stock of domestic coin in the United States was $2,054,657,476, of which $1,232,243,292 was gold, $533,491,184 standard silver dollars, and $288,923,000 subsidiary silver coins.

The stock of gold bullion in the mints, assay offices, and Federal reserve banks on the same date was valued at $3,268,733,645, an increase during the year of $102,687,731; the stock of silver bullion was 10,073,737.60 fine ounces, a reduction of 7,547,023.58 fine ounces.

Production of gold and silver

Domestic gold production during the calendar year 1925 was $49,860,200, as compared with $52,277,000 in 1924. The output continues at approximately half of that for the record year 1915, when the total was $101,035,700.

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Silver of domestic production during 1925 totaled 66,155,424 ounces, valued at $45,911,864; this compares with 65,407,186 ounces, valued at $43,822,814, for 1924, and with the record production of 1915, 74,961,075 fine ounces, valued at $37,397,300.

Industrial consumption of gold and silver

Gold consumed in the industrial arts during the calendar year 1925 is estimated at $65,953,870, of which $36,161,849 was new material.

Silver used in the arts is estimated at 39,826,579 fine ounces, of which 29,929,163 fine ounces were new material.

As compared with the prior year, gold consumption was about the same and silver consumption increased about 6,200,000 ounces.

Import and export of domestic gold coin

The net export of domestic gold coin during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, was $46,614,511; during the prior fiscal year there was net export of $107,910,658. During the 12 fiscal years since the opening of the World War, 1915–1926, there has been a net export of $935,718,226. Since 1870 the net export of domestic gold coin has been $1,813,367,290.

Appropriations, expenses, and income

Appropriations available for mint service during the fiscal year 1926 totaled $1,693,204.17, and reimbursements to appropriations for services rendered amounted to $144,742.17, making a total of $1,837,946.34.

Expenses amounted to $1,800,042.69, of which $1,735,217.74 was chargeable to appropriations and $64,824.95 chargeable to income.

The income realized by the Treasury from the mint service aggregated $10,400,989.25, of which $9,546,613.78 was seigniorage. The seigniorage included $2,590,024.53 on the coinage of silver dollars, which amount offsets an equal loss which was incurred when the silver dollars were melted and sold under terms of the Pittman Act. The seigniorage on subsidiary silver coin was $2,607,772.55; on nickel coin, $2,165,755.84; and on bronze coin, $2,183,060.86.

Summary of appropriations, expenses, and balances, fiscal year 1926

Items	Salaries and wages	Contingent expenses	Freight on bullion	Total
Appropriations	[1] $1,360,929.17	$324,775.00	$7,500.00	$1,693,204.17
Earnings credited to appropriations	114,217.92	30,524.25		144,742.17
Total available	1,475,147.09	355,299.25	7,500.00	1,837,946.34
Expenses	[1] 1,409,204.10	319,252.82	6,760.82	1,735,217.74
Unexpended balances	65,942.99	36,046.43	739.18	102,728.60

[1] Includes $749.17, paid from special fund—charges on silver-dollar bullion sold.

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Deposits of gold and silver, income, expenses, and employees, by institutions, fiscal year 1926

The number and value of deposits, transfers, gross income, and expenses for the fiscal year 1926, and the number of employees on June 30, 1926, at each institution, are shown in the following table:

Institution	Number of deposits of gold and silver	Number of mint service transfers	Coining value of gold and silver received [1]	Gross income	Gross expense	Excess of income (+) or of expenses (−)	Employees, June 30, 1926
Philadelphia	10,687	1,920	$13,952,824.91	$6,297,180.07	$814,081.93	+$5,483,098.14	336
San Francisco	8,738	953	36,833,729.92	2,411,173.09	312,593.12	+2,098,579.97	127
Denver	2,959	176	9,431,676.64	1,241,417.24	222,733.24	+1,018,684.00	85
New York	15,719	2,156	123,548,102.08	442,230.63	342,594.39	+99,636.24	125
New Orleans	392	------	484,404.58	577.92	11,593.34	−11,015.42	6
Carson City	296	------	297,546.45	797.91	5,948.63	−5,150.72	3
Boise	474	------	171,981.68	1,563.25	7,745.37	−6,182.12	4
Helena	412	------	331,807.89	881.80	6,561.93	−5,680.13	3
Deadwood	6	------	3,150.59	417.50	5,410.00	−4,992.50	3
Seattle	1,708	2	7,495,337.57	4,208.11	27,150.68	−22,942.57	11
Salt Lake City	139	------	58,948.66	541.73	4,175.28	−3,633.55	2
Total	41,530	5,207	192,609,510.97	10,400,989.25	1,760,587.91	+8,640,401.34	705
Bureau of the Mint	------	------	------	------	39,454.78	−39,454.78	14
Grand total	41,530	5,207	192,609,510.97	10,400,989.25	1,800,042.69	+8,600,946.56	719
Fiscal year 1925	42,955	2,692	219,935,306.48	9,108,120.73	1,846,646.36	+7,261,474.37	766

[1] Gold valued at $20.67+ per fine ounce, silver for standard dollars valued at $1.29+ per fine ounce, and silver for subsidiary coin at $1.38+ per fine ounce.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Receipts from internal-revenue taxes during the fiscal year 1926 compared with 1925 were as follows:

Sources	1925	1926	Increase
Income tax:			
Corporation	$916,232,697.02	$1,094,979,734.17	$178,747,037.15
Individual	845,426,352.49	879,124,407.16	33,698,054.67
Total	1,761,659,049.51	1,974,104,141.33	212,445,091.82
Miscellaneous taxes	822,481,218.73	861,895,750.86	39,414,532.13
Total (all sources)	2,584,140,268.24	2,835,999,892.19	251,859,623.95

In the foregoing statement of receipts no deductions have been made on account of refunds, which during the fiscal year 1926 were made from the following appropriations:

Refunding taxes illegally collected 1924 and prior years	$737,093.65
Refunding taxes illegally collected 1926 and prior years	58,944,780.59
Refunding taxes illegally collected 1927 and prior years	114,475,022.77
Total	174,156,897.01
Less amount by which repayments exceeded disbursements in connection with the appropriation refunding taxes illegally collected 1925 and prior years	36,719.27
Net total	174,120,177.74

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The above total includes interest allowed on claims under provisions of the revenue acts of 1921, 1924, and 1926.

The following comparative statement shows in greater detail the internal-revenue receipts for the fiscal years 1925 and 1926:

Sources	1925	1926	Increase (+) or decrease (−)
Income tax:			
Corporation [1]	$916,232,697.02	$1,094,979,734.17	+$178,747,037.15
Individual	845,426,352.49	879,124,407.16	+33,698,054.67
Total	1,761,659,049.51	1,974,104,141.33	+212,445,091.82
Estates of decedents	101,421,766.20	116,041,036.09	+14,619,269.89
Gifts of property	7,518,129.32	3,175,338.73	−4,342,790.59
Distilled spirits and alcoholic beverages	25,904,774.72	26,452,028.63	+547,253.91
Receipts under national prohibition	560,888.07	416,197.63	−144,690.44
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	345,247,210.96	370,666,438.87	+25,419,227.91
Oleomargarine, adulterated and process or renovated butter, filled cheese, and mixed flour	3,064,155.39	3,092,540.42	+28,385.03
Bonds, capital-stock issues, conveyances, capital-stock transfers, sales of produce for future delivery, playing cards, etc	49,251,784.18	54,014,239.36	+4,762,455.18
Excise taxes, manufacturers', including automobiles, cameras, photographic films, etc	130,357,163.05	142,470,447.03	+12,113,283.98
Other excise taxes, including sculpture and paintings, jewelry, clocks and watches, etc	10,494,934.67	7,727,718.85	−2,767,215.82
Corporations, on capital stock	90,002,594.56	97,385,755.61	+7,383,161.05
Brokers, bowling alleys, billiard and pool tables, shooting galleries, riding academies, passenger automobiles for hire, and use of pleasure boats, etc	5,811,558.04	4,546,978.21	−1,264,579.83
Admissions to theaters and other places of amusement and club dues	39,598,397.44	34,054,515.05	−5,543,882.39
Narcotics: Opium, coca leaves, etc., including special taxes of importers, manufacturers, and dealers	1,090,932.73	981,739.07	−109,193.66
Internal revenue collected through customs offices	51,054.05	55,065.43	+4,011.38
Other miscellaneous receipts [2]	12,105,875.35	815,711.88	−11,290,163.47
Total miscellaneous taxes	822,481,218.73	861,895,750.86	+39,414,532.13
Total receipts from all sources [3]	2,584,140,268.24	2,835,999,892.19	+251,859,623.95

[1] Includes income tax on Alaska railroads (act of July 18, 1914) amounting to $15,573.74 for 1925 and $15,784.13 for 1926.

[2] Includes $12,068,035.75 for 1925 and $803,551.69 for 1926, delinquent taxes collected under repealed laws.

[3] The figures concerning internal-revenue receipts as given in this statement differ from such figures carried in other Treasury statements showing the financial condition of the Government, because the former represent collections by internal-revenue officers throughout the country, including deposits by postmasters of amounts received from sale of internal-revenue stamps, and deposits of internal revenue collected through customs offices, while the latter represent the deposits of these collections in the Treasury or depositaries during the fiscal year concerned, the differences being due to the fact that some of the collections in the latter part of the fiscal year can not be deposited, or are not reported to the Treasury as deposited until after June 30, thus carrying them into the following fiscal year as recorded in the statements showing the condition of the Treasury.

Cost of administration

The expenditures in administering the internal-revenue tax laws for the fiscal year 1926 were $34,948,483.37, not including expenditures for refunding internal-revenue collections and taxes illegally collected, which in no sense are administrative expenses. The aggregate receipts of internal revenue were $2,835,999,892.19 which makes the cost of operation for the fiscal year 1926 $1.23 for each $100 collected, compared with $1.44 for each $100 collected for the fiscal year 1925, or a reduction of 14.6 per cent.

There were also expended $9,573,791.64 for the enforcement of the prohibition law and $1,233,136.73 for the enforcement of the narcotic law from appropriations provided for those purposes.

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Income Tax Unit

The number of income and excess profits tax returns audited during the year was 2,155,933 (977,043 individual and 1,178,890 corporation) compared with 1,751,613 (1,222,868 individual and partnership and 528,745 corporation) for the previous fiscal year.

The production was the second largest in the history of the Income Tax Unit, being exceeded only in the fiscal year 1924 when 2,329,191 returns were audited. However, the 1924 audit included an accumulation of returns for a three-year period—1921 to 1923, inclusive—by far the larger number of which were closed at the files. In 1926 the great majority of cases was closed only after intensive audit, the files audit covering 1924 returns alone.

The number of returns audited in 1926 exceeded the number of new returns filed and those reopened on claims, revenue agents' reports, etc., by 1,268,344. The number of returns unaudited at the close of the year was 742,740, compared with 2,011,084 at the close of the fiscal year 1925.

Revenue agents' reports

The number of reports of field examinations submitted was 574,246, compared with 290,241 for 1925, an increase of 98 per cent. The number of returns sent to the field for examination was 830,498, compared with 223,284 transcripts of returns for the previous fiscal year. The increases are due to the bureau's decentralization plan, which is the transference to the field of many of its functions formerly performed in Washington.

Adjustment of claims

The number of claims scheduled was 103,319. In addition, 53,848 certificates of overassessment in cases in which no claims were filed were scheduled. Of the claims scheduled, 54,473 were allowed. The total amount involved, including overassessments in cases against which no claims were filed, was $424,072,181.86, of which amount $116,623,311.92 was refunded and $307,448,869.94, abated or credited. The amount of interest paid on amounts refunded or credited under section 1324 (a), revenue act of 1921; section 1019, revenue act of 1924; and section 1116 (a), revenue act of 1926 was $40,883,726.53. The number of claims received was 72,195, involving $1,008,290,704.43, compared with 65,613 involving $1,147,707,744.54 for the previous fiscal year. The number of claims rejected was 48,846 involving $503,429,020.78. The number of claims on hand at the close of the fiscal year was 29,234, compared with 73,441 at the close of the previous fiscal year, a decrease of 44,207.

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The balance of claims on hand at the close of the year was the smallest in recent years and results from improved procedure, elimination of duplication, and constant surveillance over this phase of the work. The number of certificates of overassessment scheduled in cases in which no claims were filed—53,848—is worthy of attention. The result of this was to relieve the taxpayer of the necessity of filing and proving claims for taxes overassessed or overpaid. Under the old procedure, claims would have been invited and filed before certificate of overassessment could issue.

During the year the Income Tax Unit directed particular attention to the adjustment of claims filed against assessments made in 1920 and prior years, effecting a net reduction of 4,827 in the number of such cases.

Additional revenue

A total of $372,243,866.56 in additional taxes was assessed. In order that the collection would not be jeopardized, it was necessary to assess $148,867,165.26 without giving the taxpayer the benefit of appeal. Of this amount $142,628,459.23 was assessed under the revenue act of 1924 and, in cases where the claims were not adjusted prior to the enactment of the revenue act of 1926, is subject to claims in abatement and appeal to the United States Board of Tax Appeals. The balance of $6,238,706.03, assessed under the revenue act of 1926, is subject to appeal to the United States Board of Tax Appeals, and abatement claims are not required. Further revenue amounting to $61,981,464.02 was made available and subject to immediate collection through the rejection of claims in abatement and claims for credit.

The sorting section audited and closed 13,084 withholding returns and examined 600,304 information returns. Based on the audit of withholding returns $10,892,133.70 was assessed, compared with $10,048,561.66 for the previous fiscal year. The number of delinquent returns obtained as a result of the examination of information returns was 9,948.

Personnel

Reduced appropriations for salary allotments necessitated a further reduction in the force of the Income Tax Unit. The number of separations during the year was 1,099, including 463 technical and 636 clerical employees. Of the technical separations, 223 were made in the personnel of the Washington force and 240 in the personnel of the field force. The number of clerical separations in the Washington force was 557 and in the field force 79.

On June 30, 1926, the technical force of the Washington office of the Income Tax Unit numbered 1,489 and the clerical force 1,875, a total of 3,364, while at the close of the previous fiscal year the

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technical force numbered 1,942, and the clerical force 2,224, a total of 4,166. In the field force there were on June 30, 1926, 2,442 revenue agents and 629 clerks, a total of 3,071, compared with 2,310 revenue agents and 521 clerical employees, a total of 2,831 on June 30, 1925.

In line with the decentralization plan, 240 auditors and 67 clerks were transferred during the year 1926 from the Washington office to the field, the auditors being assigned to duty as revenue agents. The saving in salaries resulting from the reduction of the force of the Income Tax Unit was $1,080,656.

Miscellaneous Unit

The Miscellaneous Unit is charged with the administration of all taxes other than income tax and certain taxes under the jurisdiction of the Prohibition Unit. In consequence of the repeal of various taxes by the revenue act of 1926 the miscellaneous division was organized March 1, 1926, taking over the work of the former sales tax division and the administration of the miscellaneous taxes from the tobacco and miscellaneous division. The unit is now composed of four divisions, the capital-stock tax division (for the completion of the work in connection with the capital-stock tax, repealed effective June 30, 1926), estate-tax division, miscellaneous division, and tobacco division.

Capital-stock tax

Collections of the capital-stock tax for the fiscal year 1926 amounted to $97,385,755.61, compared with $90,002,594.56 for the fiscal year 1925, an increase of $7,383,161.05. The capital-stock tax division, as the result of the audit of returns, listed additional tax in the amount of $8,798,643.54. The collector's offices listed a tax of $89,263,253.01, making the total assessments $98,061,896.55. The number of offers of compromise on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year was 5,438, amounting to $72,631.65. There were received 13,542 offers, amounting to $207,315.02. The number of offers accepted was 9,903, amounting to $135,600.22. The number rejected was 977, amounting to $19,875.18. There were pending on June 30, 1926, 8,100 offers, amounting to $124,471.27.

Estate tax

Estate-tax collections aggregated $116,041,036.09, compared with $101,421,766.20 for the fiscal year 1925.

The number of returns audited was 13,912, compared with 19,752 for the previous year. The field force submitted 13,694 major reports, compared with 15,606 for 1925. There were filed 15,982 new returns, compared with 13,962 for 1925.

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Additional assessments amounting to $20,540,328.39 in estate-tax cases and $202,039.87 in gift-tax cases were made, due to office audit and field investigations.

On July 1, 1925, the number of refund claims on hand was 151, aggregating $4,759,342.91. There were received during the year 2,402 refund claims, aggregating $28,257,119.68. The number of refund claims allowed was 2,249, amounting to $8,554,823.09, including $689,095.12 interest on such claims. There were 304 refund claims on hand at the end of the fiscal year, amounting to $10,459,350.20.

The number of abatement claims on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year was 10, amounting to $601,366.28. The number received was 345, amounting to $4,636,134.27, and the number allowed was 339, the abatements amounting to $3,124,785. The number on hand at the end of the fiscal year was 16, amounting to $293,592.43.

Gift-tax collections for the fiscal year amounted to $3,175,338.73, compared with $7,518,129.32 for the fiscal year 1925. There were received 322 claims for refund of the gift tax, amounting to $2,024,622.10. The number allowed was 274, the refunds amounting to $311,459.64, including $815.26 interest. Two abatement claims, amounting to $20,174.02, were received, both of which were allowed in full. The number of claims for refund of the gift tax on hand at the end of the fiscal year was 48, involving $805,342.21.

There were pending at the beginning of the fiscal year 102 protest letters and 2,286 were received. There were 2,281 such letters disposed of, involving $28,019,063.57, leaving 107 on hand at the close of the fiscal year.

Miscellaneous taxes

Receipts from admissions, dues, and excise taxes amounted to $184,252,680.93, compared with $180,450,495.16 for the fiscal year 1925. Collections from miscellaneous stamp and special taxes were $61,653,757.99, compared with $58,127,497.61 for 1925.

During the year there were received and audited 270,501 monthly returns covering admissions, dues, and excise taxes. Due to the repeal by the revenue act of 1926 of certain sales taxes, the returns for the last two months of the year were reduced to approximately one-half the number filed for corresponding months in the preceding year.

By reason of investigation in the field and by office audits and reports, additional taxes in the amount of $5,142,599.50 were assessed.

Tobacco taxes

Collections from tobacco taxes were $370,666,438.87, an increase of $25,419,227.91, or 7.36 per cent, compared with the previous year. Such collections represent 13.07 per cent of the total internal-revenue

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receipts from all sources, compared with 13.36 per cent for the fiscal year 1925. Receipts from taxes on small cigarettes, amounting to $254,824,808.19, represent 68.75 per cent of the tobacco collections, and show an increase of $29,792,106.12, or 13.24 per cent, over the preceding year.

The following seven States furnished 86.45 per cent of the total receipts from tax on tobacco manufactures: North Carolina, $172,503,186.60; Virginia, $40,815,049.41; New York, $35,359,424.05; New Jersey, $28,672,336.72; Pennsylvania, $22,322,302.04; Missouri, $10,767,822.06; and California, $10,009,208.18.

Accounts and Collections Unit

The Accounts and Collections Unit, which has to do with the work of the 65 collection districts, is divided into three divisions—division of procedure and accounts, division of field allowances, and disbursement division.

The field work was reorganized during the year, and 106 division offices and 30 stamp offices were discontinued, resulting in an annual saving of $204,469 in personnel cost and rental. At the close of the year there were 65 collectors' offices, 43 division offices, and 48 stamp offices, of which 21 were operated in conjunction with division offices. The average revenue production of a zone deputy is approximately $37,000 a year. By reason of the discontinuance of 106 division headquarters and the assignment of former division chiefs to the productive work of a zone deputy, the department has every reason to expect increased revenue with no additional cost to the Government.

Special attention was given by collectors' field forces to the serving of warrants for distraint, the verification of returns filed indicating additional tax due, and the conduct of delinquent drives. The number of warrants for distraint served was 127,571, resulting in the collection of $50,249,181, compared with 106,154 warrants served and $25,471,000 collected for the fiscal year 1925. An average of 2,109 deputy collectors made a total of 492,367 revenue-producing investigations, including the serving of warrants for distraint, compared with 577,558 revenue-producing investigations, including the serving of warrants for distraint, made by an average of 2,241 deputy collectors for the fiscal year 1925. The total amount collected and reported for assessment by deputy collectors during the fiscal year 1926 was $78,500,438, compared with $58,224,340 for the previous fiscal year. The average number of investigations made per deputy was 233, and the average amount of tax collected was $37,222, while for the fiscal year 1925 the average number of investigations made per deputy was 258, and the average amount collected and reported for assessment was $25,981.

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An average of 103 internal-revenue agents (sales and miscellaneous taxes), working under the direction of the Accounts and Collections Unit, collected and reported for assessment $10,704,165, an average of $103,924 per agent. During the preceding fiscal year an average of 177 agents collected and reported for assessment $12,994,867, an average of $73,417 per agent. The total collected and reported for assessment, as a result of the activities of both the force of field deputy collectors and the special squads working under supervisors of accounts and collections, amounted to $89,204,603, compared with $71,219,207 for the fiscal year 1925.

At the close of the fiscal year 1925 there was in the internal-revenue collection service a total authorized force, including collectors, of 6,586 employees at an annual salary rate of $12,277,530. The reduction during the year was 571 in the number of positions and $885,770 in the annual salary rate, the reduction amounting to approximately 8.67 per cent of the total authorized force and 7.21 per cent of the total annual rate.

During the year 1926, $295,345.82 was expended for rental of collectors' offices and branch offices, compared with $329,146.35 for the preceding fiscal year. The decrease of $33,800.53 was brought about by the removal of certain offices from commercial to Federal space, the discontinuance of various division offices housed in commercial space, and the procurement of space at a lower rental rate to the Government.

Out of a total of approximately 4,300,000 individual income-tax returns filed, collectors of internal revenue retained for audit approximately 3,670,000. Those retained by the collectors show a gross income of $25,000 or less. During the previous year collectors retained for audit approximately 7,350,000 returns out of a total of about 7,556,000 individual returns filed. However, the revenue act of 1926 materially reduced the number of individuals required to file income-tax returns.

General counsel

The work of the general counsel's office, which embraces the whole field of Federal taxation, is divided into six divisions—appeals; interpretative I; interpretative II; penal; civil; and administrative.

Appeals division

Attorneys of the appeals division, organized April 24, 1925, have appeared as representatives of the commissioner in all cases tried before the United States Board of Tax Appeals during the year, and in practically all cases have made oral arguments, supplemented in the more important cases by written briefs.

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A field division of the United States Board of Tax Appeals held hearings in St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo., in November and December, 1925. Four attorneys of the appeals division accompanied this division.

Four field divisions of the board left Washington in April, 1926, for a 30-day trip, during which hearings were held at Birmingham, Ala., New Orleans, La., Atlanta, Ga., San Francisco, Calif., Los Angeles, Calif., Oklahoma City, Okla., Dallas, Tex., Tulsa, Okla., Chicago, Ill., and St. Paul, Minn. Seventeen attorneys of the appeals division accompanied the board.

From July 1, 1925, to June 30, 1926, there were filed with the United States Board of Tax Appeals 12,867 appeals, of which 12,449 were served on the commissioner.

Decisions of the board are final in that the commissioner, if he does not agree, must bring suit in the appropriate United States district court in cases where hearings were held prior to the passage of the 1926 act, and may appeal to a circuit court of appeals or the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia in cases heard since the passage of the 1926 act. Nevertheless the commissioner, as a matter of policy and necessity, must very largely accept the board's decision as final; and of a large number of cases decided since the establishment of the board comparatively few have not been acquiesced in.

Interpretative division I

Questions considered by interpretative division I relate solely to the income and excess profits tax provisions of the several revenue acts. During the year work has consisted exclusively of rendering decisions on specific questions. These for the most part are rendered in the shape of informal opinions in response to questions presented by the Income Tax Unit, and in passing on, approving, or commenting upon letters prepared by the rules and regulations section. Occasional requests for opinions have been made by the appeals division in connection with cases pending before or just decided by the United States Board of Tax Appeals. All matter proposed for publication in the Internal Revenue Bulletin is submitted to this division before publication is authorized. During the fiscal year 1926, 894 cases were received by this division and 813 disposed of.

Interpretative division II

The work of interpretative division II during the year has been to interpret the provisions of law relating to the miscellaneous taxes, to prepare and review regulations, Treasury decisions, informal memoranda, and letters relating to such taxes; to review and approve claims for abatement, redemption, and refund of the miscellaneous

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taxes, involving amounts in excess of $500; to assist in the drafting of contemplated legislation relating to miscellaneous taxes; to supervise the disposition of real estate acquired by the Government under the internal-revenue laws, and with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, authorizing the sale at public vendue of the interest of the United States in such realty; to consider questions of a legal nature arising in connection with all internal-revenue laws; to consider deficiency protests in estate-tax cases, and to handle real estate cases before the United States Board of Tax Appeals. The work of reviewing and approving miscellaneous claims was limited to refunds involving amounts in excess of $50,000. The work of reviewing and approving income tax claims involving refunds in excess of $50,000, formerly handled by the review division, which was abolished, was transferred to this division; administrative questions involving income tax were transferred to interpretative division I, and the work of defending real estate tax cases before the United States Board of Tax Appeals was transferred to the appeals division. The division conducted 198 hearings and conducted 105 cases before the Board of Tax Appeals.

Civil division

The civil division, in cooperation with the Department of Justice, and the United States attorneys' offices, handles all civil revenue cases pending in the Federal courts. These cases include the prosecution of suits by the United States to recover unpaid taxes, and the defense of suits brought by taxpayers against collectors of internal revenue or the United States to recover taxes alleged to have been erroneously assessed and collected. While the United States attorneys are charged with responsibility for the conduct of these cases, the attorneys for the civil division assemble the evidence, prepare and brief the cases for trial both as to the facts and the law, and an attorney of the civil division is usually present to assist at such trials.

The principal centers of litigation, with respect to the number of cases pending and the amounts involved, are New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Pittsburgh, and San Francisco. The number of civil cases pending at the close of the fiscal year 1926 was 2,400 compared with 2,497 at the close of the fiscal year 1925. During the year 1,983 new civil cases were received and 2,080 civil cases were closed.

Penal division

Among several important changes in the functions of the penal division during the year was the inauguration of a practice of preparing indictments in all cases referred by the commissioner to United

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States attorneys for prosecution. This practice was adopted with the approval of the Department of Justice, in order to assist United States attorneys to whom such cases are referred and for the purpose of obtaining greater uniformity in indictments in tax cases.

During the year two attorneys attached to the penal division were assigned to permanent service in New York and Chicago, respectively. Attorneys from the division frequently are sent to various points throughout the United States to render assistance requested by United States attorneys as special assistant to the Attorney General to conduct grand jury proceedings and jury trials in collaboration with United States attorneys.

At the beginning of the fiscal year there were pending in the penal division 1,409 cases. The number of new cases received was 639, making a total of 2,048 cases under consideration during the year. The number of cases disposed of was 1,281, leaving 767 pending June 30, 1926.

Prohibition Unit

The reorganization and decentralization of the Prohibition Unit, planned and partly carried out in the fiscal year 1925, was completed during the fiscal year 1926. The offices of the former 51 Federal prohibition directors were abolished and 24 prohibition districts were established in lieu thereof, each in charge of a prohibition administrator. The continental United States contains 22 such districts, while the Hawaiian Islands and Porto Rico each comprise one. The districts are bounded in every instance, save two, by Federal judicial lines, and the prohibition administrators keep in close touch and cooperate with United States attorneys in all matters connected with prohibition enforcement. In order that this cooperation may be as effective as possible, deputy prohibition administrators are stationed in the same cities where United States attorneys have their headquarters.

The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of the Customs Service, Coast Guard, and Prohibition Unit, organized within the Prohibition Unit two special squads to cooperate with prohibition administrators in the enforcement of the national prohibition act, a supplemental appropriation having been authorized for that purpose. One squad, operating under a supervisor of alcohol control, combats the diversion of alcohol to beverage purposes; and one, operating under a supervisor of brewery control, is assigned to prevent breweries from releasing high-powered beer. A supervisor of wine control also was appointed to handle the control of sacramental wine. A force of under-cover investigators was assigned to duty under a chief prohibition investigator to conduct special investigations of major violations of the national prohibition act, especially smuggling.

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Prohibition agents made 58,391 arrests during the year and seized 5,935 automobiles, valued at $2,877,894, and 187 boats, valued at $225,561. As a result of the work of such agents, 52,989 prohibition cases were handled in the Federal courts and 41,154 persons were convicted.

The Federal courts imposed sentences aggregating 4,884 years for violation of the national prohibition laws. In addition, as shown by the records of the Solicitor of the Treasury Department, there were certain collections through the Federal courts, such as fines and forfeitures, incident to enforcing the national prohibition act, amounting to $5,231,130.90, compared with $5,208,203.09 for the fiscal year 1925.

During the year the Prohibition Unit was completely reorganized and its force greatly reduced, incident to the decentralization of the prohibition service. A number of its activities, notably the issuance of permits in Washington as well as the review of revocation and assessment hearings, were discontinued.

During the year 4,097 compromise cases were examined and determined, 2,099 of which were favorably acted upon and 1,798 were rejected, the total amount accepted being $932,289.99. A considerable part of this amount is made up of large offers in compromise by surety companies accepted too late in the fiscal year to be transferred from their special compromise deposits by collectors of internal revenue to their collection accounts, and will therefore appear in the collections for the next fiscal year.

There were considered 371 applications for pardons from persons serving sentences for violation of the national prohibition act, 30 of which were recommended for approval, 261 recommended for rejection, 65 returned to the Department of Justice without recommendation, and 15 referred to other departments. A total of 875 applications for parole from persons serving sentences for violation of the national prohibition act was considered, of which 7 were recommended for approval, 572 recommended for rejection, 222 returned to the Department of Justice without recommendation, and 74 referred to other departments.

On June 30, 1926, 322 persons were registered under the Harrison Narcotic Act, as amended, as importers and manufacturers, 1,826 as wholesale dealers, 48,459 as retail dealers, 143,879 as practitioners, and 119,146 as dealers in and manufacturers of untaxed narcotic preparations, the latter number including registrants not required to pay special tax by reason of another tax under the act, or a total of 313,632 registrations.

A total of 5,120 convictions under the internal-revenue narcotic laws was had, compared with 5,600 for the fiscal year 1925. Sentences for the year 1926 aggregated 6,797 years 11 months and 10 days, whereas the aggregate for the preceding year was 6,361 years 11 months and 7 days.

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The industrial alcohol and chemical division conducts the chemical work of the Bureau of Internal Revenue at Washington, and supervises generally the activities of the chemical laboratories in the field. The laboratory at Washington made 18,346 analyses during the year, and 86,755 analyses were made in the field laboratories.

During the year new laboratories were established at St. Louis, Mo., Charlotte, N. C., Pittsburgh, Pa., New Orleans, La., Los Angeles, Calif., Fort Worth, Tex., and Seattle, Wash. A chemist in charge also was stationed at Omaha, the use of a portion of the laboratory at Fort Omaha having been placed at the disposal of the Prohibition Unit by the commanding officer.

The program to concentrate distilled spirits is practically complete. The contents of a few warehouses remain to be transferred, but since the enactment of the concentration act 253 warehouses have been discontinued. This results in a large permanent saving and in much greater security to the spirits.

Bureau and field personnel

The total number of employees in the Bureau of Internal Revenue on June 30, 1926, was 17,903, compared with 19,333 on June 30, 1925, a decrease of 1,430.

The number of employees in Washington on June 30, 1926, was 4,843, compared with 6,176 on June 30, 1925, a decrease of 1,333.

The number of employees in collectors' offices on June 30, 1926, was 6,072 (exclusive of 55 temporary employees), compared with 6,453 on June 30, 1925.

The internal-revenue agents' force engaged in the collection of income and estate taxes on June 30, 1926, was 3,276, compared with 3,010 on June 30, 1925. The 1926 figures are exclusive of 18 temporary employees.

The internal-revenue agents' force engaged in the collection of miscellaneous and sales taxes on June 30, 1926, was 56, compared with 138 on June 30, 1925.

The prohibition field force, including narcotic officers, on June 30, 1926, numbered 3,263, compared with 3,173 on June 30, 1925, an increase of 90. The number of supervisors of accounts and collections on June 30, 1926, was 40, compared with 42 on June 30, 1925. The intelligence force on June 30, 1926, numbered 124, compared with 112 on June 30, 1925.

The number of storekeeper-gaugers on June 30, 1926, was 228, the same number being employed on June 30, 1925.

Under the provisions of the retirement act, 18 classified employees were retained in the service after reaching the age of 70; 38 were retired on annuity, 11 of the latter being retired on account of total disability.

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DIVISION OF BOOKKEEPING AND WARRANTS

A summary of receipts and expenditures during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, adjusted to the basis of daily Treasury statements (revised), is set forth in the following table:

Ordinary receipts	$3, 962, 971, 564. 97
Expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts	3, 586, 109, 883. 01
Surplus of ordinary receipts over total cash expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts	376, 861, 681. 96
Surplus revenues applied to reduction of the public debt, in addition to $487,376,050.69 debt retirements chargeable against ordinary receipts, and $8,851,362.39 public debt retirements resulting in decrease in general fund balance	376, 861, 681. 96
Public debt expenditures, including public debt expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts	3, 881, 446, 517. 41
Public debt receipts	3, 008, 357, 422. 37
Excess of total public debt expenditures over public debt receipts	873, 089, 095. 04
Public debt retirements chargeable against ordinary receipts	487, 376, 050. 69
Public debt retirements from surplus revenues	376, 861, 681. 96
Public debt retirements resulting in decrease in general fund balance	8, 851, 362. 39
Net reduction in public debt during fiscal year, as above	873, 089, 095. 04
Total ordinary and public debt expenditures	6, 980, 180, 349. 73
Total ordinary and public debt receipts	6, 971, 328, 987. 34
Excess of all expenditures over all receipts	8, 851, 362. 39
Balance in general fund on basis of daily Treasury statements (revised), June 30, 1925	219, 979, 440. 82
Balance in general fund on basis of daily Treasury statements (revised), June 30, 1926	211, 128, 078. 43
Net decrease in balance in general fund June 30, 1926, under such amount June 30, 1925	8, 851, 362. 39

The general fund

Balance according to the daily Treasury statement, June 30, 1925 (unrevised)	$217, 835, 732. 09
Add net excess of receipts over expenditures in June reports subsequently received	2, 143, 708. 73
	219, 979, 440. 82

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Decrease in book credits of disbursing officers and agencies with the Treasurer, June 30, 1926, as compared with June 30, 1925	$13,086,167.12	
Decrease in unpaid warrants, June 30, 1926, as compared with June 30, 1925	746,513.81	
	13,832,680.93	
Deduct excess of receipts over pay warrants issued	[1] 4,981,318.54	
		$8,851,362.39
Balance held by the Treasurer of the United States June 30, 1926		211,128,078.43
Balance held by the Treasurer, according to daily Treasury statement, June 30, 1926 (unrevised)		210,002,026.71
Add net excess of receipts over expenditures in June reports subsequently received		1,126,051.72
		211,128,078.43

Surplus of ordinary receipts over expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts, excess of public debt expenditures [1] over public debt receipts, and excess of all expenditures over all receipts, according to unrevised daily Treasury statements adjusted to the basis of revised daily Treasury statements, fiscal year 1926

	Ordinary [2]	Public debt [1]	Total (or net)
Surplus of receipts according to daily Treasury statement June 30, 1926 (unrevised)	$377,767,816.64	[3] $385,601,522.02	[3] $7,833,705.38
Excess of receipts over expenditures in June, 1925, reports subsequently received	2,171,071.90	[3] 27,363.17	2,143,708.73
	375,596,744.74	[3] 385,574,158.85	[3] 9,977,414.11
Excess of receipts over expenditures in June, 1926, reports subsequently received	1,264,937.22	[3] 138,885.50	1,126,051.72
Surplus of receipts on basis of daily Treasury statement June 30, 1926 (revised)	376,861,681.96	[3] 385,713,044.35	[3] 8,851,362.39

[1] Exclusive of public debt expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts.
[2] Includes public debt expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts.
[3] Excess of expenditures over receipts.

Warrants issued during the fiscal year 1926 adjusted to basis of daily Treasury statements (revised)

The following table shows the total number of warrants issued and the gross amounts involved on account of the receipts and expenditures recorded during the fiscal year, adjusted to basis of daily Treasury statements (revised):

[1] After adding $27,273.39, for increase in uncovered moneys, and deducting $7.50 for relief of John Burke, former Treasurer United States, under act of June 3, 1922.

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General classes	Warrants issued		Adjustments to basis of daily Treasury statements (revised), on account of disbursing officers' credits, unpaid warrants, uncovered moneys, and receipts credited direct to appropriations	Adjusted figures on basis of daily Treasury statements (revised)
	Number	Amount		
Receipt warrants:				
Ordinary	560	$3,908,452,949.51	+$54,518,615.46	$3,962,971,564.97
Public debt	15	3,008,357,422.37		3,008,357,422.37
Total	575	6,916,810,371.88	+54,518,615.46	6,971,328,987.34
Pay and transfer warrants:				
Ordinary	111,227	4,092,313,839.13	+13,832,688.43	[1] 4,106,146,527.56
Public debt	46	3,881,451,069.38		[2] 3,881,451,069.38
Total	111,273	7,973,764,908.51	+13,832,688.43	7,987,597,596.94
Repay and counter warrants:				
Ordinary	847	1,061,904,037.31	−54,491,342.07	1,007,412,695.24
Public debt	21	4,551.97		4,551.97
Total	868	1,061,908,589.28	−54,491,342.07	1,007,417,247.21
Pay warrants (net)		6,911,856,319.23	+68,324,030.50	6,980,180,349.73
Grand total of warrants issued	112,716	15,952,483,869.67		

[1] Exclusive of $487,376,050.69 public debt expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts.
[2] Includes $487,376,050.69 public debt expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts.

Receipt accounts to the number of 1,167, representing receipts from customs, internal revenue, public lands, miscellaneous sources, Panama Canal tolls, and public debt and appropriation accounts to the number of 8,405, covering expenditures for all executive departments, other Government establishments, the District of Columbia, and the public debt, have been credited and charged, respectively, to the general fund of the Treasury, details of which are exhibited on pages 429 to 442 of this report. Of the total receipts and repayments to appropriations deposited during the year, aggregating $7,214,904,209.96, no amount remained uncovered by warrant as of June 30, 1926.

Transfer and counter warrants amounting to $1,527,629,502.40 were issued for adjustment of appropriation accounts, largely for the service of the Army and Navy, without affecting the general fund.

Appropriation warrants were issued to the number of 467, crediting detailed appropriation accounts with amounts provided by law for disbursement, and transfer-appropriation and surplus-fund warrants charging and crediting detailed appropriation accounts to the number of 403, a total of 870.

District of Columbia account of revenues and expenditures

The total charges and credits to the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, on the basis of warrants issued, as shown by the District of Columbia ledger of revenues and expendi-

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tures established in accordance with the act of June 29, 1922 (42 Stat. 669), were as follows:

	General funds	Special funds	Trust funds	Total
Balance June 30, 1925	$8,698,789.98	$199,413.57	$504,332.29	$9,402,535.84
Revenues, fiscal year 1926	[1] 22,188,100.18	2,276,844.21	[2] 2,382,893.52	26,847,837.91
United States contribution act, Mar. 3, 1925	9,000,000.00			9,000,000.00
	39,886,890.16	2,476,257.78	2,887,225.81	45,250,373.75
Expenditures, fiscal year 1926	[1] 29,722,017.09	2,231,552.19	[2] 2,418,599.82	34,372,169.10
Balance June 30, 1926	10,164,873.07	244,705.59	468,625.99	10,878,204.65

[1] Exclusive of $376,705.30 general revenue of the District of Columbia covered into the Treasury to credit of "Policemen and firemen's relief fund, trust fund," under act of Sept. 1, 1916 (39 Stat. 718, sec. 12), to meet deficiencies in said fund.
[2] Includes amount referred to in note 1.

Alien Property Custodian account

Under the provisions of the act of Congress approved October 6, 1917, and the proclamations and Executive orders issued thereunder by the President, the Secretary of the Treasury purchased during the year for account of the Alien Property Custodian United States securities of a par value of $179,263,500. There were on hand on July 1, 1925, similar securities of a par value of $176,621,500. Securities amounting to $177,245,500 were sold or redeemed during the year, the proceeds being reinvested as available. The total face amount of such securities carried by the Secretary of the Treasury in trust for the Alien Property Custodian on June 30, 1926, was $178,639,500.

During the fiscal year 1926 payments aggregating $15,564,932.50 were made upon authorizations of the Alien Property Custodian and the Attorney General.

Purchase of farm loan bonds

On July 1, 1925, there were held by the Secretary of the Treasury $88,885,000 Federal farm loan bonds, purchased under the provisions of the act of January 18, 1918, as amended by the joint resolution dated May 26, 1920. During the fiscal year 1926 the Secretary made no further purchases, but the Federal land banks repurchased $28,390,000, thus leaving $60,495,000 of such bonds on hand at the close of the fiscal year 1926.

State bonds and stocks owned by the United States

The following statement shows the nonpaying State bonds and stocks, formerly in the Indian trust fund, now in the Treasury, belonging to the United States:

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State	Principal	Interest coupons due and unpaid
Louisiana	$37,000.00	$17,220.00
North Carolina	58,000.00	88,140.00
Tennessee	335,666.66⅔	157,830.51
Total	430,666,66⅔	263,190.51

A history of these State stocks and bonds is given in House Document No. 263, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, the expenditures of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for delivered sheets were increased $120,230.38, or 1.19 per cent, as compared with the previous year, and the net increase in deliveries was 17,437,411 sheets, or 3.75 per cent. There were increases in delivered sheets of currency amounting to 21,507,386 sheets; decreases in bonds, notes, and certificates of 942,267 sheets; decreases in stamps of 1,434,143 sheets; and decreases in miscellaneous work of 1,693,565 sheets.

A comparative statement of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal years 1925 and 1926 follows:

Detail	Year 1926	Year 1925	Increase	Decrease
Appropriated by Congress (includes deficiency):				
Salaries	$460,540.00	$435,000.00	$25,540.00	
Compensation of employees	3,826,083.00	3,446,368.00	379,715.00	
Plate printing	1,955,200.00	1,641,921.00	313,279.00	
Materials and miscellaneous expenses	1,496,327.00	1,311,033.50	185,293.50	
New machinery and other equipment 1925–26	112,522.07	233,300.00		$120,777.93
Reimbursements to appropriations from other bureaus for work completed:				
Compensation of employees	1,780,831.99	1,727,111.49	53,720.50	
Plate printing	560,619.62	623,552.18		62,932.56
Materials and miscellaneous expenses [1]	997,250.31	938,391.52	58,858.79	
Total	11,189,373.99	10,356,677.69	1,016,406.79	183,710.49
Net increase			832,696.30	
Expended:				
Salaries	453,184.02	419,039.69	34,144.33	
Compensation of employees	5,239,065.05	5,088,226.93	150,838.12	
Plate printing	2,434,684.32	2,264,510.85	170,173.47	
Materials and miscellaneous expenses	2,305,975.03	2,148,902.06	157,072.97	
New machinery and other equipment 1925–26	50,766.26	120,777.93		70,011.67
Total [2]	10,483,674.68	10,041,457.46	512,228.89	70,011.67
Net increase			442,217.22	
Unexpended balance:				
Salaries	7,355.98	15,960.31		8,604.33
Compensation of employees	367,849.94	85,252.56	282,597.38	
Plate printing	81,135.30	962.33	80,172.97	
Materials and miscellaneous expenses	187,602.28	100,522.96	87,079.32	
New machinery and other equipment 1925–26	61,755.81	112,522.07		50,766.26
Total	705,699.31	315,220.23	449,849.67	59,370.59
Net increase			390,479.08	

[1] An additional amount of $78,913.58 received from sale of by-products and useless property was deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

[2] Includes $201,861.05 and $193,352.52 transferred to retirement fund in the fiscal years 1926 and 1925 respectively.

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A comparative statement of deliveries of finished work in the fiscal years 1925 and 1926 follows:

Classes	Sheets		Face value, 1926
	1925	1926	
Currency:			
United States notes	26,927,000	22,596,000	$334,932,000
Silver certificates	122,206,000	141,030,000	581,348,000
Gold certificates	11,511,000	12,616,000	735,040,000
National-bank currency	14,499,035	13,999,949	502,663,560
Federal reserve notes	30,916,500	37,325,000	1,091,000,000
Silver certificates (for experimental purposes)	28		
Total	206,059,563	227,566,949	3,244,983,560
Bonds, notes and certificates:			
Pre-war bonds	10,453	4,073	61,636,280
Liberty bonds	114,449⅔	208,233½	886,150,000
Treasury bonds	530,875	309,833½	1,554,500,000
Treasury notes	2,375	1,650	245,000,000
Certificates of indebtedness	40,350	45,750	1,534,500,000
Insular bonds—			
Porto Rican	15,090	28,115$\frac{13}{20}$	18,848,000
Philippine	1,650	3,860	2,455,000
Federal farm-loan bonds	746,068	1,007,840	424,129,855
Collateral-trust debentures	26,628	12,985	123,250,000
Philippine treasury certificates	644,000	308,000	785,000
Philippine national-bank circulating notes	896,000	150,000	375,000
Interim certificates for Porto Rican bonds	1,800	8,128	
Interim certificates for Philippine bonds	1,000		
Specimens—			
Treasury bonds	8⅓	7⅓	
Treasury notes	1		
Certificates of indebtedness	1½	½	
Insular bonds—			
Porto Rican	7⅜	13$\frac{4}{10}$	
Philippine	3	4	
Total	3,030,760$\frac{1}{10}$	2,088,493$\frac{7}{10}$	4,851,629,135
Stamps:			*Subjects, 1926*
Customs	45,875	32,500	1,460,000
Internal-revenue—			
United States	82,498,957$\frac{12}{16}$	85,949,185½	7,235,629,124
Philippine	63,500	51,556	6,555,600
Porto Rican	665,000	673,000	68,300,000
Virgin Islands		225	22,500
Specimens—			
United States	3,222	4	2
Postage—			
United States	160,225,329	155,428,695	17,097,101,616
United States, surcharged "Canal Zone"	50,433⅓	25,166⅔	2,520,000
Philippine	476,347	435,502⅔	44,769,000
Specimens—			
United States	57$\frac{44}{100}$	39$\frac{30}{100}$	2,792
Philippine	15		
Postal savings	5,515	4,284	428,400
Specimens	50		
Total	244,034,301$\frac{71}{100}$	242,600,158$\frac{23}{100}$	24,456,789,034
Miscellaneous:			
Checks	6,338,316	5,745,696	28,717,730
Drafts	1,550	1,600	6,600
Warrants	50,700	50,100	246,000
Commissions	208,699	72,331	53,900
Certificates	2,420,805	993,595	2,869,895
Transportation requests	255,482	350,485	1,752,425
Passports	159,474	89,680	89,680
Liquor permits	1,981,125	2,384,875	19,079,000
Other miscellaneous	328,917$\frac{4}{5}$	358,015½	8,346,208
Specimens—			
Checks		4	20
Certificates	½		
Transportation requests		122	610
Liquor permits		5,000	40,000
Liquor permits, blank sheets		2	
Other miscellaneous	2		
Total	11,745,070$\frac{1}{5}$	10,051,505½	61,202,068
Grand total	464,869,695$\frac{31}{100}$	482,307,106$\frac{1}{100}$	

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The following statement shows total deliveries made, total expenses, and average number of employees engaged by the bureau since 1878:

Fiscal year—	Total number of sheets delivered	Expenditures	Average number of employees	Fiscal year—	Total number of sheets delivered	Expenditures	Average number of employees
1878	13,098,756	$538,861.33	522	1903	155,743,691	$3,136,477.73	2,850
1879	21,394,030	814,077.01	804	1904	159,918,061	3,159,940.69	2,928
1880	23,605,085	883,171.95	905	1905	165,354,514	3,292,217.06	3,002
1881	26,017,661	901,165.26	958	1906	180,289,766	3,355,786.23	3,084
1882	31,112,484	936,757.62	1,011	1907	201,123,528	3,849,064.39	3,437
1883	33,330,746	1,104,986.43	1,173	1908	210,589,197	3,841,173.60	3,572
1884	30,205,899	977,301.85	1,193	1909	239,405,723	4,355,935.65	3,977
1885	28,217,706	965,195.47	1,133	1910	252,710,864	4,375,365.57	3,964
1886	26,655,496	763,207.84	886	1911	262,806,113	4,180,284.20	3,814
1887	32,652,207	794,477.90	840	1912	262,434,739	4,319,246.57	3,899
1888	38,040,984	948,995.83	895	1913	287,192,192	4,449,726.22	3,920
1889	39,207,164	932,577.78	917	1914	280,272,828	4,372,922.81	3,932
1890	36,512,719	1,012,789.18	895	1915	307,634,334	5,039,204.80	4,119
1891	46,390,381	1,265,263.29	1,161	1916	300,711,800	5,066,048.72	4,048
1892	52,508,438	1,316,585.89	1,358	1917	343,345,005	6,324,118.70	4,221
1893	48,853,528	1,238,464.36	1,333	1918	396,790,285	9,086,303.90	6,214
1894	55,516,961	1,317,339.61	1,380	1919	447,464,105	11,571,179.03	7,508
1895	70,886,033	1,439,265.94	1,427	1920	402,711,759	11,854,171.45	6,912
1896	85,050,595	1,469,359.70	1,519	1921	438,694,824	13,965,233.57	7,097
1897	86,174,766	1,450,611.86	1,605	1922	416,820,113	10,812,756.38	6,416
1898	92,979,478	1,570,598.46	1,623	1923	411,546,429	10,106,320.28	5,535
1899	112,161,122	1,884,441.39	1,903	1924	431,868,658	9,401,925.68	4,980
1900	116,909,423	2,011,702.01	1,999	1925	464,869,695	10,041,457.46	5,098
1901	121,558,291	2,393,494.26	2,364	1926	482,307,106	10,483,674.68	5,173
1902	139,167,359	2,967,091.74	2,672				

CUSTOMS SERVICE

Volume of business

The increased volume of customs business during the year, which resulted in the collection of the highest amount of duties in its history, is reflected in every line of activity, as is shown by the following comparative statement of entries of merchandise for the fiscal years 1925 and 1926:

Class of entries	Number of entries, fiscal year—	
	1925	1926
Consumption:		
Free	209,319	226,382
Dutiable	428,989	459,726
Informal	182,505	196,036
Mail	742,917	768,811
Baggage declarations	340,685	383,607
Warehouse and rewarehouse	58,983	60,235
Immediate transportation without appraisement	133,164	144,664
Transportation and exportation	107,033	117,621
Warehouse withdrawals, duty paid	216,957	222,097
Warehouse withdrawals, all other	39,588	38,425
All other entries	12,457	27,451
Drawback notices of intent	164,672	192,070
Drawback entries	21,477	24,388
Total	2,658,746	2,861,513

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Receipts

The total amount of duties collected as covered into the Treasury by warrants during the fiscal year is $579,716,610.62. The previous high record was that for the fiscal year 1923, when the sum covered into the Treasury during the year amounted to $562,189,038.87.

The miscellaneous receipts not included in the above amount of duties also increased during the year, as indicated in the comparative statement below:

Source	Fiscal year—	
	1925	1926
Sale of unclaimed merchandise	$3,655	$6,146
Fines collected	999,775	1,167,781
Sale of seizures	171,018	155,200
Sale of abandoned goods	4,629	6,062
Customs fees, etc	80,003	70,873
Total	1,259,080	1,406,062

An amount from the proceeds of the sale of seizures equal to the duties accruing on the merchandise is deposited as "Duties," and the balance as "Sale of seizures." The amounts shown in the above table, therefore, do not represent the net proceeds of sale but the balances remaining after deduction of duties.

The amount of proceeds from sale of seizures deposited in the Treasury during the year is $15,818 less than for the preceding year. This is accounted for by the withdrawal from sale of forfeited automobiles and boats which were taken for official use under the act of March 3, 1925. Few such withdrawals from sale were made during the preceding fiscal year, as the act authorizing such withdrawals was not passed until toward the close of the year. The appraised value of forfeited vessels and vehicles taken for official purposes during the fiscal year 1926 is $145,122, which, added to the proceeds of sale, brings the value to the Government realized from seizures for the year considerably in excess of the proceeds for the preceding year.

Expenditures and statistics

The total expense of collection and the proportionate cost of collection per dollar, refunds made, and drawbacks paid, number of vessels cleared, value of imports and exports, and the tonnage and head taxes collected are shown in the table of customs transactions published in connection with this report (Table 13, p. 485), both for the entire service and by customs districts.

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Enforcement activities

The enforcement of the customs laws against the introduction of contraband was vigorously pushed, with very beneficial results. This branch of the service was strengthened through cooperation with the prohibition service, agents from that service having been assigned for duty in certain border districts for patrol work under the direction of the collectors of customs. The use of forfeited automobiles and boats for official purposes, as authorized by the act of March 3, 1925, enabled the patrols to effectively discharge their duties. So thoroughly are these patrols performing their work that in a certain district in a recent raid the liquor seized in every instance was of illicit domestic manufacture, although the seizures were made in sight of foreign territory and in a district formerly supplied with smuggled liquors from such territory.

Improvements made in the supervision of freight cars moving from point to point in the United States through contiguous foreign territory under United States customs seals, and the employment of additional officers to inspect this traffic, have materially contributed to the exclusion of contraband shipments.

Seizures

Beginning January 1, 1926, a classified record was kept of seizures made for violations of the customs laws. As a record of this kind was not previously kept, no data are available for comparative purposes. The relative values of seizures of the various classes of commodities for the six-month period from January 1 to June 30, 1926, as listed in the table below, however, may be of interest:

Class of commodities	Appraised value	Number of seizures
Beads and beaded articles	$482	
Furs	4,229	
Jewelry and precious stones	256,715	
Laces and embroideries	3,312	
Livestock, farm, dairy, and meat products	8,629	2,623
Perfumery and toilet articles	1,364	
Silk, linen, woolen, and cotton goods	46,902	
All other, except as detailed below	227,660	
Vehicles, etc., used in transporting liquors:		
461 automobiles	183,445	
151 boats	363,137	
78 horses and mules	1,813	
37 horse-drawn vehicles	5,430	
	1,103,118	5,697
Liquors:		
244,517 bottles, 39,553 cases, 2,220 barrels	1,379,727	
Alcohol:		
36,885 gallons	79,024	
Narcotics	32,152	151
Total		8,471

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SPECIAL AGENCY SERVICE, CUSTOMS

The special agency service of the customs has continued its statutory and delegated functions, including the examination of the books, records, and accounts of collectors of customs; the study of field organization and methods, with recommendations for economy, retrenchment, and improvement; the detection and prevention of frauds against the customs revenue; investigations of foreign market values, attempted undervaluation and dumping of foreign merchandise; investigation of drawback transactions; dissemination of information concerning classification and market value (Customs Information Exchange), officers of this bureau having visited all appraising offices during the year with a view to harmonizing appraisement methods. The foreign investigative branch has been augmented, and special attention given to improved methods of handling foreign inquiries with a view to reducing or overcoming friction and opposition to this necessary work. Close cooperation with diplomatic and consular officers has contributed to this, and improved invoicing with corresponding increase in revenue is anticipated.

Cooperative effort has been the keynote of the operations of this service, and in the course of the performance of its regular functions much valuable information regarding violations of the prohibition, immigration, and other laws has been gathered and transmitted to the proper governmental agencies having jurisdiction. United States attorneys have found the expert assistance of this service of great value in customs cases.

The increased volume of imports has resulted in increased demands upon the special agency service, and the effort has been to successfully cope with these requirements without increasing the personnel and at the same time reducing the cost of operations. This effort has met with gratifying results, the personnel having been reduced from 212 on June 30, 1925, to 198 on June 30, 1926, and the cost of maintenance reduced from $781,558.31 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, to $746,675.76 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926.

As a measure of good administration the special agency service was relieved, by T. D. 41097 of September 18, 1925, of a large part of the work respecting liquor smuggling theretofore performed by it—that is, the actual apprehension of liquor smugglers and contraband—this work being confined to the border patrols under the immediate supervision of collectors of customs; special agency activities in connection with liquor importations being concentrated upon investigation and gathering of evidence, in which field they have performed excellent service in assisting collectors. As a con-

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sequence of this action the total value of separate seizures on this account by agents of this service during the fiscal year is less than that for the preceding fiscal year, the results of their work in connection with liquor smuggling no longer showing separately, but being covered in the collectors' reports of seizures.

As a direct result solely of the activities of this service during the fiscal year, there has been collected and turned into the Treasury of the United States $1,144,656.79 cash, which would otherwise have been lost to the Government, and in addition the revenue from customs has been augmented by increased duties upon all importations of similar merchandise imported subsequent to the individual items which were the subject of investigation. Furthermore, the chief value of this service lies not in the cash recoveries but in the preventive work done, as a deterrent against fraud.

An outstanding feature of the operations of this branch of the customs service during the fiscal year was the saving of $53,323.24, representing the result of economical administration, $40,000 of which was turned back to the general customs appropriation.

The statistical summary follows:

Number of ports examined	58
Number of drawback investigations	795
Numbes of foreign investigations	2, 239
Number of arrests	512
Number of convictions	282
Number of acquittals	16
Failures to indict	143
Indictment cases pending	71
Number of seizures made	932
Number of seizures appraised	907
Number of seizures released or pending	32
Appraised value of seized merchandise	$1, 097, 194. 09
Proceeds of sale of seized merchandise	356, 266. 81
Merchandise entered free but found dutiable	94, 165. 16
Fines imposed by United States courts	302, 494. 05
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred, exclusive of court fines	64, 248. 18
Bail forfeited	40, 305. 00
Amount of increased and additional duties collected	234, 100. 03
Amount deposited in offers of compromise	419, 819. 79

OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT

Building operations during the fiscal year 1926

The work of this office is considerably retarded by its inability to employ, at rates of compensation provided, a sufficient number of experienced architectural draftsmen in the intermediate grades, the difficulty being that higher rates of pay prevail on the outside for this class of service.

Since the date of the last report, 33 Federal buildings have been completed and occupied, and 10 buildings under the control of the Treasury Department have been placed under contract. Contracts

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have also been awarded during the same period for remodeling or extending 125 buildings, the cost of which was borne by the annual appropriation for "Remodeling, and so forth, of public buildings," expenditures under which are limited to not more than $20,000 at any one building. Additional space has been provided in these cases at an average cost of $7 per square foot.

In addition to the foregoing the work relating to repairs and upkeep of over 1,300 Federal buildings and 57 marine hospital and quarantine stations with their numerous buildings has been cared for.

This office has, during the same period, rendered assistance to other departments and branches of the Federal service. It prepared the plans and specifications for the hospital building at the Home for Disabled Veteran Soldiers at Sawtelle, Calif., a project costing approximately $1,200,000; for the buildings constituting the entire plant of the Federal Industrial Institution for Women, at Alderson, W. Va., $972,000, as a part of a total construction program of approximately $1,173,000; for a recreation building at the Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., costing $80,000; and is superintending the construction of each of these projects. Had these projects been placed in the hands of private architects the fee for the plans and specifications and local supervision (not superintendence) would have been at least 6 per cent on the construction cost. The work, including superintendence, is being carried on at a cost, for which the appropriations of this office are to be reimbursed, of approximately 3 per cent on the construction costs.

Also, during the same period, plans were prepared for fireproofing the second floor, remodeling and fireproofing the third floor, and for a new roof of the White House.

All of the foregoing work performed for activities other than the Treasury Department has been carried on without increase in the personnel of the office because of such work.

Under a special appropriation of $100,000 to provide in part for the demand for additional lock boxes, etc., in Federal buildings throughout the country, installations have been made to the full extent of the appropriation. Reports so far received from the custodians of the buildings involved show that the receipts from the rentals of these installations will recoup the Government for the expenditure in about three years, and that the revenue from this source will continue at this rate for an indefinite period.

The following statement shows the building operations of the Office of the Supervising Architect for the year ending June 30, 1926:

Number of buildings completed (occupied or ready for occupancy) at the end of the fiscal year 1925, exclusive of marine hospitals and quarantine stations	1,280

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New buildings completed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, exclusive of marine hospitals and quarantine stations	33	
		1,313
Buildings placed under contract during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, exclusive of hospitals	10	
Completed within the fiscal year	3	
		7
Buildings placed under contract prior to July 1, 1925, and not completed June 30, 1926	1	
Construction of new projects in force July 1, 1926		8
Total buildings completed and in course of erection June 30, 1926, exclusive of marine hospitals and quarantine stations		1,321
Buildings authorized prior to act of Mar. 4, 1913, and not under contract June 30, 1926		11
Buildings, miscellaneous projects, etc., authorized in acts of Mar. 4, 1913, and subsequent, not under contract June 30, 1926		60
Total buildings, etc., completed in course of erection or authorized, not including extensions		1,392

In addition to the above buildings and projects there are 57 marine hospitals and quarantine stations (each including several buildings) under the control of the Treasury Department.

Projects completed

During the fiscal year 1926, 33 Federal buildings were completed at Amherst, Mass.; Andalusia, Ala.; Bakersfield, Calif.; Bluffton, Ind.; Cherokee, Iowa; Clinton, S. C.; Douglas, Ga.; Fayette, Mo.; Franklin, Pa.; Geneseo, Ill.; Gilmer, Tex.; Harrisonville, Mo.; Hinton, W. Va.; Holly Springs, Miss.; Jerseyville, Ill.; Kenton, Ohio; Mount Pleasant, Tex.; Mystic, Conn.; North Vernon, Ind.; Pittsburg, Tex.; Pittston, Pa.; Rochester, Ind.; Russellville, Ark.; St. Johnsbury, Vt.; Salisbury, Md.; San Luis Obispo, Calif.; Saranac Lake, N. Y.; Steubenville, Ohio; Thibodaux, La.; Thomasville, N. C.; Vernal, Utah; Washington Court House, Ohio, and Waterloo, N. Y. Also 22 major miscellaneous projects were completed with a total expenditure of $410,005.12.

Projects in course of construction

On June 30, 1926, 8 Federal buildings were in course of construction at Cheboygan, Mich.; Comanche, Tex.; Fairmont, Minn.; Prescott, Ark.; Sandusky, Ohio; Tullahoma, Tenn.; Walden, N. Y., and Vineland, N. J.; and one quarantine station (Sand Point) Mobile, Ala., at a cost of approximately $300,000 for this station.

Contracts have been awarded for a recreation building and assembly hall for the veterans' hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., costing approximately $80,000, and the building is nearly completed.

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Under the appropriation of $800,000 for "Remodeling and enlarging public buildings," 125 buildings received attention. In 95 of these the contracts ranged from $1,000 to $20,000; the total space gained under the entire appropriation was 105,126 square feet; the average cost per square foot is $7.

This office is called upon to make the examinations of the structural safety of the various buildings in Washington, D. C., under the control of the Treasury Department as well as other departments, and also give expert technical advice to various departments which includes the preparation of drawings and specifications.

Under authority of act of June 7, 1924, plans were completed and contracts awarded for the Federal Industrial Institution for Women at Alderson, W. Va., amounting to nearly a million dollars. The construction work is about 50 per cent completed.

Under authority of the act of March 4, 1924, plans and specifications were completed and contracts awarded for the construction of a hospital for disabled volunteer soldiers at Sawtelle, (Santa Monica) Calif., bed capacity 525, at a cost of approximately $1,200,000. The construction is nearly 50 per cent completed.

Under the acts of August 25, 1919, March 6, 1920, and January 22, 1923, which permitted the filing of claims for release to contractors, subcontractors, and others for reimbursement for losses alleged to have been due to war conditions, 188 claims were paid up to July 1, 1925; and 5 more claims up to July 1, 1926, making a total payment of $2,625,029.55 for 193 claims. The total amount appropriated by Congress was $2,650,000, leaving a balance of $24,970.45. There are still pending 57 claims awaiting audit and 2 claims awaiting court decision.

Status of war claims, filed under act of Congress approved August 25, 1919, at the close of business June 30, 1926

340 claims filed, original amount		$3, 202, 113. 29
Special claim filed March, 1926 [1]		90, 718. 50
		3, 292, 831. 79
188 claims paid up to July 1, 1925		2, 576, 095. 97
3 claims paid from July 1, 1925, to July 1, 1926		1, 280. 76
1 claim special on account	$47, 468. 59	
1 claim on account of reservation No. 45	184. 23	
		47, 612. 82
Total payments to July 1, 1926		2, 625, 029. 55
Total amount appropriated by Congress		2, 650, 000. 00
Balance		24, 970. 45

[1] Special claim is that of the Mahoney Construction Co. of Portland, Me., quarantine station, steerage barracks construction, payment for which claim the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to consider under act of Congress approved February 27, 1926, amending the act of Congress approved August 25, 1919, for the relief of contractors and subcontractors, etc.

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90 claims disallowed or withdrawn July 1, 1925	$498,413.94
1 claim disallowed July 1, 1925 to July 1, 1926	2,400.00
Total	501,813.94
Total amount paid	2,625,029.55
Total disallowed and withdrawn	501,813.94
Total	3,126,843.49
57 claims awaiting audit, amounting to	109,359.53
Amounts may be more or less in final audit.	
2 claims awaiting court decision	22,931.51

Expenditures from July 1, 1925, to June 30, 1926, contract liabilities charged against appropriations, and unencumbered balances

	Expenditures	Contract liabilities charged against appropriations	Unencumbered balances, June 30, 1926
Statutory roll	$267,167.09		$1,854.91
Sites and additional land		$1,058,571.00	1,849,700.00
Construction of new buildings	1,564,933.92	888,635.12	6,669,280.67
Extensions to buildings	403,912.99	103,373.93	1,276,811.36
Miscellaneous special items	40,708.20	33,940.25	40,997.24
Rent of buildings			35,000.00
Veterans' hospitals			30,223.48
Remodeling and enlarging public buildings	493,331.65	324,852.09	8,297.05
Relief of contractors, etc., for public buildings under Treasury	48,933.58		24,970.45
Hospital construction, Public Health Service	3,120.20	23,519.73	16,290.08
Hospital facilities, etc., for war patients	20,884.74	43,789.63	26,743.45
Lands and other property of the United States	23.42		76.58
Repairs and preservation	888,896.04	182,216.97	9,250.82
Mechanical equipment	520,446.85	118,021.34	36,343.00
Vaults and safes	102,025.78	37,536.18	1,828.51
Operating supplies	2,872,276.79	314,780.16	[1] 448,895.46
General expenses	467,145.78	30,175.46	[2] 77,195.96
Furniture and repairs	807,221.85	165,688.92	[3] 13,808.37
Operating force	5,509,032.26	504,307.55	21,869.48
Additional lock-box equipment	88,376.99	11,103.70	519.31
Total	14,098,438.13	3,840,512.03	10,589,956.18

[1] Includes $20,000 reserve, 1926.
[2] Includes $5,000 reserve, 1925; $5,000 reserve, 1926.
[3] Includes $5,000 reserve, 1926.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The activities of the Public Health Service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, are summarized by the Surgeon General as follows:

Scientific research

The scientific research division has continued its field and laboratory studies of the diseases of man and methods for their prevention, and has carried on the inspections and tests required in the enforcement of the law of July 1, 1902, which provides for Federal control of viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products in interstate traffic.

Surveys made by the office of industrial hygiene and sanitation during the year have included investigations of dusty trades where employees are exposed to cement dust, granite dust, hard-coal dust, soft-coal dust, cotton dust, and dust from silver polishing; a broad

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survey of benzol poisoning in industries where benzol is manufactured and used, especially in dry-cleaning and paint-spraying establishments; studies of the effect of illumination on the eyesight and production; investigation of the health hazards connected with the manufacture, distribution, and use of tetraethyl lead, ethyl fluid, and ethyl gasoline; investigation of the posture of healthy individuals and those in sedentary trades; causes of sickness, and sickness rates in a group of some 40 industries employing approximately 200,000 persons, and a health study of 10,000 industrial workers in 10 major industries in the United States.

The principal stream pollution investigations have been the completion of the study of the sewage pollution of Lake Michigan in the vicinity of the Indiana-Illinois State line; cooperation in a study of the pollution of the upper Mississippi River; laboratory studies of the biology of wastes and water purification, which have already found practical applications in the improvement of methods for testing sewage and polluted streams and in facilitating the calculations necessary in planning control measures; and laboratory and field studies of the efficiency of water purification plants using rapid sand filtration and chlorination.

The statistical investigations of morbidity have been continued, and now embody a considerable volume of records of ill-health from different causes among persons of both sexes and all ages living under typical conditions, as well as of school children and of persons engaged in industry. These data have been added to materially during the past year, especially for respiratory diseases, which form the basis of a new epidemiological study of the common cold, bronchitis, tonsillitis, and other conditions, and of interepidemic influenza.

The child hygiene office continued its studies of the growth of school children; the vision of school children; natural illumination of school buildings; the physical and mental status of colored children in Georgia, and the dental condition of children in a county in New Mexico.

Epidemiological studies of malaria and studies of fish control of mosquito production, the latter in cooperation with the Bureau of Fisheries, which have been continued during the past few years, have been completed. Studies of Anopheline mosquitoes were made at the two field laboratories. The field studies of malaria continued during the year included investigations of rural malaria control, drainage, impounded water projects, and screening.

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Two contributions of interest have been made during the year in the study of nutritional diseases—one, that the white rat is apparently admirably adapted for use in nutritional studies of pellagra; the other, that a dietary factor which has been considered as homogeneous is probably composed of two distinct agents.

Two additional States have adopted the State milk-control program recommended by the service and 47 additional cities have passed the standard milk ordinance, making 10 States and 100 cities in all. The work of measuring the milk sanitation status of these cities was continued and a new study of pasteurization machinery was begun.

The following studies have been carried on by the Hygienic Laboratory: Studies of tularæmia were continued; an increase in the geographical distribution of the disease has been noted, it now having appeared in 24 States. A vaccine for Rocky Mountain spotted fever has been evolved and is now being given a practical test in the field. Work on tuberculosis was confined largely to the chemistry and biology of the cell bodies. Investigations of epidemic encephalitis resulted in the isolation of a streptococcus from a case dying of an acute attack; a syndrome in many respects similar to epidemic encephalitis was produced in laboratory animals inoculated with the organism. An investigation of 38 cases of post-vaccinal tetanus confirmed observations made earlier, which have resulted in recommendations for discontinuing the use of vaccination dressings. Cultural and pathological studies of trachoma have been carried on throughout the year at the branch laboratory in Rolla, Mo. Further investigation of drug addiction develops the fact that the estimate of 110,000 addicts in the United States made in 1924 would be somewhat too high for the present. The standardization of antidysenteric serum has gone forward and a unit has been suggested for comparative purposes in the testing of products at manufacturing establishments. A standard scarlet-fever toxin was prepared and put to use by manufacturers as a control toxin against which commercially produced toxins may be measured. Work has been continued on the toxic reaction of arsenicals; in general, a high standard has been observed in the chemical quality of these products. Researches upon pneumonia and typhus have been carried over from the preceding year. Investigations of oxidation reduction have gone forward satisfactorily.

Other studies carried on throughout the year have included the following subjects: Cancer, chlonorchiasis, goiter, leprosy, typhus fever, and mental hygiene.

Twenty-two bulletins giving the results of the research work and 79 special articles by the division personnel were published during the year.

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Division of domestic quarantine

The plague campaign at New Orleans, La., which was begun in December, 1924, terminated September 30, 1925. During this period 266,916 rodents (mice included) were captured, of which 12 were found to be plague infected. The first plague rat was discovered December 2, 1924, and the last was found on January 17, 1925.

The plague campaign at Oakland, Calif., which was begun in December, 1924, terminated February 28, 1926. During this period 81,755 rats (mice not included) were captured, of which 21 were found to be plague infected. The first plague rat was discovered December 11, 1924, and the last was found March 3, 1925.

The plague campaign at Los Angeles, Calif., which was begun by the State and city authorities March 6, 1924, terminated June 30, 1926. The Public Health Service began operations July 1, 1925. During the entire period there were 41 cases of human plague, with 34 deaths. The number of rodents captured throughout the campaign was 474,099 (including mice), of which 202 were plague infected. The first case of human plague was diagnosed October 31, 1924. The last human case occurred January 5, 1925. The first plague-infected rat was determined November 15, 1924, and the last was found November 6, 1925.

Plague in ground squirrels exists over a large section of California and constitutes a continuous public-health menace. Present methods of operation are not sufficiently extensive to eradicate this source of infection.

Hospitals for the eradication of trachoma conducted in cooperation with State and local authorities were operated at Knoxville, Tenn., Russellville, Ark., Rolla, Mo., and Eveleth, Minn.

Mosquito-control measures in counties along the Texas-Mexican border for the prevention of the spread of yellow fever were turned over to the local authorities completely on June 30, 1926.

Activities pertaining to the certification of water supplies used on trains and vessels engaged in interstate traffic were conducted, as heretofore, as were activities relating to the sanitary control of shellfish and to sanitation in the national parks.

The twenty-fourth annual conference of State and Territorial health authorities with the Public Health Service was held May 24 and 25, 1926.

Division of foreign and insular quarantine and immigration

Quarantine transactions.—During the fiscal year 1926, 26,698 vessels and 3,010,539 persons were inspected by quarantine officers. Of these 17,056 vessels and 1,777,064 passengers and seamen were inspected upon arrival at stations in the continental United States,

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2,868 vessels and 378,414 passengers and seamen were inspected at insular stations, and 6,774 vessels and 855,061 passengers and seamen were inspected at foreign ports prior to embarkation for the United States.

Of the passengers who embarked at European ports 159,279 were vaccinated and 107,024 were deloused under the supervision of medical officers of the service. Their clothing and baggage, amounting to 111,720 pieces, were disinfected.

During the year 7,562 vessels were disinfected or fumigated either because of the occurrence of disease on board or for the destruction of rodents; 30,979 rats were destroyed, of which number 21,731 were examined for plague infection.

The efforts of the service to exclude quarantinable disease from the United States and its possessions were successful. During the year 30 cases of smallpox, 7 of leprosy, and 1 case of cholera reached our quarantine stations. No case of plague, yellow fever, or typhus arrived at quarantine. The prophylactic measures applied by Public Health Service officers at foreign ports of departure undoubtedly contributed to this result.

Medical inspection of aliens.—There were 614,972 alien passengers and 872,842 alien seamen examined by medical officers at the various stations. Of this number 23,876 passengers and 2,038 seamen were certified in accordance with the act of Congress approved February 5, 1917.

The most important causes of certification of alien passengers were: Trachoma, 408; tuberculosis, 195; feeble-mindedness, 212; insanity, 86; syphilis, 147; and gonorrhea, 364.

Of the alien seamen certified, 129 were for trachoma, 25 for tuberculosis, 255 for syphilis, 336 for chancroid, and 540 for gonorrhea.

In accordance with the agreement among the Secretaries of State, Labor, and the Treasury, the medical inspection of aliens was inaugurated at certain European ports. From August 1, 1925, to the end of the fiscal year, 59,052 applicants for immigration visas were examined by medical officers. Of this number 834 were reported to the consular officers as afflicted with one or more of the diseases listed in class "A" as mandatorily excludable, and 6,333 were reported as afflicted with a disease or condition listed in class "B" as liable to affect their ability to earn their own living. All of the applicants reported in class "A" and 2,341 of those reported in class "B" were refused immigration visas by the consular officers because of the result of the medical examination.

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Division of sanitary reports and statistics

During the fiscal year reports of the prevalence of diseases dangerous to the public health were better than ever before, though much remains yet to be done in this field. Through the health section of the League of Nations regular wireless and cable reports of quarantinable diseases were received from ports in the Far East, where these diseases are often present. These reports, together with the improvement in the reports received from other parts of the world, enabled our health officers to learn earlier than was possible heretofore of conditions which might be a menace to our people.

Officers of the Public Health Service stationed abroad and American consular officers sent information regarding health conditions, and there was an increase during the year in the official reports received from foreign governments, some of these reports being sent pursuant to the provisions of sanitary conventions.

Information as to diseases in the United States has been received from officers of the Public Health Service; from agents in State, county, and municipal health departments, who were appointed as Federal officers for the purpose of securing the information; and from State and local health officers throughout the United States.

The data received were carefully checked, tabulated when practicable, and published for the information of health officers and other sanitarians.

The collection, compilation, and publication of laws, ordinances, regulations, and court decisions pertaining to public health were continued during the year.

During the latter part of the fiscal year blanks were sent out for the collection of data regarding the mentally diseased, feeble-minded, and epileptic inmates of institutions in the United States. Comprehensive statistics as to these classes in the United States are needed.

The Public Health Reports were issued weekly throughout the fiscal year. They contained information as to the prevalence and geographic distribution of preventable disease, articles relating to the cause, prevention, and control of disease, and other information regarding sanitation and public health.

Radio broadcasts on subjects pertaining to health were prepared and sent to stations in the United States and Canada. In this way valuable information on health matters is presented to many thousands of listeners each month.

The distribution of publications of the Public Health Service and the loan of lantern slides for use by lecturers are other important means of informing the public of facts which may vitally affect the health of many persons.

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Division of marine hospitals and relief

Owing to a large increase in the personnel of the Coast Guard, for which the Public Health Service is required to furnish medical and hospital services and to supply medical and dental officers to ships and bases, the demands for medical services were increased. The act of May 22, 1926, also increases the amount of medical services rendered to the Lighthouse Service. The work performed for the Employees' Compensation Commission is growing in volume. The number of lepers segregated at the National Leper Home has been increased to 259. Civil service applicants and persons applying for retirement or pension have been given physical examinations in larger numbers than ever before. The American merchant seaman is, of course, the most numerous class of beneficiaries and receives 66.4 per cent of the total amount of hospital relief furnished. The volume of hospital care was reduced, however, by restricting admissions and hastening discharges.

Listing the principal beneficiaries in the numerical order of their importance, there were 107,594 American seamen treated during the year; 56,993 of the Coast Guard; 47,245 patients of the Employees' Compensation Commission; 16,524 of the Civil Service Commission (physical examinations only); 6,521 of pilots and other ships' officers (physical examinations only); 5,733 of the Immigration Service, hospital patients at Ellis Island; 3,749 of the Veterans' Bureau; 1,761 of the Lighthouse Service; and 6,169 others, totaling 248,889 patients receiving medical service. There were furnished 1,321,309 patient days in hospital, 572,139 outpatient treatments, and 91,553 physical examinations not related to treatment but requiring special written reports to meet some Government requirement.

To prevent deterioration and waste, the surplus stock of medical supplies taken over from the Army after the World War has been reduced chiefly by transfer of the excess to various departments of the Government, which received, with the coordinator's sanction, $456,006.21 worth of this material at the inventory value, which was 75 per cent of the original purchase price. Sales were made to States and to charitable organizations of property valued at $149,785.13. The total value of the excess disposed of amounted to $605,791.40.

Division of venereal diseases

For the fiscal year 1926 the amount appropriated for the division of venereal diseases was $75,000—$74,000 less than the appropriation for the previous year. With no provision for allowances to the States for cooperative work in venereal disease control, the division is greatly handicapped in carrying out an effective campaign.

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Several of the venereal disease publications, printed and sold at cost, are not, however, affected by this curtailment and are more widely used each year. "Venereal Disease Information," a monthly periodical prepared for the use of those interested in the medical aspect of venereal disease control, has completed another successful year. It is printed by the Government Printing Office and can be purchased at a small subscription price covering the cost of printing. This year nearly 12,000 issues have been distributed each month.

Equally valuable is "Social Pathology," designed to acquaint official and nonofficial agencies with the venereal disease problem in all of its social implications. It is felt that its usefulness would be greatly enhanced were it possible to give this to the public on the same terms as "Venereal Disease Information" is offered.

The most important venereal disease bulletin issued in the past year was, "Venereal Disease Manual for Social and Corrective Agencies." This book was prepared especially for probation officers, social workers, matrons of detention houses—all who come in contact with delinquent and defective persons. It is sold at cost by the Government Printing Office. The manual has met with widespread approval, and in the first three months since its publication over 1,800 copies have been sold by the Superintendent of Documents.

The program of sex education was carried forward by means of lectures, exhibits, and conferences. Intensive work in the schools is an important part of the program. Efforts have been directed toward interesting officials of railroads, steamship companies, and large manufacturing plants in the detection and eradication of venereal diseases among their employees. Special work has been done along these lines in Georgia, Indiana, and Tennessee, and in the New England States.

A new departure in venereal disease control was inaugurated in Kentucky. Under this plan at least one doctor in each county was asked to serve as cooperative clinician. A school of instruction was established at State board of health headquarters in order to prepare these physicians for their special work. The purpose of the plan is to provide for treatment of patients unable to pay more than a nominal fee and to bring treatment within the reach of all infected persons living in remote districts. Drugs and appliances are procured at cost price, one-half of the amount being borne by the State board of health. The clinicians report to the board of health. During the short time that this plan has been in operation the encouraging reports indicate that the solution of one of the most perplexing problems of treatment may have been found.

Activities of 416 clinics were reported to the State boards of health during the year. New cases admitted to these clinics amounted to a total of 100,776, an average admission per clinic of 242; 58,297 cases of syphilis, 39,636 cases of gonorrhea, and 2,843 cases of

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chancroid make up the total. In diagnosing these cases, 291,803 Wassermann tests and 188,674 examinations for gonococcus infection were made. The total number of treatments given was 1,881,380.

Cases of venereal diseases reported to the State boards of health by clinics, physicians, hospitals, etc., amounted to 389,231, an increase of 4.40 per cent over cases reported for 1925. Of this number there were 215,547 cases of syphilis, 166,655 cases of gonorrhea, and 7,029 cases of chancroid.

The division of venereal diseases received during the year 640 requests for medical advice. Each request is referred for answer to the board of health of the State from which the query comes. Requests for educational material to the number of 12,235 were also received by the division. In response 46,014 pamphlets were distributed.

State boards of health purchased or reprinted 731,044 educational pamphlets and placards. Ninety-five exhibits, 2 sets of slides, and 35 films were also purchased or borrowed by State boards of health.

It is now eight years since the division of venereal diseases was established, and it would seem an appropriate time to make an appraisal of the legal measures which have been in force for a period of years. Accordingly a general inquiry was sent to each State health officer asking for an expression of opinion. With one or two striking exceptions the replies indicate that the laws and regulations are considered adequate. But there is a general feeling that certain of the rulings are not capable of rigid enforcement—that the cooperation of those concerned is necessary but can not, in the nature of the case, be forced. The inevitable conclusion is, therefore, reached that it is only by the willing cooperation of the members of the medical profession, the legal profession, State administrative officers, and the lay public that effective control can be accomplished. It is felt that this is a matter of gradual achievement and that the progress of the past years is satisfactory.

Division of personnel and accounts

On June 30, 1926, the regular commissioned corps of the service consisted of 213 officers, which included the Surgeon General, 3 assistant surgeons general at large, 22 senior surgeons, 135 surgeons, 19 passed assistant surgeons, and 33 assistant surgeons. Eighteen officers were on waiting orders. Four resignations and four deaths occurred during the year.

The number of reserve officers on active duty at the close of the year totaled 64, and included 1 assistant surgeon general, 4 surgeons, 4 dental surgeons, 11 passed assistant surgeons, 12 passed assistant dental surgeons, 26 assistant surgeons, and 6 assistant dental surgeons.

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The following statement shows the total of all personnel on duty June 30, 1926:

Commissioned medical officers, regular corps	213
Commissioned officers, reserve corps	64
Acting assistant surgeons	483
Attending specialists and consultants	219
Contract dental surgeons	31
Internes	16
Scientific personnel, general	24
Pharmacists	35
Administrative assistants	17
Druggists	12
Nurses	351
Aides	34
Dietitians	21
Laboratorians	28
Scientific—Hygienic Laboratory	29
Pilots	34
Marine engineers	38
Clerks	459
All other employees	2, 315
Total	4, 423

There are employed, in addition, 4,442 officers and employees of State and local health organizations, at nominal compensation, who assist in the collection of epidemiologic data.

Financial statement

A statement of appropriations and expenditures for the fiscal year 1926 follows:

Appropriation title	Appropriated	Expended
Public Health Service proper:		
Salaries, office of Surgeon General	$101, 560. 00	$100, 928. 35
Pay, etc., commissioned officers and pharmacists	1, 125, 000. 00	1, 124, 143. 20
Pay of acting assistant surgeons	315, 000. 00	305, 154. 78
Pay of other employees	1, 020, 000. 00	1, 007, 719. 97
Freight, transportation, etc	25, 000. 00	24, 584. 01
Maintenance, Hygienic Laboratory	43, 400. 00	43, 055. 59
Preparation and transportation of remains of officers	3, 000. 00	479. 57
Books	500. 00	493. 66
Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals	[1] 5, 550, 037. 72	5, 529, 213. 12
Quarantine service	470, 000. 00	461, 972. 49
Preventing the spread of epidemic diseases	[2] 469, 173. 59	[3] 449, 624. 70
Field investigations of public health	282, 054. 00	277, 663. 66
Interstate quarantine service	[4] 71, 691. 80	[5] 69, 798. 98
Studies of rural sanitation	75, 000. 00	73, 000. 00
Control of biologic products	45, 000. 00	44, 960. 17
Expenses, division of venereal diseases	75, 000. 00	65, 280. 86
Total, Public Health Service proper	9, 671, 417. 11	9, 578, 073. 11
Allotments from U. S. Veterans' Bureau:		
Medical and hospital service, Veterans' Bureau	357, 175. 00	355, 562. 00
Salaries and expenses, Veterans' Bureau	6, 047. 67	6, 047. 67
Total, U. S. Veterans' Bureau funds	363, 222. 67	361, 609. 67
Grand total	10, 034, 639. 78	9, 939, 682. 78

[1] Includes $302,554.72 reimbursement for care and treatment of U. S. Veterans' Bureau patients and miscellaneous.
[2] Includes $102,874.29 of deficiency appropriation available for the fiscal years 1925 and 1926.
[3] Includes $99,225. 67 of deficiency appropriation available for the fiscal years 1925 and 1926.
[4] Includes $49,161.80 of deficiency appropriation available for the fiscal years 1925 and 1926.
[5] Includes $48, 697. 20 of deficiency appropriation available for the fiscal years 1925 and 1926.

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COAST GUARD

The principal operations of the Coast Guard during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, are summarized by the commandant, as follows:

Lives saved or persons rescued from peril	3, 037
Persons on board vessels assisted	15, 398
Persons in distress cared for	490
Vessels boarded and papers examined	53, 080
Vessels seized or reported for violations of law	1, 887
Fines and penalties incurred by vessels reported	$743, 625. 00
Regattas and marine parades patrolled	160
Instances of lives saved and vessels assisted	2, 240
Instances of miscellaneous assistance	2, 591
Derelicts and other obstructions to navigation removed or destroyed	101
Value of vessels assisted (including cargoes)	$23, 017, 509. 00
Value of derelicts recovered and delivered to owners	$464, 935. 00
Persons examined for certificates as lifeboat men	3, 986
Appropriation for 1926, office of the commandant	$221, 650. 00
Expended and obligated	$220, 094. 11
Unencumbered balance	$1, 555. 89
Appropriation for 1926, maintenance of Coast Guard	$20, 856, 835. 00
Expended and obligated	$20, 215, 575. 82
Unencumbered balance	$641, 259. 18
Appropriation for 1926, repairs to cutters	$1, 450, 000. 00
Expended and obligated	$1, 422, 435. 25
Unencumbered balance	$27, 564. 75
Appropriation for additional vessels, Coast Guard, 1926, Dec. 31, 1926	$3, 900, 000. 00
Expended and obligated	$3, 807, 742. 57
Unencumbered balance June 30, 1926	$92, 257. 43
Appropriation for construction and equipment, Coast Guard cutter, 1925–26	$925, 000. 00
Expended and obligated	$873, 148. 16
Unencumbered balance June 30, 1926	$51, 851. 84

It will be noted from the foregoing statement that the persons saved or rescued from positions of peril during the year numbered 3,037, a record never before attained in this form of endeavor in any one year since the present organization of the Coast Guard in 1915. This exceeds the number, 2,484 for the fiscal year 1925, by 553. The total number of instances of assistance rendered during the year was 4,831, also the largest in the history of the service, and exceeding last year's record by 429. The value of vessels assisted, including their cargoes, was $23,017,509, approximately $300,000 less than the previous year 1925. There were 101 derelicts and other obstructions to navigation removed or destroyed, numbering 46 more than last year. In the interests of the enforcement of the laws of the United States 53,080 vessels were boarded and examined, exceeding last year's number by 15,486.

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The record for the year in the primary function of the Coast Guard—the preservation of life and property from the perils of the sea—continues to show, most gratifyingly, that the law-enforcement work in connection with the prevention of the smuggling of liquor into the United States from the sea, also calling heavily and increasingly on the service forces, has in nowise been permitted to intrench upon, break down, impede, nor diminish what is undoubtedly the highest form of service it is the duty of the Coast Guard to perform.

Ice patrol to promote safety at sea

The international service of ice patrol in the vicinity of the Grand Banks of Newfoundland along the trans-Atlantic steamship lanes for the season of 1925 was still in progress at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, with the Coast Guard cutter *Tampa* on patrol. The Coast Guard cutter *Modoc* relieved the *Tampa* at 8 a. m., July 9, 1925, and took up the patrol, completing the same on the evening of July 12, 1925, when the ice patrol for the season of 1925 was discontinued.

During the season of 1926 the patrol was prosecuted by the Coast Guard cutters *Modoc* and *Tampa,* based on Halifax, Nova Scotia, with the Coast Guard cutter *Mojave* as the stand-by vessel. The *Tampa* left Boston, Mass., March 25, 1926, inaugurating the patrol two days later upon arrival in the vicinity of the Tail of the Grand Banks. The *Modoc* relieved the *Tampa* on April 11, and thereafter the patrol was carried on continuously throughout the season by these two vessels, alternating every 15 days.

It appears, regarding the season as a whole, that it was a normal ice season, with the majority of the ice, by far, packed into the second two weeks in May. The patrol encountered an unusually long rough spell of weather which persisted for the entire first month of the season.

As in latter years, a commissioned officer of the Coast Guard was detailed to accompany the cutters as scientific and oceanographic observer, remaining with the patrol throughout the season. A noteworthy feature of this season's patrol, and one denoting material progress, was the employment of methods, learned abroad by the commissioned officer serving in this detail, to determine and map the currents around the Grand Banks.

The patrol was discontinued at midnight June 30, 1926.

Winter cruising

The President each year designates certain Coast Guard vessels to perform special cruising upon the coast in the season of severe weather, usually from December 1 to March 31, to afford such aid to distressed navigators as their circumstances may require. On

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November 10, 1925, the President, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, designated the Coast Guard cutters *Ossipee, Tampa, Redwing, Acushnet, Tuscarora, Seneca, Seminole, Gresham, Manning, Carrabasset, Modoc,* and *Yamacraw* to perform this duty. These cutters were actively engaged in this cruising during the entire period above mentioned, with the exception of the *Modoc* and the *Tampa,* which vessels were withdrawn early in March 1926, in preparation for the international ice patrol, to which duty they were assigned.

In the prosecution of their winter-cruising duties the cutters cruised nearly 57,000 miles and afforded assistance to 23 vessels in distress. The value of vessels so assisted, including their cargoes, amounted to more than $3,500,000. There were 328 persons on board the vessels assisted. In addition to the primary duty of aiding vessels in distress, the cutters boarded and examined 155 vessels in the interest of the enforcement of the laws of the United States. They also removed 11 obstructions to navigation.

Cruises in northern waters

The annual patrol of and visit to the waters of the north Pacific Ocean, Bering Sea, and southeastern Alaska was conducted during the season of 1925 by the Coast Guard cutters *Algonquin, Bear, Haida, Snohomish,* and *Unalga.*

The *Bear* also made her usual trip to Arctic waters, visiting Point Barrow. In the prosecution of the duties and activities of the patrol, the vessels participating therein cruised approximately 47,106 miles, boarded and examined 180 vessels, and afforded medical assistance to 274 persons.

The patrol for the present season of 1926 was in progress at the close of the fiscal year, and was being performed by the Coast Guard cutters *Algonquin, Bear, Haida, Snohomish,* and *Unalga.*

The *Bear* is probably on her last journey to Alaskan and Arctic waters. Before another regular visitation of these regions is undertaken this notable craft will have been succeeded by the new cutter, named *Northland,* authorized by act of Congress approved January 7, 1925, to replace the *Bear,* which is no longer suitable for the northern service.

Northern Pacific halibut fishery

At the request of the Bureau of Fisheries, Department of Commerce, the commander of the northern division of the Coast Guard, at Seattle, Wash., was given instructions to direct appropriate Coast Guard vessels in that division to cooperate with the agents of the Bureau of Fisheries in the enforcement of the law with respect to halibut

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fishing in the waters off the coast of Washington and southeastern Alaska.

The Coast Guard cutters *Unalga* and *Snohomish* were assigned to this duty.

Anchorage and movements of vessels

The Coast Guard during the year continued to enforce the rules and regulations governing the anchorage and movements of vessels at the larger ports of the country and at other places where maritime conditions are such as to require supervision. Coast Guard officers are serving as captains of the port at a number of places. Like last year, there has been no change during the fiscal year 1926 in the general plan and arrangement of this activity. The duty has been performed efficiently and to the satisfaction of the maritime interests.

Removal of derelicts

During the year the Coast Guard through the instrumentality of its vessels and stations removed from the paths of marine commerce 101 derelicts and other floating dangers and obstructions to navigation. The estimated value of property involved in these transactions, so far as values are given, amounted to $464,935.

Regattas

The vessels and stations of the service during the year patrolled and supervised 160 regattas, marine parades, and boat races.

This duty is always one of prime importance. The courses must be kept clear, order maintained, and the movements of vessels supervised and controlled, both in the interests of the safety of participants and spectators.

Communications

The communications service is concerned with the provision, construction, operation, and maintenance of all facilities of the Coast Guard having relation to the subject of communications, including the design, construction, and development of the material associated with the work, and with the conduct of the communication system of the Coast Guard. It also has to do with the training of the personnel serving in this activity.

The Coast Guard owns and operates a telephone line system consisting of about 182 separate and distinct telephone lines, amounting approximately to 2,550 miles, including 460 miles of submarine cable. All Coast Guard stations, and numerous other Government agencies, are furnished telephone service over these lines.

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The work during the year on the coastal communication system has been confined chiefly to repairs, upkeep, and maintenance, with some replacements and renewals.

In last year's report it was recommended that provision be made for the renewal of 16 miles of submarine cable between Cape Henry and Cape Charles, Va. It is desired again to emphasize the need of this cable.

There is also need of 13 miles of submarine cable to replace an old and worn-out cable between the mainland and Block Island, R. I.

Gratifying results are attending the modernization program of the radio equipment of the service, to which subject reference was made in last year's report.

A representative of the Coast Guard continues to represent the entire Treasury Department on the Interdepartmental Radio Advisory Committee. A representative of the Coast Guard also represents the Treasury Department on the Interdepartmental Electrical Communications Committee, which committee is advisory to the State Department on matters affecting electrical communications, the immediate problem being to make preparations for the International Radiotelegraph Conference to be held in Washington during the calendar year 1927, and to prepare the proposals of the United States for revision of the Radiotelegraph Convention signed in London in 1912. At the request of the State Department the Coast Guard sent a representative (Lieut. E. M. Webster) to observe the proceedings of the International Telegraph Conference which met in Paris, September 1, 1925.

Aviation

During the fiscal year 1926, the Coast Guard operated a seaplane from Section Base 7, Gloucester, Mass., for the purpose of scouting over sea areas off the New England and Long Island coasts. The employment of this seaplane has proved to be very valuable in obtaining information for use by surface craft in the prevention of smuggling.

Congress has made appropriation for five seaplanes and their equipment for use of the Coast Guard in enforcing the laws of the United States and in performing the duties with which the Coast Guard is charged. An arrangement has been made with the Army and Navy by which these seaplanes and engines will be obtained on Army and Navy contracts for delivery to the Coast Guard. These seaplanes will be used on the east coast and operated from section bases.

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Ordnance

All vessels constructed during the year have been furnished complete outfits of ordnance equipment, including small arms and ammunition, and plans have been made for like equipment of all vessels now being built.

The supply of surplus ammunition which has been furnished by the Navy without charge is becoming exhausted, which now makes it necessary for the Coast Guard to increase its purchases of ammunition for the regular work of the service out of its own funds.

The duties in connection with the law-enforcement activities have made it difficult for Coast Guard vessels to conduct the prescribed target practice. Notwithstanding this situation the destroyers and a number of the cruising cutters during the year have held short-range battle practice, and some units small-arm target practice. Every reasonable effort is being directed toward improvement in this matter.

The Coast Guard expresses its cordial acknowledgment of the assistance and cooperation it has received during the year from the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, from which bureau the ordnance equipment of the service has been procured, and by which it has been kept in repair.

Welfare

Numerous requests are coming from the field for funds with which to provide means of recreation. These are augmented by the constantly increasing number of units being created to meet the present-day requirements and exigencies of the service. Last year's report pointed out how necessary it is to provide adequate recreational facilities and opportunities for the men who, perforce, must endure the hardships, privations, exposure, discomforts, and monotony attending the hazardous occupations and vigils of service at sea and elsewhere. While the funds available for this most worthy object have been insufficient, no effort has been spared to extend the advantages to as many men as possible.

More than 1,200 correspondence courses for enlisted men have been issued during the year.

It is gratifying, and it is encouraging, to note that the men show a lively interest in and appreciation of the recreational advantages and educational courses furnished them.

Recruiting

On July 1, 1925, the recruiting service of the Coast Guard consisted of five recruiting stations located at the following places: Baltimore, Md., Boston, Mass., Philadelphia, Pa., New York, N. Y., and Norfolk, Va. As these stations were unable to effect a sufficient number

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of enlistments to keep the service at full complement, it was necessary on January 1, 1926, to establish recruiting offices at Cincinnati, Ohio, Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., and New London, Conn., and substations at Cambridge, Md., Hagerstown, Md., Elkridge, Md., Salisbury, Md., Salem, Mass., Worcester, Mass., Portland, Me., Springfield, Mass., Columbus, Ohio, Youngstown, Ohio, Providence, R. I., Bridgeport, Conn., Brooklyn, N. Y., Jersey City, N. J., Newark, N. J., Raleigh, N. C., Goldsboro, N. C., Washington, N. C., Richmond, Va., Newport News, Va., Camden, N. J., Reading, Pa., Harrisburg, Pa., Wilmington, Del., and Erie, Pa., making a total of 9 main recruiting stations and 25 substations. During the first three-quarters of the fiscal year 1926, there were 12,872 applicants for enlistment, of which number 3,776 were enlisted, the remainder being rejected for physical defects and other disabling causes. During the last quarter of the fiscal year recruiting was suspended due to the fact that appropriations for transportation for the year were becoming depleted. However, during this period, recruiting was carried on along limited lines and enlistments were effected only at those recruiting stations where the men enlisted could be transferred to Coast Guard units without involving any expense for transportation. During this period there were 1,650 applicants for enlistment of which number 228 were enlisted, the remainder being rejected for physical defects or other disabling causes, making a total of 14,522 applicants for the year, of which number 4,004 were enlisted.

On June 30, 1925, the enlisted personnel of the Coast Guard numbered 8,230. At the close of the fiscal year 1926 there were 8,784 enlisted men in the service, an increase of 554 men.

The training of Coast Guard recruits by the Navy having been discontinued during the fiscal year 1925 on account of an opinion rendered by the Comptroller General, it became necessary to establish a training unit at New London, Conn. In order that the recruits might become fully indoctrinated with service routine and processes a destroyer was utilized as a training ship at that station with excellent results.

Coast Guard Academy

There were 18 line cadets and 22 cadet engineers under instruction at the Coast Guard Academy, at New London, Conn., at the close of the fiscal year. The resignations of eight line cadets and sixteen cadet engineers were accepted during the year. In May, 1926, seven line cadets and four cadet engineers were graduated, and commissions thereupon were issued to them as ensigns in the line and in the engineer corps, respectively. Entrance examinations of candidates for cadets were held June 22, 1926, and appointments will issue to the successful competitors in the ensuing August.

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As stated in last year's report, the practice cruise for 1925 of the *Alexander Hamilton* was in progress at the close of the fiscal year 1925. The vessel visited Gravesend, England; Cherbourg, France; Gibraltar; Cadiz, Spain; Funchal, Madeira, and Bermuda, arriving at the academy on the return voyage August 25, 1925. The cruise was a very successful one and of great benefit to the cadets.

The *Alexander Hamilton* entered upon her practice cruise for 1926, leaving the Academy, June 1, 1926. The cruise was in progress at the close of the fiscal year.

It is desired to invite attention again to the very unfavorable physical conditions existing at the academy which were pointed out and discussed in the annual reports for the fiscal years 1924 and 1925. A number of the buildings are wholly unsuitable and unpresentable and entirely out of harmony with the character and dignity of the institution. The seriousness of the situation is accentuated further at this time by the fact that it has become imperative, undesirable as such a plan is, to establish at the academy a training unit for enlisted men. It is hoped that some means may be found at an early day to remedy these very unsatisfactory conditions.

Coast Guard repair depot

During the year the following-named Coast Guard vessels were overhauled, and repairs and improvements made on them, by the Coast Guard repair depot at Curtis Bay, Md.: *Manning*, *Pequot*, *Redwing*, *Seminole*, and *Tuscarora*. In the case of the *Manning*, the work at the depot consisted of dismantling the vessel ready for reconditioning by a private shipyard, and of fitting her out after extensive repairs.

The boat-building shops at the depot constructed 54 standard boats for distribution throughout the service. One of the service picket boats was also rebuilt.

Repairs and improvements to vessels and stations

The usual routine repair and upkeep of vessels were proceeded with during the year as found to be necessary. In addition to the vessels overhauled at the Coast Guard repair depot, as stated under the preceding heading, the *Manning* was extensively repaired, reconditioned, and modernized so that she is now an efficient first-class cruising cutter. As previously indicated, this work was done by a private shipyard under contract.

Five 1,000-ton destroyers acquired from the Navy are being reconditioned, under the supervision of Coast Guard personnel, at the navy yard at Philadelphia, Pa., for Coast Guard duty. It is expected that this work will be entirely completed in the late summer.

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Considerable new construction work on vessels was carried out during the year. The construction program of thirteen 100-foot patrol boats was completed, with the exception of two boats, which are to be delivered in July, 1926. The program for the construction of 125-foot seagoing patrol boats was developed and the design work completed and the contract awarded for the construction of 33 boats.

The design for the cruising cutter *Northland*, of special construction for Coast Guard duty in Alaskan waters and for cruises into the Arctic Ocean, to replace the *Bear*, was completed and the contract awarded. Appreciable progress on the vessel has been made by the contractor.

The preliminary work in connection with the reconditioning of the *Kickapoo* as an icebreaker is well in hand, and it is expected that the work will be completed before the beginning of the winter season.

Major repairs, improvements, alterations, and additions, more or less extensive in character, were completed during the year at 18 Coast Guard stations and other shore units. Minor repairs, etc., were made to the buildings and accessories at 233 Coast Guard stations and other shore units. Work authorized for six stations and one other shore unit was under way at the closing of this report.

Enforcement of customs and other laws

The duties of the Coast Guard in connection with the enforcement of the customs laws of the United States and the navigation and motor-boat laws were zealously, assiduously, and efficiently carried on during the year. In addition to the general enforcement of the customs laws, harbor cutters and launches were assigned, as usual, to various ports of the country to assist the customs authorities in boarding incoming vessels and in performing other customs duties. Assistance was also afforded, as needed, to other branches of the public service in the enforcement of the Federal laws intrusted to their jurisdiction.

The prosecution of the law-enforcement program of the service, as laid out, for the prevention of the smuggling of liquor into the United States from the sea, proceeded during the year with eminently satisfactory results. Rum row, not so long ago as time is reckoned, was infesting our coastal waters, flouting the laws of the United States. That menace, in its old form, has been effectively dissipated through the persistent, ceaseless efforts and hammering of the Coast Guard. This does not signify, by any means, that another rum row would not quickly appear off our coasts if the present deterrent agencies of the Government should be withdrawn, nor does it mean that the job is fully done. Foreign rum ships do appear off certain sections of our seaboard in varying numbers, patiently watching for an opportunity to run the Coast Guard blockade, or to serve the

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small-boat customer from the shore. Nothing short of everlasting vigilance and constant picketing prevents the accomplishment of the design of these scattered rum vessels. The Coast Guard is rendering whole-heartedly this important service.

The continuing support of the Congress in the measures proposed for, and earnestly believed to be essential to, the fullest enforcement of the law, is very gratifying and inspiriting to the entire Coast Guard.

Award of life-saving medals

The Secretary of the Treasury, under the provisions of law, awarded, during the year, 68 life-saving medals of honor, and one silver bar for second service, in recognition of bravery exhibited in the rescue or attempted rescue of persons from drowning in waters over which the United States has jurisdiction or upon an American vessel. Eleven of the medals were gold and 58, including the bar, were silver.

Personnel

On June 30, 1926, there were on the active list of the Coast Guard 233 regular commissioned officers and 89 temporary commissioned officers, 18 line cadets, 22 cadet engineers, 22 temporary chief warrant officers, 417 regular warrant officers, 328 temporary warrant officers, 8,784 enlisted men, and 35 civilian employees in the field. There were 37 vacancies in the regular commissioned personnel, and 60 vacancies in the temporary commissioned personnel.

As soon as practicable after the approval of the act of July 3, 1926, entitled, "An act to readjust the commissioned personnel of the Coast Guard, and for other purposes," the necessary measures were initiated toward carrying out the provisions of the law. They are proceeding as speedily as circumstances will permit.

Floating equipment

On June 30, 1926, there were in commission in the Coast Guard 17 cruising cutters, first class; 16 cruising cutters, second class; 20 Coast Guard destroyers; 34 harbor cutters and harbor launches; ten 100-foot patrol boats; two hundred 75-foot patrol boats; 6 other patrol boats, viz: *Cook*, *Cygan*, *Smith*, *Swift*, *Tingard*, and *Vaughan;* 71 cabin picket boats and 42 open picket boats. Four floating bases, *Moccasin*, *Pickering*, *Colfax*, and *Wayanda*, and one destroyer floating-flag-office, *Argus*, were also in commission. The following-named seized vessels turned over to the Coast Guard are in commission: *Diana II*, *Florence*, *P–108*, *V–12216*, and *Virginia I*, all operating as patrol and picket boats, and *Lincoln* as a tender. The *Hazel* and the *Leopard* were transferred to the Coast Guard from other departments of the Government. The *Hazel* is performing Coast Guard

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duty at Nome, Alaska, and the *Leopard* is operating on harbor duty. The *Bullet* (now *CG–2373*), acquired by purchase, is operating in law-enforcement work. The foregoing floating equipment does not include the primarily life-saving boat equipment attached to Coast Guard cutters and stations.

It is gratifying to be able to state that the Congress by act approved June 10, 1926, authorized the construction and equipment of 10 Coast Guard cutters to be designed and equipped for Coast Guard duties, at a cost not to exceed $9,000,000. In the second deficiency act, fiscal year 1926, approved July 3, 1926, the sum of $1,000,000 was appropriated to commence the construction of three of these new cutters, and plans for these vessels are now under way. It is very important that authorization be had, without undue delay, to enter into contract for the construction of the remaining 7 cutters.

The act of March 3, 1926, appropriated $3,900,000 for additional motor boats and their equipment, for five seaplanes and their equipment, and for repairs or alterations to, or for equipping and placing in commission, vessels or boats transferred from the Navy Department to the Treasury Department. Five destroyers were acquired from the Navy Department and are now being reconditioned. Thirty-three 125-foot patrol boats are under construction.

Miscellaneous

In addition to the existing 4 floating bases there are 14 shore bases from which the service craft attached thereto operate against smuggling activities.

There were 252 Coast Guard stations in an active status at the close of the fiscal year.

In pursuance of law providing for the participation of the various executive departments and independent establishments of the Government in connection with the holding of an international exhibition in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., in 1926, in celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, an exhibit of the Coast Guard has been assembled on the grounds of the exposition, prepared and placed in full operation. This exhibit consists of an especially designed building suitable for the purpose in which is displayed articles of equipment, apparatus, and machinery used in the service operations, and other representative paraphernalia, including models, medals, decorations awarded to members of the service, photographs, paintings, maps, etc.

A force of Coast Guard men has been detailed to the exhibit, and daily (except Sunday) gives an exhibition of the various service drills illustrating the actual operations of the Coast Guard.

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The great body of officers and men of the Coast Guard, and the faithful, devoted civilian employees at headquarters and in the field, are deserving of unstinted praise, which it is not only a pleasure but also a duty to extend, for the loyalty, fidelity, resoluteness, and never-failing allegiance to the Government and the service shown by them in the discharge of their exacting duties during the year, and for the high motives actuating their every endeavor, all in consonance with the splendid traditions of the service.

DIVISION OF LOANS AND CURRENCY

This division is the active agent of the Secretary for the issue of all public debt obligations of the United States and for conducting transactions in such obligations after issue. It is also charged with the issue of bonds or other obligations of the governments of Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands as to which the Treasury Department acts as fiscal agent. The division undertakes the safe-keeping of public debt and insular loan securities for certain Government offices, counts and delivers to a destruction committee United States currency canceled as unfit, and mutilated paper (spoilage, etc.) from the Division of Paper Custody and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

For the conduct of this work, there were on the rolls of the division at the beginning of the year 1,133 employees. During the year there were 90 employees separated from the service on account of reduction in force, 11 transferred to other bureaus, 70 resigned, and 4 retired, while there were 19 employees appointed by reinstatement and 17 by transfer from other bureaus. A net reduction in force of 139 employees was thus accomplished, leaving a personnel of 994 employees on the rolls at the end of the fiscal year 1926.

A summary of the activities during the fiscal year follows:

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Summary of activities of the Division of Loans and Currency during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926

Transactions	Registered		Nonregistered		Total	
	Pieces	Amount	Pieces	Amount	Pieces	Amount
Securities issued:						
Stock shipments to Federal reserve banks—						
For exchange transactions			469,730	$1,951,770,100.00	469,730	$1,951,770,100.00
Allotment for original issue			246,953	1,546,835,000.00	246,953	1,546,835,000.00
Total			716,683	3,498,605,100.00	716,683	3,498,605,100.00
Original issue by Division of Loans and Currency [1]	[1] 7,140	[1] $1,780,371,780.00	4,646	4,577,280.00	[1] 11,786	[1] 1,784,949,060.00
Securities issued, offset by retirements	215,843	507,080,795.00	54,111	49,567,775.00	269,954	556,648,570.00
Total securities issued and shipped	222,983	2,287,452,575.00	775,440	3,552,750,155.00	998,423	5,840,202,730.00
Securities retired:						
Retirements not offset by issue (i. e., claims and registered exchange authorizations)	268,245	300,082,350.00	4,697	461,125.00	272,942	300,543,475.00
Redemptions	269,645	101,415,300.40	42,531	218,791.23	312,176	101,634,091.63
Securities retired, offset by issues	148,246	182,102,965.00	306,474	374,545,605.00	454,720	556,648,570.00
Total securities retired	686,136	583,600,615.40	353,702	375,225,521.23	1,039,838	958,826,136.63
Vault activities:						
Securities received from Bureau of Engraving and Printing [1]	191,060	[1] 2,430,163,360.00	647,446	3,647,827,280.00	838,506	[1] 6,077,990,640.00
Securities restored to stock by Federal reserve banks			51,597	62,055,200.00	51,597	62,055,200.00
Securities canceled and delivered to Register of Treasury [1]	[1] 21,799	6,041,700.00	2,079,145	756,770,030.00	[1] 2,100,944	762,811,730.00
Individual registered accounts activities: [2]						
Interest-bearing accounts open June 30, 1926—						
Pre-war loans					[2] 13,061	742,556,300.00
Liberty and Treasury loans					[2] 1,758,782	3,734,764,650.00
Adjusted service certificate fund					[2] 4	203,900,000.00
Total open accounts					[2] 1,771,847	4,681,220,950.00
Interest checks—						
Stock received from Bureau of Engraving and Printing					3,629,430	
Stock canceled and delivered to destruction committee					73,983	
Interest checks issued on all loans					3,697,172	172,878,587.53
Redeemed currency delivered to the destruction committee					591,509,825	1,368,155,266.97
Mutilated paper delivered to the destruction committee: [3,4]						
From Bureau of Engraving and Printing					[3] 18,217,342	
From Division of Paper Custody					[4] 39,547	

[1] Includes special certificates of indebtedness. [2] Accounts. [3] Sheets and subjects. [4] Sheets.

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Issue and retirement of securities

Transactions in the interest-bearing debt of the United States, as conducted by the Division of Loans and Currency, are reflected in the general statements relating to the public debt service presented elsewhere in this report, but of special note in this connection are the following data regarding new issues and retirements for redemption.

The interest-bearing public debt was increased by the issue of (1) Treasury 3¾'s of 1946–1956, 74,042 pieces amounting to $494,898,100, of which 782 pieces amounting to $2,774,900 were in registered form; (2) additional 2½ per cent postal savings bonds (twenty-ninth and thirtieth series), 1,732 pieces amounting to $544,160, of which 1,636 pieces amounting to $516,880 were in registered form; (3) bearer certificates of indebtedness (series TD–1926 and TJ2–1926), 80,144 pieces amounting to $704,815,000; (4) three new issues of registered United States 4 per cent Treasury notes, 7 pieces amounting to $123,500,000, and registered United States 4 per cent certificates of indebtedness, 382 pieces amounting to $38,200,000, for investment purposes of the World War adjusted service certificate fund. In addition to the foregoing, original issues of Philippine Islands and Porto Rican securities were made to the extent of 8,835 pieces amounting to $7,430,000 in both registered and bearer form.

The public debt, matured and unmatured, was decreased by the retirement for redemption of the following securities:

Security	Pieces	Amount
Pre-war loans (registered)	298	$447,120.00
First 3½'s (registered)	18	900,000.00
Third 4¼'s (registered)	13,812	17,618,550.00
Victory 4¾'s:		
Registered	850	196,300.00
Bearer	41	2,650.00
Total	891	198,950.00
Treasury notes (bearer)	1	100.00
Certificates of indebtedness:		
Registered (adjusted service series)	532	53,200,000.00
Bearer	16	18,500.00
Total	548	53,218,500.00
Treasury savings securities:		
Certificates (registered)	254,090	28,968,330.40
Stamps	42,473	197,541.23
Total	296,563	29,165,871.63
Total public debt securities:		
Registered	269,600	101,330,300.40
Bearer	42,531	218,791.23
Total	312,131	101,549,091.63

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In addition to the foregoing public debt retirements, there were 45 pieces amounting to $85,000 of insular loan securities retired for redemption.

Maintenance of individual registered accounts

During the year the amount of Liberty bonds, Victory notes, and Treasury bonds in registered form increased from $3,726,566,500 to $3,735,249,500, a gain of $8,683,000, while the accounts maintained for these bonds decreased from 1,888,047 to 1,760,378, a loss of 127,669 accounts. A net gain in the registered principal of unmatured pre-war loans was $846,210 and loss in accounts 572.

There were 211,938 individual accounts for registered Liberty bonds, Victory notes, and Treasury bonds closed and 26,875 accounts decreased, representing in principal amount the retirement of $435,052,050. In connection with these loans, 84,269 new accounts amounting to $443,735,050 were opened.

Fifty-one thousand nine hundred and ninety changes in address for the mailing of interest checks were made on the registered accounts during the year.

Issue of interest checks

Interest on registered Liberty and Treasury bonds was paid in the form of 3,650,011 checks amounting to $155,419,366.48, and on registered securities of the pre-war loans in the form of 47,160 checks amounting to $15,459,221.05. Interest on registered Treasury notes of the adjusted service series was paid in the form of one check for $2,000,000.

Claims

Claims for relief on account of lost, stolen, destroyed, and mutilated public debt securities handled by the division were as follows:

	Claims	Pieces	Amount
Received	3,844	14,159	$1,684,425.87
Settled:			
By reissue or redemption of securities	2,644	10,026	747,908.12
By recovery of securities	1,118	2,762	891,970.00
By disallowance of claims	120	958	24,170.00
Total claims settled	3,882	13,746	1,664,048.12

Safe-keeping of securities

At the beginning of the year there were securities amounting to $242,225,725 in safe-keeping for various Government offices, against which formal audited receipts were outstanding. Throughout the year securities amounting to $192,149,300 were received for safe-keeping and receipts therefor issued, and securities amounting to

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$53,200,550 were delivered from safe-keeping upon the surrender of outstanding receipts, leaving a balance of securities amounting to $381,174,475 in safe-keeping June 30, 1926.

Publicity

On July 1, 1925, this division was charged with the maintenance of a mailing list, in addition to its list of holders of registered bonds, for the purpose of placing new Treasury offerings and such other matters as it might wish before the public. This necessitated the embossing of 217,158 addressograph plates and the mailing of approximately 2,386,500 department circulars.

Destruction committee

The following statement shows the securities received and destroyed by the destruction committee, Office of the Commissioner of the Public Debt, for the fiscal year 1926:

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Securities received and destroyed by the destruction committee during the fiscal year 1926

Securities	Sheets	Total sheets	Pieces	Total pieces	Face value	Total face value
Loans and Currency and Treasurer of the United States:						
United States notes			102,724,252		$281,210,100.00	
Silver certificates			449,425,956		498,874,310.00	
Gold certificates			39,349,782		588,037,550.00	
Treasury notes			4,320		32,078.00	
Fractional notes			5,515	591,509,825	1,228.97	$1,368,155,266.97
Comptroller of the Currency and national bank agents:						
National bank notes (5% account)			52,589,324½		475,961,137.50	
National bank notes (retired)			5,514,483		52,937,297.50	
Emergency bank notes (retired)			45		675.00	
Federal reserve bank notes (retired)			854,969		1,462,885.00	
Unissued vault stock			571,732	59,530,553½	5,266,230.00	535,628,225.00
Comptroller of the Currency and Federal Reserve Issue and Redemption Division:						
Federal reserve notes				146,726,947		1,295,025,530.00
Register of the Treasury:						
Registered war savings stamps			26,088,629		130,443,145.00	
Nonregistered war savings stamps			37,549,665		187,748,325.00	
United States thrift stamps			6,053,184		1,513,296.00	
Treasury savings certificates			2,838,058	72,529,536	342,992,950.00	662,697,716.00
Federal Farm Loan Bureau:						
Bonds and coupons				183,669		324,249,061.72
Internal Revenue Bureau:						
Miscellaneous stamps from stamp division					23,823,886.59	
Redemption, sales tax stamps					247.37	
Refund, miscellaneous stamps					287,812.10	
Audit division, Prohibition Unit					1,937.49	
Miscellaneous stamps from tobacco division					331,582.09	
Accounts and Collections Unit, unissued vault stock					20,325,000.00	44,770,465.64
Loans and Currency (Bureau of Engraving and Printing, spoilage):						
Money of all kinds	8,946,521					
Bonds and certificates of indebtedness	1,111,513 1/3					
Postal savings certificates	31,418					
Treasury savings certificates and stamps	1½					
Postage stamps	4,699,281 1/3					
Internal-revenue stamps	2,079,770 17/18					
Customs and miscellaneous stamps	1,322,947 1,951/2700	18,192,052 1,023/11,476				
Loans and Currency (Paper Custody Division):						
Money paper (mutilated)	31,210					
Bond paper (mutilated)	8,036					
Miscellaneous paper (mutilated)	301	39,547				
Post Office Department, Stamp Division:						
Documentary revenue stamps						11,581,657.50
Public Debt Service:						
Photostats				449		
Grand total		18,231,599 1,023/11,476		870,480,979½		4,242,107,922.83

Miscellaneous.—A miscellaneous quantity of unissued interest checks, incomplete coupons, coupon paper cut from bonds, and prohibition blanks and books, not included in above table, were received from various sources and destroyed by burning or maceration. The committee also received from the Secret Service Division, Treasury Department, a quantity of counterfeit notes, coins, and counterfeiter's tools and equipment which were destroyed or disposed of as directed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

All money under the heading "pieces" is expressed in whole notes.

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Circulation

The distribution of the stock of money in the United States on July 1, 1926, is shown by the following statement, to which has been added, for purposes of comparison, the totals for June 1, 1926, July 1, 1925, November 1, 1920, April 1, 1917, July 1, 1914, and January 1, 1879:

Circulation statement of United States money, July 1, 1926 (revised figures)

Kind of money	Stock of money [1]	Money held in the Treasury					Money outside of the Treasury				Population of continental United States (estimated)
		Total	Amount held in trust against gold and silver certificates (and Treasury notes of 1890)	Reserve against United States notes (and Treasury notes of 1890)	Held for Federal reserve banks and agents	All other money	Total	Held by Federal reserve banks and agents [6]	In circulation		
									Amount	Per capita	
Gold coin and bullion	[2] $4,500,976,937	$3,713,832,294	$1,680,510,609	$154,188,886	$1,717,348,235	$161,784,564	$787,144,643	$341,861,293	$445,283,350	$3.85	
Gold certificates	[3] 1,680,510,609						1,680,510,609	623,139,480	1,057,371,129	9.15	
Standard silver dollars	533,491,184	465,291,706	459,259,819			6,031,887	68,199,478	16,622,598	51,576,880	.45	
Silver certificates	[3] 457,903,515						457,903,515	80,162,441	377,741,074	3.27	
Treasury notes of 1890	[3] 1,356,304						1,356,304		1,356,304	.01	
Subsidiary silver	288,923,000	6,147,966				6,147,966	282,775,034	12,702,955	270,072,079	2.34	
United States notes	346,681,016	3,835,118				3,835,118	342,845,898	47,930,371	294,915,527	2.55	
Federal reserve notes	1,995,205,700	916,527				916,527	1,994,289,173	314,882,629	1,679,406,544	14.54	
Federal reserve bank notes	5,713,148	134,743				134,743	5,578,405	125,697	5,452,708	.05	
National-bank notes	702,669,244	17,759,852				17,759,852	684,909,392	33,432,870	651,476,522	5.64	
Total July 1, 1926	8,373,660,229	[4] 4,207,918,206	2,139,770,428	154,188,886	1,717,348,235	[5] 196,610,657	6,305,512,451	1,470,860,334	4,834,652,117	41.85	$115,523,000

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Comparative totals:											
June 1, 1926	8,360,213,963	[4] 4,193,611,743	2,123,505,502	154,188,886	1,710,740,935	205,176,420	6,290,107,722	1,419,222,962	4,870,884,760	42.21	115,404,000
July 1, 1925	8,221,191,543	[4] 4,174,598,940	2,059,798,696	153,620,986	1,752,744,435	208,434,823	6,106,391,299	1,369,927,062	4,736,464,237	41.51	114,104,000
Nov. 1, 1920	8,326,338,267	[4] 2,406,801,772	696,854,226	152,979,026	1,206,341,990	350,626,530	6,616,390,721	987,962,989	5,628,427,732	52.36	107,491,000
Apr. 1, 1917	5,312,109,272	[4] 2,942,998,527	2,684,800,085	152,979,026		105,219,416	5,053,910,830	953,320,126	4,100,590,704	39.54	103,716,000
July 1, 1914	3,738,288,871	[4] 1,843,452,323	1,507,178,879	150,000,000		186,273,444	3,402,015,427		3,402,015,427	34.35	99,027,000
Jan. 1, 1879	1,007,084,483	[4] 212,420,402	21,602,640	100,000,000		90,817,762	816,266,721		816,266,721	16.92	48,231,000

[1] Includes United States paper currency in circulation in foreign countries and the amount held by the Cuban agencies of the Federal reserve banks.

[2] Does not include gold bullion or foreign coin outside of vaults of the Treasury, Federal reserve banks, and Federal reserve agents.

[3] These amounts are not included in the total since the money held in trust against gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 is included under gold coin and bullion and standard silver dollars, respectively.

[4] The amount of money held in trust against gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 should be deducted from this total before combining it with total money outside of the Treasury to arrive at the stock of money in the United States.

[5] This total includes $18,406,917 of notes in process of redemption, $151,662,551 of gold deposited for redemption of Federal reserve notes, $8,605,429 deposited for redemption of national-bank notes, $4,065 deposited for retirement of additional circulation (act of May 30, 1908), and $6,601,490 deposited as a reserve against postal savings deposits.

[6] Includes money held by the Cuban agencies of the Federal reserve banks of Boston and Atlanta.

NOTE.—Gold certificates are secured dollar for dollar by gold held in the Treasury for their redemption; silver certificates are secured dollar for dollar by standard silver dollars held in the Treasury for their redemption; United States notes are secured by a gold reserve of $154,188,886 held in the Treasury. This reserve fund may also be used for the redemption of Treasury notes of 1890, which are also secured dollar for dollar by standard silver dollars held in the Treasury. Federal reserve notes are obligations of the United States and a first lien on all the assets of the issuing Federal reserve bank. Federal reserve notes are secured by the deposit with Federal reserve agents of a like amount of gold or of gold and such discounted or purchased paper as is eligible under the terms of the Federal reserve act. Federal reserve banks must maintain a gold reserve of at least 40 per cent, including the gold redemption fund which must be deposited with the United States Treasurer, against Federal reserve notes in actual circulation. Lawful money has been deposited with the Treasurer of the United States for retirement of all outstanding Federal reserve bank notes. National-bank notes are secured by United States bonds except where lawful money has been deposited with the Treasurer of the United States for their retirement. A 5 per cent fund is also maintained in lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States for the redemption of national-bank notes secured by Government bonds.

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REGISTER OF THE TREASURY

The office of the Register of the Treasury performs the final audit and has the custody thereof of all retired United States securities. The total amount of securities functioned during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, amounted to $8,685,381,088.43 representing 56,339,274 pieces. Retired securities are divided into two main groups—canceled securities and redeemed securities. Canceled securities surrendered for various purposes, such as denominational exchange, transfer, etc., amounted to $4,092,924,646.50 or 11,532,603 pieces and do not affect the principal of the public debt, while redeemed securities totaled $4,592,456,441.93, representing 44,806,671 pieces.

Contact with the public to a large extent is through the Federal reserve banks, which act as fiscal agents of the United States, and the Division of Loans and Currency. Canceled securities are received direct from these sources but redeemed securities are transmitted through the office of the Treasurer of the United States and subsequently are delivered to the register for final audit. Certification is then made by the register to the Comptroller General of the United States clearing the Treasurer's accounts. Proper accounting reports are received from these sources and adequate records kept of all securities received.

Interest coupons make up a considerable part of the work of the register's office and are handled in the same general way as canceled and redeemed securities.

Detailed records are kept of all transactions, both the issue of securities by the Division of Loans and Currency and the retirement of securities by the register, including numerical registers of bearer issues. Each individual security as received is recorded opposite its corresponding number with appropriate data showing source, transaction, etc. This information is vital for the tracing of lost and stolen securities and for general verification purposes.

The personnel of the register's office was reduced from 669 to 590 during the fiscal year. Of this number on the roll 87 employees were on the separation list on account of reduction of the force and were dropped during the early part of the succeeding fiscal year at the expiration of the annual leave allowed them.

The total expenditures amounted to $1,031,671.56 which covers salaries, rental, equipment, maintenance, supplies, etc.

The following statement sets forth by classes, pieces, and amounts, the securities received, examined, and filed during the fiscal years 1925 and 1926, respectively.

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Summary of securities received, examined, and filed in the register's office during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1925 and 1926

Class of securities	1925		1926	
	Pieces	Amount	Pieces	Amount
REDEEMED				
Bearer				
United States securities:				
Pre-war loans	9,761	$9,137,240.00	[1,2] 64,633	[1,2] $11,851,680.00
Liberty loans	103,605	105,851,550.00	100,776	393,044,200.00
Treasury bonds			1	1,000.00
Treasury notes	290,189	1,373,391,800.00	182,615	930,485,300.00
Certificates of indebtedness	79,086	1,011,454,500.00	67,884	784,042,500.00
Treasury (war) savings securities	3,817,770	14,175,366.37	1,916,840	6,480,196.93
Interest coupons	[4] 46,587,661	[4] 681,784,420.07	[3] 41,445,897	[3] 638,089,477.86
Securities not affecting public debt:				
District of Columbia loans	582	171,750.00	[1,2] 7	[1,2] 3,500.00
District of Columbia interest coupons	1,417	5,308.75¾		
District of Columbia interest checks	3	33.38		
Total	50,890,074	3,195,971,968.57¾	43,649,373	2,740,287,494.79
Registered				
United States securities:				
Pre-war loans	[1,2] 20,471	[1,2] 149,934,678.35	15,544	134,432,240.00
Liberty loans	10,072	12,960,750.00	14,680	18,714,850.00
Certificates of indebtedness	79	1,146,100,000.00	580	1,665,700,000.00
Treasury (war) savings securities	2,030,195	46,849,108.31	1,120,485	33,321,809.33
Interest checks (Liberty loans)	12	38.28	9	47.81
Securities not affecting public debt:				
District of Columbia loans	960	3,332,000.00		
District of Columbia interest checks	119	61,921.10		
Total	2,020,966	1,059,369,139.34	1,157,298	1,852,168,947.14
Total redeemed	52,911,040	4,255,341,107.91¾	44,806,671	4,592,456,441.93
RETIRED ON ACCOUNT OF EXCHANGES FOR OTHER SECURITIES, ETC.				
Bearer				
United States securities:				
Pre-war loans	90,645	66,388,190.00	52,887	12,322,520.00
Liberty loans	3,492,379	1,187,683,400.00	4,330,250	1,157,817,550.00
Treasury bonds	106,886	270,524,500.00	85,587	269,809,200.00
Treasury notes	731,322	1,493,257,100.00	372,677	1,047,570,800.00
Interim certificates (Liberty loans)	178	16,600.00	150	41,600.00
Certificates of indebtedness	143,923	836,146,000.00	107,468	784,504,500.00
Treasury (war) savings securities	271,534	1,355,937.00	7,027	35,158.75
Interest coupons	6,734,277	334,161,905.76	5,935,990	329,874,722.75
Securities not affecting public debt:				
Insular possessions loans	1,164	1,164,000.00	2,293	2,293,000.00
District of Columbia loans	82	38,750.00	[1] 11	[1] 3,700.00
Total	11,572,390	4,190,736,382.76	10,894,340	3,604,272,751.50
Registered				
United States securities:				
Pre-war loans	100,625	965,602,895.88	33,668	61,148,070.00
Liberty loans	419,399	345,392,500.00	391,830	401,544,400.00
Treasury bonds	3,390	19,446,700.00	3,991	15,047,100.00
Certificates of indebtedness	14	[5]	1	[5]
Treasury (war) savings securities	3,643,228	327,443,225.00	203,835	4,077,325.00
Securities not affecting public debt:				
Insular possessions loans	4,803	8,079,000.00	4,938	6,835,000.00
District of Columbia loans	1,873	6,009,000.00		
Total	4,173,332	1,671,973,320.88	638,263	488,651,895.00
Total retired account exchanges, etc.	15,745,722	5,862,709,703.64	11,532,603	4,092,924,646.50

[1] In adjustment of previous figures, a transfer from the redeemed to the canceled is made.
[2] Counter entry; deduct.
[3] Includes received figures for May and June settlement months which are in process of audit.
[4] Adjusted to include audited instead of received figures.
[5] No value.

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Summary of securities received, examined, and filed in the register's office during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1925 and 1926—Continued

Class of securities	1925		1926	
	Pieces	Amount	Pieces	Amount
RECAPITULATION				
Bearer				
United States securities:				
Pre-war loans	100,406	$75,525,430.00	[1,2] 11,746	[1] $470,840.00
Liberty loans	3,595,984	1,293,534,950.00	4,431,026	1,550,861,750.00
Treasury bonds	106,886	270,524,500.00	85,588	269,810,200.00
Treasury notes	1,021,511	2,866,648,900.00	555,292	1,978,056,100.00
Interim certificates (Liberty loans)	178	16,600.00	150	41,600.00
Certificates of indebtedness	223,009	1,847,600,500.00	175,352	1,568,547,000.00
Treasury (war) savings securities	4,089,304	15,531,303.37	1,923,867	6,515,355.68
Interest coupons	[4] 53,321,938	[4] 1,015,946,325.83	[3] 47,381,887	[3] 967,964,200.61
Securities not affecting public debt:				
Insular possessions loans	1,164	1,164,000.00	2,293	2,293,000.00
District of Columbia loans	664	210,500.00	4	200.00
District of Columbia interest coupons	1,417	5,308.75¾		
District of Columbia interest checks	3	33.38		
Total	62,462,464	7,386,708,351.33¾	54,543,713	6,344,560,246.29
Registered				
United States securities:				
Pre-war loans	80,154	815,668,217.53	49,212	195,580,310.00
Liberty loans	429,471	358,353,250.00	406,510	420,259,250.00
Treasury bonds	3,390	19,446,700.00	3,991	15,047,100.00
Certificates of indebtedness	93	1,146,100,000.00	581	1,665,700,000.00
Treasury (war) savings securities	5,673,423	374,292,333.31	1,330,320	37,399,134.33
Interest checks (Liberty loans)	12	38.28	9	47.81
Securities not affecting public debt:				
Insular possessions loans	4,803	8,079,000.00	4,938	6,835,000.00
District of Columbia loans	2,833	9,341,000.00		
District of Columbia interest checks	119	61,921.10		
Total	6,194,298	2,731,342,460.22	1,795,561	2,340,820,842.14
Grand total	68,656,762	10,118,050,811.55¾	56,339,274	8,685,381,088.43

[1] In adjustment of previous figures, a transfer from the redeemed to the canceled is made.
[2] Counter entry; deduct.
[3] Includes received figures for May and June settlement months which are in process of audit.
[4] Adjusted to include audited instead of received figures.

DIVISION OF PUBLIC DEBT ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT

This division maintains control accounts over all official transactions in public debt securities of all issues, including those conducted by the Division of Loans and Currency, the office of the Register of the Treasury, the Federal reserve banks as fiscal agents of the United States, the Treasurer of the United States, and the Postal Service (for Treasury (war) savings securities), and over the receipt, custody, and issue of all distinctive silk fiber and nondistinctive paper used for printing United States currency, national-bank notes, Federal reserve notes, Federal farm loan bonds, public debt securities of all issues, United States postage stamps, internal revenue stamps, and other miscellaneous securities, from the point of manufacture and delivery of the paper to the Division of Paper Custody to the point of delivery by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of printed securities to the administrative offices of issue, and/or the destruction of imperfect or mutilated paper or securities delivered by the bureau

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to the Division of Loans and Currency for verification and subsequent delivery to the destruction committee. The division also conducts continuous administrative audits of securities or security paper, as the case may be, in the custody of the Division of Loans and Currency, the office of the Register of the Treasury, the United States Government paper mills, the Division of Paper Custody, and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing while in process of printing, and also audits accounting records in those several agencies relating to security and security paper transactions. The following is a summary of the audit activities of the division during the fiscal year:

Physical audits—fiscal year 1926

Transactions	Pieces	Value
In division of loans and currency:		
Securities, unissued stock	11,453,434	$9,592,689,801.00
Securities in safekeeping		313,431,225.00
Unclaimed securities		3,437.98
Surrendered securities in process of retirement		4,664,400.00
Interest checks, unissued stock	1,041,851	
Void interest checks held for reference	130,118	
Interest checks for destruction	78,721	
Unclaimed interest checks	321,284	1,041,766.66
Registered bondholders' accounts		2,407,625,200.00
Treasury savings certificate stubs, representing outstanding certificates	513,318	85,886,325.00
In office of Register of the Treasury:		
Treasury savings certificates, retired	268,488	38,022,000.00
Numerical registers for third Liberty loan 4¼ per cent temporary coupon bonds of the denomination of $100	(1)	
In Division of Paper Custody:		
Distinctive silk fiber and nondistinctive paper, unissued stock—sheets	1,952,740	
In Bureau of Engraving and Printing:		
Distinctive silk fiber and nondistinctive paper in process—sheets	93,757,507	

[1] Completed second examination and reaudit involving a total issue of 7,309,871 pieces, total retirement of 7,293,569 pieces and total outstanding of 16,302 pieces.

Detail of audits of distinctive silk fiber and nondistinctive paper in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing

Class of paper	Number of audits	Sheets audited in various divisions							Total sheets
		Wetting	Examining	Surface printing	Numbering	Postage	Orders	Engraving	
Currency	32	9,514,875	34,879,169	355,840	2,269,721		9	6	47,019,620
Bonds, notes, and certificates	10	59,695	5,791	3,195,851			227	104	3,261,668
Postage	9	352,257	123,305			9,407,508	57		9,883,127
Revenue	29	75,978	53,660	32,002,645			68		32,132,351
Miscellaneous	9	1,216	3,187	1,456,183			155		1,460,741
Total	89	10,004,021	35,065,112	37,010,519	2,269,721	9,407,508	516	110	93,757,507

NOTE.—Fractional sheets disregarded in obtaining aggregate totals. Sheets counted in each audit were found in agreement with bureau records and reconciled with controlling accounts in Division of Public Debt Accounts and Audit.

Total number of sheets audited as indicated above includes 45,063,831 sheets package counted, representing 151,122 packages, as follows:

	Sheets	Packages
Currency	9,503,000	8,862
Postage	7,714,079	30,856
Revenue	27,851,752	111,404
Total	45,068,831	151,122

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DIVISION OF PAPER CUSTODY

The following tables show transactions conducted by the Division of Paper Custody during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926:

Paper custody

Kind	On hand July 1, 1925	Received from contractors	Issued to bureau	On hand June 30, 1926
	Sheets	*Sheets*	*Sheets*	*Sheets*
Distinctive paper for United States currency, Federal reserve notes, Federal reserve and national-bank currency	69,787,092	[1] 236,102,141	[2] 269,436,073	36,453,160
Internal-revenue paper	10,222,485	98,649,204	85,390,482	23,481,207
Postage-stamp paper	4,900,139	[3] 22,692,166	21,827,817	5,764,488
Check paper	480,050	[4] 2,512,456	[5] 2,630,529	361,977
United States bond paper	3,304,629	[6] 1,683,416	[7] 1,528,859	3,459,186
Parchment, artificial parchment, and parchment deed paper	141,817	165,918	108,587	199,148
Customs-stamp paper	25,813		25,813	
Miscellaneous paper	684,257	6,266,828	4,504,444	2,446,641
Philippine Islands paper: Distinctive paper for silver certificates, national-bank and Treasury notes	622,837		300,000	322,837
Postage-stamp paper	464		464	
Postal card		49,875	25,846	24,029
Internal revenue	13,455	127,497	58,004	82,948
Porto Rican internal-revenue paper	29,324	290,567	249,573	70,318
Total	90,212,362	368,540,068	386,086,491	72,665,939
Rolls postage-stamp paper	885	5,708	[8] 5,483	1,110
Rolls internal-revenue paper	318	301	467	152
Rolls United States security paper	3			3

[1] Includes 117 sheets net overs, 3,274 sheets replaced paper, and 178,750 sheets exchange paper.
[2] Includes 669,200 sheets issued for exchange, 900 sheets transferred to mutilated paper account, 3,336 sheets delivered to destruction committee, 3,274 sheets shipped to mill for replacement, 570 portions 1926 contract and 80 portions 1927 contract to be shipped to mill and 2 sheets for contract 1927.
[3] Includes 146,898 sheets of 20 by 32 inches and 146,898 trimmings from 20 by 32 inches, cut to 11¼ by 18½ inches.
[4] Includes net overs 2,852 sheets.
[5] Includes 46 sheets destroyed and 58 sheets issued for test.
[6] Includes net overs 8 sheets.
[7] Includes 6 sheets delivered to destruction committee.
[8] Includes 109 rolls delivered to bureau storekeeper.

Custody of Federal reserve notes, series 1914 and 1918

Federal reserve bank	On hand July 1, 1925	Received	Issued	On hand June 30, 1926
Boston	$175,000,000	$78,000,000	$90,200,000	$162,800,000
New York	295,260,000	179,500,000	280,520,000	194,240,000
Philadelphia	189,520,000	133,900,000	117,720,000	205,700,000
Cleveland	70,480,000	216,400,000	149,780,000	137,100,000
Richmond	120,500,000	66,800,000	79,980,000	107,320,000
Atlanta	97,120,000	92,000,000	153,840,000	35,280,000
Chicago	156,900,000	111,400,000	109,400,000	158,900,000
St. Louis	82,640,000		18,780,000	63,860,000
Minneapolis	43,220,000	29,000,000	31,240,000	40,980,000
Kansas City	57,460,000	35,600,000	45,060,000	48,000,000
Dallas	49,940,000	19,000,000	22,600,000	46,340,000
San Francisco	95,740,000	129,400,000	119,340,000	105,800,000
Total	1,433,780,000	1,091,000,000	1,218,460,000	1,306,320,000

DIVISION OF DEPOSITS

The following statements indicate the number of depositaries maintained by the Treasury, other than the Treasurer of the United States, and the amount of public moneys held by such depositaries,

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on the basis of revised Treasury statements, at the end of the fiscal years 1925 and 1926:

Number of depositaries

	June 30, 1925	June 30, 1926
Federal reserve banks (including branches)	12	12
Special depositaries	7,645	7,478
Foreign depositaries	10	10
General national-bank depositaries	299	310
Limited national-bank depositaries	873	966
Insular depositaries (including Philippine treasury)	6	7
Total	8,845	8,783

Amount of deposits

	June 30, 1925	June 30, 1926
Deposits in Federal reserve banks and branches	$25,434,368.53	$10,718,586.49
Deposits in special depositaries	150,716,572.04	202,728,706.99
Deposits in foreign depositaries:		
To credit of Treasurer of the United States	85,129.01	87,928.12
To credit of other Government officers	172,842.97	66,342.00
Deposits in national-bank depositaries:		
To credit of Treasurer of the United States	6,514,728.01	6,485,560.61
To credit of other Government officers	20,795,022.80	20,198,204.33
Deposits in insular depositaries:		
To credit of Treasurer of the United States	294,540.68	157,253.69
To credit of other Government officers	1,207,955.11	986,742.88
Deposits in Philippine treasury to credit of the Treasurer of the United States	896,150.92	1,032,444.73
Total	206,117,310.07	242,461,769.84

A summary of the changes affecting the depositary system of the Treasury during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, follows:

General national-bank depositaries of public moneys

General depositaries are those which are authorized to carry balances to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, such balances being subject to analysis and adjustment semiannually upon the basis of the amount and character of the essential Government business transacted by such depositaries. Adjustments in the depositary accounts of general depositaries during the fiscal year resulted in the discontinuance of 12 general depositaries carrying aggregate fixed balances of $253,000 to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States and reductions in the fixed balances held by 10 general depositaries totaling $168,000. During the year 23 general depositaries, with fixed balances aggregating $303,000, were designated; and the fixed balances of 11 depositaries were increased in the total amount of $229,000. There was, therefore, a net increase of $111,000 in the fixed balances of general depositaries during the fiscal year.

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Limited national-bank depositaries of public moneys

Limited national-bank depositaries of public moneys are designated for the sole purpose of receiving up to specified maximum amounts deposits made by postmasters and United States courts and their officers, for credit in their official checking accounts, with such depositaries. This class of depositaries is not authorized to accept deposits for credit in the account of the Treasurer of the United States. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, the Treasury designated 148 additional limited national-bank depositaries of public moneys; and 146 limited depositaries qualified, by pledging additional collateral, to accept increased amounts of deposits made by postmasters and United States courts and their officers, for credit in their official checking accounts. During the year 54 limited depositaries were discontinued and, as a result of the withdrawal of collateral, reductions were made in the maximum qualification of 57 such depositaries.

Insular depositaries of public moneys

Insular depositaries are maintained upon substantially the same basis as national-bank depositaries. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, there was one additional insular depositary designated in Porto Rico. Such depositaries were also maintained during the year in the Canal Zone, Panama, and the Philippine Islands.

Special depositaries of public moneys

Special depositaries of public moneys are designated under the provisions of the act approved September 24, 1917, as amended and supplemented, and are authorized to participate in deposits of public moneys arising from such sales of bonds, notes, or Treasury certificates of indebtedness of the United States offered from time to time, as, under the terms of the official offering, may be paid for by credit. Any incorporated bank or trust company is eligible for designation as a special depositary. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, 108 banks were designated and 275 banks were discontinued as special depositaries. At the close of the fiscal year 7,478 banks held designation as special depositaries, of which 3,807 were national banks and 3,671 State banks and trust companies.

Foreign depositaries of public moneys

During the fiscal year 1926 the Treasury maintained depositaries of public moneys in foreign countries, as follows: 1 in China, 4 in England, 3 in France, 1 in Haiti, and 1 in Italy. The Government deposits with foreign depositaries, including balances to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States and balances to official credit of

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United States disbursing officers, were materially reduced during the year. Such balances totaled $257,971.98 on June 30, 1925, and $154,270.12 on June 30, 1926. The reduction in these balances was due principally to the closing of activities of the United States Government resulting from the World War.

In addition to the supervision of the depositary system of the Treasury, the activities of the Division of Deposits comprised matters relating to deposits of public moneys by public officers generally, collateral security for Government deposits, lost and uncollected checks issued in payment of obligations to the Government, claims against insolvent depositaries, and other matters of a similar character.

SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, 33 new counterfeit-note issues were discovered in circulation, and although most of these were unskilled productions, several were expertly executed and extensively circulated. While these criminal operations were not confined to any one section of the country, the greater volume of counterfeit notes made and circulated centered in and around New York City. During the year an aggregate of $500,893.25 in counterfeit notes, including $86.25 in fractional currency, was captured or seized by agents of the service, together with $16,152.17 in counterfeit coins, 309 plates for the printing of counterfeit obligations and securities, 70 dies and 145 molds for counterfeiting coins, as well as a large amount of miscellaneous materials and apparatus, including presses, plating outfits, ladles, melting pots, inks, cameras, files, crucibles, etc. There were also recovered a large number of stolen Treasury checks either in blank or fraudulently prepared for negotiation.

Charged with these counterfeiting and forging operations, as well as with miscellaneous offenses against the Federal statutes relating to the operations of the Treasury Department and its several branches, 807 persons were arrested during the year by agents of the service or by their direction. Of that number, 397 were note counterfeiters, passers of counterfeit notes, or engaged in raising and passing altered currency; 92 coin counterfeiters; and 260 check and bond forgers and passers. Four hundred and six of these arrested persons were convicted and sentenced; 228 are awaiting action of the courts; 29 were acquitted; and the rest were variously disposed of, some being committed to insane asylums, others turned over to the military or police authorities, 2 died, and 2 committed suicide before trial.

Seventeen hundred and sixteen forged-check cases and 238 bond and 53 war-savings-stamp cases were investigated by secret service agents during the year, together with a number of miscellaneous matters involving frauds and irregularities affecting the several branches of the Treasury Department.

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DIVISION OF PRINTING

Printing and binding

The transactions in printing and binding for the Treasury Department are shown in the following table. It will be seen that the total expenditures for the fiscal year 1926 were $884,275.95, against $912,817.43 for 1925, a decrease of $28,541.48.

Appropriations, expenditures, and reimbursements for printing and binding

	Fiscal year 1925	Fiscal year 1926	Increase	Decrease
Appropriation	$850,000.00	[1] $834,750.00		$15,250.00
Reimbursements	71,032.55	78,745.94	$7,713.39	
Total credits	921,032.55	913,495.94		7,536.61
Total expenditures	912,817.43	884,275.95		28,541.48
Balance	8,215.12	29,219.99	21,004.87	

EXPENDITURES BY BUREAUS, OFFICES, AND DIVISIONS

Secretary, Undersecretary, and Assistant Secretaries	$6,938.77	$10,084.21	$3,145.44	
Appointment Division	1,293.68	674.29		$619.39
Bookkeeping and Warrants Division	17,144.45	8,957.94		8,186.51
Bureau of Engraving and Printing	7,500.17	5,454.77		2,045.40
Bureau of Supply	3,998.46	4,618.44	619.98	
Chief Clerk and Superintendent	1,623.94	1,382.57		241.37
Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits	183.34	61.31		122.03
Committee on Enrollment and Disbarment	30.61	49.16	18.55	
Comptroller of the Currency	23,618.36	24,356.31	737.95	
Custodians of public buildings	2,306.81	1,259.27		1,047.54
Customs:				
Bureau	5,486.27	5,481.10		5.17
Service	35,598.33	42,563.90	6,965.57	
Special Agency	830.15	839.81	9.66	
Disbursing Clerk	804.17	712.29		91.88
Division of Deposits	51.59	44.48		7.11
Federal Farm Loan Bureau	3,132.43			3,132.43
General Supply Committee	23,424.38	27,147.50	3,723.12	
Government Actuary	1,775.89	1,719.19		56.70
Internal Revenue:				
Bureau	33,830.92	64,794.81	30,963.89	
Prohibition enforcement	62,978.04	54,241.58		8,736.46
Service	386,836.61	341,576.22		45,260.39
Loans and Currency Division	2,232.90	2,435.43	202.53	
Mint:				
Bureau	3,416.34	3,406.92		9.42
Service	2,159.41	2,584.86	425.45	
National-bank depositaries	2,817.27	3,273.00	455.73	
Printing Division	202.92	516.39	313.47	
Public Debt Service	22,127.79	20,361.39		1,766.40
Public Health:				
Bureau	88,387.01	76,854.90		11,532.11
Service	2,432.16	4,359.27	1,927.11	
Register of the Treasury	679.48	713.08	33.60	
Secret Service	406.61	295.33		111.28
Supervising Architect	2,371.11	2,765.24	394.13	
Treasurer of the United States	13,020.72	11,167.76		1,852.96
United States Coast Guard:				
Bureau	11,407.51	11,985.41	577.90	
Service	19,510.54	22,160.93	2,650.39	
Miscellaneous	51,225.74	46,374.47		4,851.27
Materials for bookbinder		256.48	256.48	
Total	841,784.88	805,530.01	53,420.95	89,675.82
Net decrease				36,254.87

[1] Exclusive of $82,500, available for 1926-27; Public No. 492, Sixty-ninth Congress, approved July 3, 1926.

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Appropriations, expenditures, and reimbursements for printing and binding—Con.

REIMBURSED EXPENDITURES

	Fiscal year 1925	Fiscal year 1926	Increase	Decrease
Agricultural Credit Corporation		$20.65	$20.65	
Bureau of Engraving and Printing	$724.21	2,803.68	2,079.47	
Contingent expenses, national currency	869.44	749.14		$120.30
Customs service blank forms	39,159.52	42,616.51	3,456.99	
Federal farm loan banks	252.68	671.59	418.91	
Federal Farm Loan Bureau, miscellaneous expenses		3,734.37	3,734.37	
Insolvent national bank fund	2,595.45	2,247.05		348.40
Internal Revenue Bureau	7,729.73			7,729.73
National bank examiners	12,190.48	12,404.44	213.96	
National Bank Redemption Agency	3,994.06	11,202.82	7,208.76	
National Sesquicentennial Exhibition		1,629.61	1,629.61	
Public Debt Service	3,359.01			3,359.01
World War Foreign Debt Commission	157.97	666.08	508.11	
Total	71,032.55	78,745.94	19,270.83	11,557.44
Net increase			7,713.39	

Postage

The appropriation for postage for the fiscal year 1926, to prepay matter addressed to Postal Union countries and for postage for the Treasury Department, was $1,000. The expenditures were as follows: For postage stamps for department use, $806; for transmission of matter addressed to Postal Union countries through the Bureau of International Exchanges, $150.30; for publications mailed by the Superintendent of Documents for the Department, $39.98, a total of $996.28, leaving a balance of $3.72.

Department advertising

The number of authorizations for the fiscal year 1926 was 2,425, an increase of 177 over 1925, and the expenditures were $17,473.26, a decrease of $2,561.17.

DISBURSING CLERK

The following is a summary of the work performed by the office of the disbursing clerk during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926:

	Number	Amount
Disbursements:		
Checks (salaries, expenses, supplies, etc.)	292,074	$36,202,747.69
Cash (salaries)	208,041	13,005,588.14
Checks (refunding taxes illegally collected)	296,260	179,083,423.43
Total	796,375	228,291,759.26
Collections on account of rents, sales, etc	3,959	442,386.28
Vouchers paid	193,795	
Schedules of claims for tax refunds	7,358	
Appropriations under which disbursements were made	398	

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The cash payments and the checks for salaries, expenses, supplies, etc., cover disbursements for all bureaus and divisions of the Treasury Department in the District of Columbia (except the Bureau of Engraving and Printing), and a large portion of the salaries and expenses outside the District of Columbia under the Public Health Service, the Supervising Architect's Office, the Bureau of Internal Revenue, the Federal Farm Loan Board, the Comptroller of the Currency, the Coast Guard, the Secret Service, the Customs Division, and the Public Debt Service (Division of Loans and Currency).

Collections represent moneys received and accounted for on account of rents of buildings and sites, sales of public property, etc., under various bureaus and offices of the department.

A new line of work has come to the office on account of General Regulations No. 54 of the Comptroller General which requires the disbursing clerk each month after July 1, 1926, to transmit his check for the amount deducted from salaries on account of the retirement fund to the disbursing clerk, Bureau of Pensions. This office thus makes disbursement and accounts for 100 per cent of salary appropriations instead of the net amount after making deductions for the retirement fund as heretofore.

BUREAU OF SUPPLY

The Bureau of Supply has now been in operation for four years as the central purchasing, warehousing, and distributing agency of the Department. It does the purchasing for all local and field activities with the exception of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which is exempted under the law, the Coast Guard, and to some extent the Mint.

The following table gives the total cost of purchases made by the bureau during each of the past four fiscal years from specified appropriations from which allotments were made to the bureau to cover expenditures made by it, and also purchases chargeable to appropriations from which no allotments were made:

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Expenditures by Bureau of Supply, fiscal years 1923 to 1926, by appropriations

Bureaus and offices, and titles of appropriations	1923	1924	1925	1926
Chief Clerk and Superintendent:				
Contingent expenses, Treasury Department—				
Carpets and repairs	$351.86	$496.17	$494.02	$498.93
File holders and cases	4,968.15	4,943.55	3,979.50	3,996.87
Freight, telegrams, etc	10,008.08	10,230.05	9,886.50	9,856.30
Fuel, etc	29,973.70	24,924.57	19,663.58	18,396.30
Furniture, etc	4,873.60	4,901.43	4,422.57	4,480.25
Furniture, 1924-25			1,991.84	
Gas, etc	24,873.34	23,167.95	20,859.45	18,144.52
Motor vehicles	4,733.00	4,730.17	7,496.24	6,976.42
Miscellaneous items	15,819.58	14,345.77	13,220.33	12,769.81
Newspaper clippings and books	489.60	493.83	483.53	985.16
Rent	16,850.00	14,650.00	14,649.92	14,650.00
Labor-saving machines, Treasury Department	4,587.43	5,694.85	19,909.58	13,799.36
Operating expenses—				
Treasury Department Annex	13,469.54	13,949.21	12,935.35	11,988.56
Annex Building, Fourteenth and B Streets NW	36,156.77	33,053.86		
Darby Building	3,783.97	3,981.04	3,820.51	3,560.03
Total	170,938.62	159,562.45	133,812.92	120,102.51
General Supply Committee:				
Transfer of office material, supplies, and equipment	118,506.98	111,436.68	105,606.55	41,339.73
Salaries, General Supply Committee	[1]	[1]	[1]	77,188.71
Total	118,506.98	111,436.68	105,606.55	118,528.44
Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants: Contingent expenses, public moneys	1,493.50	3,193.67	2,442.41	1,269.92
Division of Customs: Collecting the revenue from customs		[2] 46,117.78	179,643.84	233,483.02
Treasurer of the United States:				
Repairs to canceling and cutting machines	164.48	141.77	67.95	
Labor-saving and filing devices	3,777.96			
Total	3,942.44	141.77	67.95	
Public Debt Service:				
Expenses of loans (act Sept. 24, 1917, as amended and extended)	23,646.50	20,825.18	3,940.36	7,214.13
Salaries and expenses incident to foreign loans and transportation acts	20.47	3.50		
Public Debt Service	39,457.82	52,073.71	45,699.65	33,521.26
Total	63,124.79	72,902.39	49,640.01	40,735.39
Division of Printing and Stationery:				
Contingent expenses, Treasury Department—Stationery	379,725.06	319,045.61	342,952.44	368,948.86
Materials for bookbinder, Treasury Department	246.84	247.49	249.84	[3]
Total	379,971.90	319,293.10	343,202.28	368,948.86
Bureau of Internal Revenue:				
Collecting the internal revenue	396,824.27	311,279.34	369,278.26	194,899.85
Enforcement of narcotic and national prohibition acts	131,407.53	124,974.85	174,135.48	133,092.76
Total	528,231.80	436,254.19	543,413.74	327,992.61
Public Health Service:				
Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals	1,631,791.15	1,568,170.65	1,736,589.68	1,632,874.69
Quarantine service	348,693.98	303,170.57	311,462.22	296,458.24
Interstate quarantine service	610.69	363.47	204.92	474.99
Interstate quarantine service, 1925-26			1,989.66	7,115.34
Maintenance of Hygienic Laboratory	27,302.51	33,831.94	33,815.11	33,959.64
Field investigations	14,861.52	12,369.70	17,624.55	15,600.72
Preventing the spread of epidemic diseases	20,450.15	23,470.53	37,495.77	21,704.93
Preventing the spread of epidemic diseases, 1925-26			7,200.62	25,165.13
Expenses, Division of Venereal Diseases	2,951.72	4,541.80	4,423.69	2,302.06
Control of biologic products	19,759.90	25,658.36	26,452.97	22,671.28

[1] Appropriation accounting not done by Bureau of Supply.
[2] The purchase and accounting for supplies for the Division of Customs assumed Apr. 1, 1924.
[3] Included in appropriation for printing and binding.

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Expenditures by Bureau of Supply, fiscal years 1923 to 1926, by appropriations—Continued

Bureaus and offices, and titles of appropriations	1923	1924	1925	1926
Public Health Service—Continued.				
Books	$212.61	$494.25	$499.93	$493.24
Studies of rural sanitation	388.23	130.12	200.00	40.00
Boston (Mass.) Quarantine Station	2,402.00	708.00	3,110.00	----------
Investigation of United States Coal Commission	10.56	----------	----------	----------
Marine hospital, Savannah, Ga	----------	4,811.76	7,059.74	7,641.33
Marine hospital, Baltimore, Md	----------	5,395.29	----------	----------
Marine hospital, New Orleans, La	----------	----------	----------	885.26
Total	2,069,435.02	1,983,116.44	2,188,128.86	2,067,386.85
Supervising Architect:				
Repairs and preservation of public buildings	61,842.31	107,455.18	102,176.61	101,089.89
Mechanical equipment for public buildings	50,046.00	95,259.00	87,493.86	96,140.22
Vaults and safes for public buildings	37,626.28	53,925.18	59,971.69	70,980.62
General expenses of public buildings	4,510.37	7,128.17	12,981.63	13,567.59
Furniture and repairs of same for public buildings	279,846.16	441,397.27	556,379.79	554,955.75
Operating supplies for public buildings	334,548.33	1,219,901.83	1,212,801.10	1,161,803.45
Total	768,419.45	1,925,066.63	2,031,804.68	1,998,537.52
Total from allotments	4,104,064.50	5,057,085.10	5,577,763.24	5,276,985.12
Purchases from appropriations from which no allotments were made [1]	165,942.19	88,953.96	68,980.00	132,147.66
Grand total	4,270,006.69	5,146,039.06	5,646,743.24	5,409,132.78

[1] Appropriation accounting for these purchases was done by bureaus and offices for which the purchases were made.

The foregoing expenditures involved the examination and audit for settlement through the disbursing clerk of the Department of 75,310 vouchers in 1926 and 72,498 in 1925, an increase of 2,812. In addition 9,155 vouchers in 1926 and 7,709 in 1925 (an increase of 1,446), mostly for express and freight shipments, were examined, approved, and forwarded to the General Accounting Office for direct settlement. The total number of vouchers handled by the bureau in 1926 was 84,465 and in 1925, 80,207, the total increase being 4,258. Cash discounts for prompt payments netted the Department $10,856.87 and $11,407.11 in 1926 and 1925, respectively. Losses of discounts because of inability to pay vouchers within the discount periods amounted to but $296.99 in 1926, while in 1925 they were $1,468.96.

Due largely to the increasing practice of consolidating and coordinating requirements in making purchases, there was in 1926 a decrease of 3,861 in the number of formal purchase orders prepared and issued by the bureau, the totals for 1926 and 1925 being 34,957 and 38,818, respectively. By the same token there was a widened discrepancy between the totals of vouchers and purchase orders, as a consolidated purchase order frequently involves numerous appropriations and points of delivery, for each of which a separate voucher is required in order to avoid complicating Government accounting.

Open-market purchases by the bureau required the preparation and circulation among approximately 80,000 prospective bidders of

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5,993 sets of specifications and invitations for proposals in 1926, compared with 5,668 sets in the preceding year, and in addition a considerable number of informal proposals involving small purchases in the field to meet emergencies were tabulated, compared with available prices elsewhere, and passed on by the bureau. In many cases awards made to contractors were for continuing contracts, against which numerous purchase orders were issued, or from which requirements of various offices and services were met.

The policy inaugurated in February, 1923, of moving all freight shipments via the route offering the cheapest rate has been followed each succeeding year. With an increased amount of shipping, further effort has been made to effect additional economies through consolidating numerous small shipments as far as practicable, and thus effecting a decrease in the amount of dead weight. The sum of transportation charges for the fiscal year 1926 was approximately the same as for 1925, viz, $600,000.

Purchases and issues of stationery supplies

Of the $437,760 appropriated to the Department for stationery for the last fiscal year, $368,964.65 was expended and $68,795.35 reverted to the Treasury. The considerable balance unexpended was due to the failure of one of the field services to install as rapidly as had been expected a new system of office files; consequently the fund which Congress had allowed for that purpose was utilized but partially. In addition, $67,440.52 was expended for stationery items from other available appropriations. Thus the total expenditures for stationery supplies were $436,405.17, compared with $426,285.29 in 1925.

In the following table are summarized the appropriations, reimbursements, and expenditures for articles of stationery for the last two years:

Appropriations, reimbursements, and expenditures for stationery, fiscal years ended June 30, 1925 and 1926

	1925	1926	Increase (+) or decrease (−)
Appropriation	$350,000.00	$437,760.00	+$87,760.00
Reimbursements	83,332.85	67,440.52	−15,892.33
Available credits	433,332.85	505,200.52	+71,867.67
Total expenditures	426,285.29	436,405.17	+10,119.88
Balance	7,047.56	68,795.35	+61,747.79

There was an increase of $15,968.23 in the value of stationery issued in 1926, compared with 1925, the total value of issues for the two years being, respectively, $453,224.24 and $437,256.01. Of the

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total issues, $385,783.72 in 1926 and $353,923.16 in 1925 were chargeable to the departmental appropriation for stationery, while $67,440.52 in 1926 and $83,332.85 in 1925 were reimbursed from various other available appropriations. The increase in both issues and expenditures is attributable in part to increases in prices of a number of commodities (specifically, rubber bands alone cost $16,885.62 more in 1926 than in 1925), and in part to the purchase and issue of articles not previously included under the heading of stationery (such as cards for accounting machines, and carbon rolls, index strips, and mailing slips for flat-bed typewriters, which cost approximately $32,000).

The value of stationery articles issued was $16,819.07 in excess of the expenditures therefor, the deficit being met by a reduction of $10,487.02 in the value of stock on hand and by $6,332.05 in the net value of supplies surrendered by various agencies for reissue.

The following table shows the value of stationery supplies issued during the past two fiscal years, by bureaus, offices, and services:

Issues of stationery supplies to bureaus, offices, and services of the Treasury Department, fiscal years ended June 30, 1925 and 1926

Bureau, office, or service	Chargeable direct to appropriation "Contingent expenses, stationery"		Reimbursements from other appropriations		Total	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
Secretary, Undersecretary, and Assistants	$1,575.06	$1,630.22			$1,575.06	$1,630.22
Appointment Division	941.49	474.80			941.49	474.80
Board of Tax Appeals				$5,209.33		5,209.33
Bookkeeping and Warrants	476.21	481.67			476.21	481.67
Bureau of Engraving and Printing	6,192.02	7,863.68			6,192.02	7,863.68
Bureau of the Budget			$679.55	667.36	679.55	667.36
Bureau of Supply	2,783.81	2,914.29			2,783.81	2,914.29
Chief Clerk and Superintendent	1,057.99	1,364.34			1,057.99	1,364.34
Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits	99.93	117.29			99.93	117.29
Comptroller of the Currency	7,961.47	7,821.33			7,961.47	7,821.33
Contingent expenses, national currency			334.23	50.33	334.23	50.33
Custodians of public buildings	2,048.75	2,031.57			2,048.75	2,031.57
Customs Service	66,888.59	66,737.00	798.16	362.34	67,686.75	67,099.34
Disbursing Clerk	675.00	551.19			675.00	551.19
Division of Deposits	119.69	155.36			119.69	155.36
Federal Farm Loan Board	•2,610.35			2,282.42	2,610.35	2,282.42
Federal Reserve Board			5,000.57	3,547.07	5,000.57	3,547.07
General Supply Committee	4,235.52	936.56			4,235.52	936.56
Government Actuary	5.86	9.58			5.86	9.58
Insolvent national-bank fund			920.97	919.66	920.97	919.66
Internal Revenue Bureau	202,179.89	233,878.04	47,911.64	27,738.50	250,091.53	261,616.54
Mint Bureau	943.22	1,284.48			943.22	1,284.48
National bank examiners			2,065.72	1,414.68	2,065.72	1,414.68
National Bank Redemption Agency			2,004.71	1,689.97	2,004.71	1,689.97
Printing Division	128.47	177.79			128.47	177.79
Public Debt Service			23,545.90	23,508.17	23,545.90	23,508.17
Public Health Service	15,327.47	16,443.31			15,327.47	16,443.31
Secret Service	845.54	588.82			845.54	588.82
Supervising Architect	4,002.54	4,755.34			4,002.54	4,755.34
Treasurer of the United States	8,304.21	10,395.03			8,304.21	10,395.03
United States Coast Guard	24,520.08	25,172.03			24,520.08	25,172.03
War Finance Corporation			71.40	50.69	71.40	50.69
Total	353,923.16	385,783.72	83,332.85	67,440.52	437,256.01	453,224.24

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Shipments of stationery and miscellaneous supplies by the Bureau of Supply from Washington to field offices totaled 12,604 packages, boxes, etc., weighing 598 tons, in 1926, compared with 14,119 packages, etc., weighing 765 tons, in 1925. In detail the shipments in 1926 were made up of 3,367 franked parcels, weighing 10,101 pounds; 1,543 parcel-post packages, weighing 20,370 pounds, and costing $1,044.88 in postage; and 7,694 express and freight boxes, crates, etc., weighing 1,166,192 pounds. The shipments by freight and express involved the use of 2,346 Government bills of lading in 1926, against 3,859 in 1925.

The apparent decrease in shipments was due to the use in 1926 (but not in 1925) of the franking privilege in shipping blank forms, of which there were sent to the field about 5,500 bags, weighing approximately 275 tons. This change in method followed a conference with representatives of the Bureau of the Budget and the Post Office Department, at which the conclusion was reached that it was more economical as well as more efficient to utilize the facilities of the Postal Service for transporting printed matter.

A summary of conditions portrayed by the annual inventory of the stock of stationery supplies is shown in the table following:

	1925	1926	Increase (+) or decrease (−)
On hand at beginning of fiscal year	$155,290.37	$162,070.26	+$6,779.89
Purchases during year	426,285.29	436,405.17	+10,119.88
Total	581,575.66	598,475.43	+16,899.77
Add value of stationery articles received from various divisions as surplus for reissue	17,983.72	9,851.13	−8,132.59
	590,559.38	608,326.56	+8,767.18
Less value of stationery articles transferred to General Supply Committee as surplus		3,519.08	+3,519.08
Value available for issue	599,559.38	604,807.48	+5,248.10
Issued during the year	437,256.01	453,224.24	+15,968.23
On hand at end of year	162,303.37	151,583.24	−10,720.13
Inventory value June 30 [1]	162,303.37	151,583.24	−10,720.13
Inventory value July 1 [1]	162,070.26	157,399.28	−4,670.98

[1] Inventory values are readjusted July 1 of each year in accordance with new prices on contracts effective on that date, and invoices are based on replacement costs at dates of shipment. This slightly decreased cost of replacement on July 1, 1925, decreased the inventory value of stock $233.11, while the increased cost of replacement on July 1, 1926, increased it $5,816.04.

The July 1, 1926, inventory of blank books and forms revealed a stock of 37,285,575, valued at $135,905.56. This is exclusive of internal-revenue forms, the stock of which is held by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

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General Supply Committee

Purchases by departments and independent Government establishments from General Supply Committee contractors during the fiscal year 1926 increased $80,404.71, totals for the fiscal years 1925 and 1926 being, respectively, $6,645,195.64 and $6,725,600.35. From the disposition by auction of accumulated surplus and unusable material $83,310.32 was realized, sales by contract of salvageable material (waste paper, etc.) amounted to $130,929.07, and receipts from transfers to various activities of surplus articles netted $48,450.84. Thus the receipts from the disposition of surplus property totaled $262,690.23, all of which was deposited in the Treasury.

The following statement summarizes these transactions for each of the fiscal years 1925 and 1926:

	1925	1926	Increase (+) or decrease (−)
Purchases from General Supply Committee contractors	$6,645,195.64	$6,725,600.35	+$80,404.71
Receipts from disposition of surplus property:			
Auction sales	63,112.81	83,310.32	+20,197.51
Contract sales	165,972.77	130,929.07	−35,043.70
Transfers to Government activities	78,028.61	48,450.84	−29,577.77
Total	307,114.19	262,690.23	−44,423.96
Grand total	6,952,309.83	6,988,290.58	+35,980.75

In the following tables the general activities of the General Supply Committee are shown:

Value of purchases reported by executive departments under contracts negotiated by the Secretary of the Treasury through the General Supply Committee, fiscal years ended June 30, 1918–1926, by classes

Class No.[1]	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
1	$2,096,321.53	$2,103,974.31	$1,641,112.03	$2,149,091.04	$1,371,881.92
2	113,616.94	138,763.59	97,032.92	181,574.90	87,847.50
3	196,087.94	78,288.54	262,145.21	206,681.43	190,714.63
4	77,760.43	102,438.75	163,939.37	96,875.48	179,357.34
5	60,625.93	54,671.79	63,631.37	83,308.28	64,064.59
6	230,721.80	174,502.43	158,241.44	183,775.30	112,954.79
7	97,432.97	31,253.09	142,954.84	48,126.03	124,815.24
8	85,216.89	100,930.01	116,397.28	149,400.10	204,822.37
9	1,423,139.12	1,429,884.65	999,664.35	809,858.98	615,965.55
10	242,403.59	171,593.89	458,324.05	407,640.98	345,089.87
11	41,360.20	188,363.21	207,816.93	128,896.55	99,050.86
12	101,381.81	121,814.71	161,280.90	148,757.20	237,055.15
13	12,831.02	5,262.73	21,269.55	20,692.25	11,289.56
14	175,893.08	3,234.22	38,297.73	45,583.09	32,451.41
15	2,867,123.80	2,530,664.35	1,326,218.87	1,314,772.50	1,167,779.99
16	1,955.99	3,121.64	3,282.69	4,444.08	1,504.57
17	26,615.00	No purchases.	7,579.38	Not advertised.	50,473.15
18	1,592,225.85	1,088,558.88	475,466.85	223,516.45	189,413.01
19	280,811.04	509,022.58	486,719.30	486,263.77	464,000.10
20	456,496.38	1,485,154.81	795,689.76	634,976.99	541,393.94
Total	10,180,021.31	10,321,438.18	7,627,064.82	7,324,145.40	6,091,925.56

[1] For titles of classes, see footnote at end of this table on next page.

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Value of purchases reported by executive departments under contracts negotiated by the Secretary of the Treasury through the General Supply Committee, fiscal years ended June 30, 1918–1926, by classes—Continued

Class No.[1]	1923	1924	1925	1926
1	$1,395,355.96	$1,419,197.94	$869,003.38	$860,650.96
2	88,299.77	98,555.86	113,113.63	134,354.67
3	187,917.10	233,839.35	245,870.79	314,542.71
4	111,762.45	89,481.42	105,523.69	106,719.49
5	98,682.99	80,007.80	111,470.86	118,689.42
6	191,409.05	203,468.87	194,093.22	185,063.50
7	183,059.86	179,341.14	230,667.23	233,224.35
8	192,563.04	190,733.65	159,860.70	233,751.49
9	724,315.31	669,787.33	859,060.67	764,243.55
10	382,231.21	408,683.87	445,897.01	575,135.43
11	104,535.44	108,753.32	121,599.64	124,608.39
12	240,303.40	243,486.19	259,412.90	254,731.02
13	7,003.15	3,719.91	3,863.47	4,312.42
14	22,444.69	14,730.42	16,784.68	20,649.20
15	858,537.47	823,926.75	805,073.74	718,717.03
16	3,018.71	1,510.05	1,546.47	1,513.03
17	76,772.58	96,633.21	151,972.75	485,911.78
18	382,308.85	662,764.81	969,308.68	665,294.70
19	487,259.89	512,363.95	488,564.46	463,593.34
20	486,180.97	457,633.39	492,507.67	459,893.87
Total	6,223,961.89	6,498,619.23	6,645,195.64	6,725,600.35

[1] Class No.—
1. Stationery, paper articles, and drafting supplies.
2. Hardware, metals, leather and leather goods.
3. Dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, cloth bags, flags, wearing apparel, window shades, and cordage.
4. Drugs and medicines, and chemicals.
5. Laboratory apparatus, and hospital appliances and surgical instruments.
6. Electrical, engineering, and plumbing supplies.
7. Lumber, millwork, packing boxes, building materials, and road oils and tar for road building.
8. Brushes, glass, lubricants, fuel oils, and paints and painters' supplies.
9. Furniture and floor coverings.
10. Groceries and provisions, cleaner, polish, floor wax and polishing compound, scouring compound, soap and soap dispensers, meat, fish, lard, oleomargarine, and household supplies.
11. Forage, flour, and seed.
12. Photographic supplies, meteorological instruments, towers, etc., and meat-inspection supplies.
13. Engraving, printing, and lithographic supplies (excluding supplies for the Government Printing Office and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing).
14. Ice.
15. Incandescent electric lamps.
16. Incandescent gas-lamp supplies.
17. Motor trucks, tires, tubes, and accessories.
18. Computing, dictating, transcribing, duplicating, folding, sealing, and typewriting machines; labor-saving devices; typewriter exchange allowances, repair parts, and equipment.
19. Electric service.
20. Telephone service.

NOTE.—Total purchases, all classes, for the fiscal year 1913 were $2,728,767.64; 1914, $2,382,203.52; 1915 $2,557,497.54; 1916, $2,714,883.17; and 1917, $3,734,923.85.

Receipts from surplus and salvaged materials disposed of by the General Supply Committee, fiscal years 1921–1926

	Auction sales	Contract sales	Transfers	Total
1921	$20,186.32	----------	$989,234.25	$1,009,420.57
1922	79,595.35	$3,230.45	685,097.35	767,923.15
1923	114,492.74	[1] 138,129.25	324,376.77	576,998.76
1924	179,613.00	[1] 130,390.40	150,002.96	460,006.36
1925	63,112.81	[1] 165,972.77	78,028.61	307,114.19
1926	83,310.32	[1] 130,929.07	48,450.84	262,690.23

[1] Includes estimated amounts of $75,000 in 1923 and 1924, $80,000 in 1925, and an actual amount of $50,633.58 in 1926, received from the sale of waste paper from the various departments, the receipts for which do not pass through the General Supply Committee but are paid direct to the selling services and deposited in the Treasury by them.

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Number of specifications mailed by the General Supply Committee, bids received, contracts entered into, items on which awards and no awards were made, and samples received and retained, fiscal year ended June 30, 1926

Class No.[1]	Sets of specifications mailed	Bids received	Samples received	Contracts			No award items
				Number	Award items	Samples retained	
1	4,549	303	4,966	173	2,576	1,224	98
2	807	82	759	42	2,123	292	216
3	4,234	151	1,327	91	1,121	422	245
4	443	48	50	31	1,098	10	58
5	400	64	927	43	987	276	182
6	598	71	397	45	1,426	107	161
7	305	23	91	19	628	38	86
8	4,420	71	597	59	647	113	47
9	562	70	482	41	1,411	174	162
10	6,779	335	1,198	190	769	319	178
11	262	25	28	20	270	7	43
12	228	44	106	37	1,518	47	217
13	118	13	72	11	63	34	20
14	14	4	----------	4	28	----------	----------
15	49	6	36	4	109	----------	----------
16	8	1	----------	1	73	----------	2
17	595	67	260	26	614	53	19
18	180	38	25	35	1,051	22	17
19	1	1	----------	1	52	----------	----------
20	1	1	----------	1	187	----------	----------
Total	24,553	1,418	11,321	874	16,751	3,138	1,751

[1] See titles of classes on preceding page.

Statement of surplus property received and issued by the General Supply Committee, fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, by departments and establishments

Departments and establishments	Receipts (invoice price)	Issues	
		Cost [1]	Charge [2]
Agriculture Department	$1,390.00	$2,041.23	$1,817.88
Alien Property Custodian	160.05	260.00	195.00
Board of Tax Appeals	----------	60.00	60.00
Columbia Institute for Deaf	----------	6.50	4.87
Commerce Department	7,256.34	5,384.91	4,921.25
District of Columbia	----------	2,627.30	2,163.60
Employees' Compensation Commission	----------	24.60	18.60
Federal Board for Vocational Education	----------	20.00	20.00
Federal Power Commission	----------	24.00	18.00
General Accounting Office	----------	6.00	6.00
Government Printing Office	460.50	806.50	638.00
House of Representatives	----------	551.90	428.92
Interior Department	6,239.78	1,712.20	1,691.27
Interstate Commerce Commission	1,092.50	5,802.33	4,476.47
Justice Department	----------	2,726.35	2,512.76
Labor Department	17,230.01	83.50	76.00
Library of Congress	----------	957.00	717.75
Marine Corps	----------	30.00	22.50
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	----------	37.50	37.50
National Training School for Boys	----------	25.00	25.00
Navy Department	2,969.90	907.40	886.40
Smithsonian Institution	----------	93.50	86.00
Pan American Union	----------	266.00	199.50
Panama Canal	----------	927.70	898.57
Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital	----------	18.00	18.00
Post Office Department	----------	9,489.70	9,338.95
Reclaimed from salvage	1,303.69	----------	----------
State Department	35.00	6,792.00	6,491.13
Treasury Department	4,700.95	7,098.20	6,609.63
United States Botanic Garden	----------	25.00	25.00
United States Efficiency Bureau	----------	10.00	10.00
United States Railroad Administration	19,423.44	----------	----------
United States Senate	----------	76.50	57.37
United States Shipping Board	20,810.22	343.50	313.87
United States Tariff Commission	----------	284.00	221.00
United States Veterans' Bureau	27,377.12	513.73	513.73
War Department	160,407.48	3,102.60	2,930.08
War Finance Corporation	----------	.24	.24
Total	270,856.98	53,134.89	48,450.84

[1] Original cost as shown by transfer invoices.

[2] Net amount of vouchers.

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Recapitulation of surplus property stores account of the General Supply Committee, July 1, 1925. to June 30, 1926

Balance of stores as of June 30, 1925	$384,116.71	Net sales	$48,450.84
Transferred to the General Supply Committee during fiscal year 1926	270,856.98	Discount allowed on foregoing	4,684.05
		Net proceeds from auction sales	83,310.32
		Difference between invoiced value and proceeds from auction sales	248,858.79
		Balance June 30, 1926	269,669.69
Total	654,973.69	Total	654,973.69

Net decrease in stores during fiscal year 1926, $114,447.02.

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TABLES

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TABLES

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES—GENERAL TABLES

TABLE 1.—*Comparison of receipts for the fiscal years 1926 and 1925, on the basis of warrants issued* [1]

	1926	1925	Increase, 1926	Decrease, 1926
Ordinary receipts:				
Customs	$579,716,610.62	$548,521,794.63	$31,194,815.99	
Internal revenue—				
Income tax	1,974,104,141.33	1,761,659,049.51	212,445,091.82	
Miscellaneous taxes	862,252,303.79	827,372,109.63	34,880,194.16	
Collections under enforcement of national prohibition act	[2] 415,336.63	[3] 414,728.29	608.34	
Miscellaneous—				
Interest, premium, and discount—				
Interest on bonds of foreign governments under funding agreements	139,804,662.99	137,898,316.33	1,906,346.66	
Interest on unfunded obligations of foreign governments	19,556,925.99	22,491,661 61		$2,934,735.62
Interest on miscellaneous obligations	989,520.80	1,190,410.16		200,889.36
Interest on overpayments under section 209, transportation act, 1920, as amended	17,811.46	34,726.77		16,915.31
Interest on farm loan bonds	3,648,139.22	4,443,624.56		795,485.34
Interest on public deposits	4,530,081.48	4,501,922.54	28,158.94	
Interest on advance payments to contractors	194,161.69	120,582.29	73,579.40	
Dividends on capital stock of the Panama Railroad owned by the United States	350,000.00	350,000.00		
Gain by exchange	24,418.98	519,654.75		495,235.77
Sales of Government property—				
Proceeds of sale of Government property (unserviceable)	4,736,341.60	5,375,002.12		638,660.52
Sale of office material, etc., including auction sales (General Supply Committee)	51,205.07	41,092.44	10,112.63	
Disposal of properties, United States Housing Corporation	2,239,195.40	2,512,949.40		273,754.00
Sale of lands, etc., on account of military post construction fund	5,717,754.70		5,717,754.70	
Sale of war supplies	13,655,956.39	16,580,191.88		2,924,235.49
Sale of buildings, plants, etc. (war supplies)	528,522.35		528,522.35	
Sale of seal and fox skins	177,697.37	336,202.48		158,505.11
Sale of public documents and charts	445,224.95	285,894.09	159,330.86	
Sale of card indexes, Library of Congress	143,519.58	139,238.21	4,281.37	
Miscellaneous Government property	452,543.93	919,981.06		467,437.18
Public-domain receipts—				
Sale of public lands	754,252.79	623,533.84	130,718.95	
Receipts under mineral leasing acts	8,477,539.02	9,192,160.14		714,621.12
Forest reserve fund	5,291,545.76	5,101,497.95	190,047.81	
National park revenues	797,446.35	699,299.22	98,147.13	
Other	945,464.68	949,655.34		4,190.66

[1] For explanation of different bases of statements showing Government receipts and expenditures in this report, see p. 296.

[2] Additional collections under national prohibition act, amounting to $5,230,147.12, included under miscellaneous receipts on p. 430.

[3] Additional collections under national prohibition act, amounting to $5,359,672.89 included under miscellaneous receipts, on p. 430.

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

TABLE 1.—*Comparison of receipts for the fiscal years 1926 and 1925, on the basis of warrants issued* [1]—Continued

	1926	1925	Increase, 1926	Decrease, 1926
Ordinary receipts—Continued.				
Miscellaneous—Continued.				
Federal reserve bank franchise tax and net earnings derived by the United States from Federal intermediate credit banks	$567,890.23	$641,959.88		$74,069.65
Profits on coinage, bullion deposits, etc.	9,903,032.85	8,715,150.82	$1,187,882.03	
Revenue-producing enterprises—				
Operation of properties, United States Housing Corporation	545,040.38	539,114.17	5,926.21	
Funds deposited for construction loans under section 11, merchant marine act, 1920	6,458,567.96	2,938,353.88	3,520,214.08	
Center Market, Washington, D. C.	245,252.28	249,858.66		4,606.38
Earnings from radio service	200,007.20	250,029.70		50,022.50
Tolls, profits, etc., Panama Canal	23,725,100.42	22,346,539.14	1,378,561.28	
United States telegraph lines	274,824.97	229,031.28	45,793.69	
Laundry and dry-cleaning operations (War)	1,412,178.96	1,443,840.51		31,661.55
Profits from sale of ships' stores, Navy	346,051.27	577,498.09		231,446.82
Other	67,256.58	20,128.09	47,128.49	
Rent of public buildings and grounds	1,385,423.55	1,338,130.44	47,293.11	
Fees, fines, penalties, forfeitures, etc.—				
Alaska fund	186,603.95	196,293.36		9,689.41
Fees on letters patent	3,421,404.17	2,962,653.29	458,750.88	
Copyright fees	177,645.25	166,354.00	11,291.25	
Fees and commissions (Land Office)	439,004.80	565,877.16		126,872.36
Consular and passport fees	8,624,682.68	7,448,255.53	1,176,427.15	
Tax on circulation of national banks	3,277,512.90	4,061,574.78		784,061.88
Customs Service	1,429,792.67	1,275,826.61	153,966.06	
Collections under enforcement of national prohibition act (Treasury and Judicial)	[4] 5,230,147.12	[5] 5,359,672.89		129,525.77
Commissions on telephone pay stations in Federal buildings, Washington, D. C.	8,326.68		8,326.68	
Navy fines and forfeitures	1,236,257.37	1,419,046.77		182,789.40
Naval hospital fund	651,471.91	816,342.57		164,870.66
Naturalization fees	477,650.00	993,783.50		516,133.50
Immigration Service	[6] 3,592,492.49	3,197,265.07	395,227.42	
Judicial	3,261,604.97	2,837,135.93	424,469.04	
Forfeitures by contractors	31,001.06	15,557.35	15,443.71	
Licenses under Federal water power act	244,985.11	129,448.48	115,536.63	
Taxes, licenses, fines, etc., Canal Zone	216,816.81	202,538.89	14,277.92	
Other	1,452,544.63	1,475,763.57		23,218.94
Gifts and contributions—				
Library of Congress gift fund and chamber music auditorium	45,917.03	88,050.00		42,132.97
Return of increase in salary by Members of Sixty-ninth Congress	2,500.00	3,125.00		625.00
Advance of funds for river and harbor improvements	944,000.00	45,000.00	899,000.00	
Contributions for river and harbor improvements	2,928,545.23	3,783,735.06		855,189.83

[1] For explanation of different bases of statements showing Government receipts and expenditures in this report, see p. 296.

[4] Additional collections from this source, amounting to $415,336.63, are included under internal revenue, on p 429

[5] Additional collections from this source, amounting to $414,728.29, are included under internal revenue, on p. 429.

[6] Includes $3,051,430.35 head tax.

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

TABLE 1.—*Comparison of receipts for the fiscal years 1926 and 1925, on the basis of warrants issued* [1]—Continued

	1926	1925	Increase, 1926	Decrease, 1926
Ordinary receipts—Continued.				
Miscellaneous—Continued.				
Gifts and contributions—Con.				
For Forest Service cooperative work	$1,920,222.19	$2,104,219.23		$183,997.04
Contributions by New York Liberty loan associations		150,000.00		150,000.00
For roads, bridges, and related works, Alaska	143,308.99	79,078.45	$64,230.54	
Money received from persons unknown	4,551.05	5,695.11		1,144.06
Donations to the United States	172.00	988.99		816.99
Pan American Union quotas	237,747.56	92,551.74	145,195.82	
Other	16,105.91	13,907.50	2,198.41	
Repayment of investments—				
Principal of unfunded loans made to foreign governments	204,917.88	132,512.71	72,405.17	
Principal of bonds of foreign governments under funding agreements	34,587,243.00	23,084,672.50	11,502,570.50	
Principal of sale of surplus war supplies to foreign governments	84,207.29	30,513.86	53,693.43	
Liquidation of capital stock, Federal land banks	332,605.00	472,455.00		139,850.00
Sale of farm loan bonds	28,390,000.00	13,000,000.00	15,390,000.00	
Return of advances made to reclamation fund	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00		
Principal of loans made by United States Housing Corporation	353,992.77	1,614,391.10		1,260,398.33
Assessments and reimbursements—				
Salaries and expenses, national-bank examiners	2,492,387.16	2,436,831.34	55,555.82	
Expenses of redeeming national currency	606,366.02	721,797.52		115,431.50
Assessments on Federal reserve banks for salaries and expenses, Federal Reserve Board	2,083,899.51	1,869,374.71	214,524.80	
Assessments on Federal intermediate credit and Federal and joint-stock land banks for salaries and expenses, Federal Farm Loan Board	461,374.92	390,659.16	70,715.76	
Payment by German Government under terms of the armistice		14,725,154.40		14,725,154.40
Overhead charges on sales of services of supplies (War and Navy)	261,150.98	399,443.37		138,292.39
Settlement of claims (War and Navy)	1,300,198.42	451,940.40	848,258.02	
Work done by individuals, corporations, et al	103,410.87	257,757.85		154,346.98
Payment for quarters, subsistence, and laundry service, Veterans' Bureau	1,166,210.88	1,134,057.98	32,152.90	
Fumigation and disinfection of vessels, Public Health Service	623,768.17	633,703.75		9,935.58
Collections under grain and cotton standards acts	121,061.09	122,085.60		1,024.51
General railroad contingent fund	1,218,240.03	1,137,872.54	80,367.49	
Reimbursement of appropriations made for Indian tribes	4,271.89	1,137.72	3,134.17	
Expense of international service of ice observation and patrol	131,099.17	111,538.72	19,560.45	
Reimbursement for Government property lost	43,945.94	55,535.39		11,589.45
Damages to Government property	11,316.12	246,800.79		235,484.67
Other	783,970.39	1,064,841.18		280,870.79

[1] For explanation of different bases of statements showing receipts and expenditures in this report, see p. 296.

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

TABLE 1.—*Comparison of receipts for the fiscal years 1926 and 1925, on the basis of warrants issued* [1]—Continued

	1926	1925	Increase, 1926	Decrease, 1926
Ordinary receipts—Continued.				
Miscellaneous—Continued.				
District of Columbia—				
Revenues of the District of Columbia—				
District of Columbia share (excluding trust funds)	$24,464,944.39	$19,902,213.46	$84,562,730.93	
United States share	93,977.94	757,107.82		$663,129.88
Miscellaneous unclassified receipts—				
Clothing and small stores fund	6,783,707.57	8,192,201.63		1,408,494.06
Other	322,190.39	201,813.20	120,377.19	
Trust funds—				
Government life insurance fund—				
Premium on converted insurance	44,484,225.31	38,644,010.63	5,840,214.68	
Interest	6,730,905.38	5,425,905.37	1,305,000.01	
Civil service retirement and disability fund—				
Interest on investments	2,204,513.36	2,030,001.13	174,512.23	
Deductions from Indian tribal funds	14,448.05	13,140.99	1,307.06	
Deductions from Indian reimbursable appropriations	8,128.86	6,514.51	1,614.35	
Deductions from salaries from revenues of Virgin Islands	254.86	246.00	8.86	
Deductions from salaries payable by Porto Rican treasury	3,425.38	3,132.00	293.38	
Deductions from cooperative employees (Agriculture)	2,782.29	2,309.88	472.41	
Deferred deductions due civil service retirement and disability fund	13,170.70	8,320.11	4,850.59	
Deductions from cooperative employees, Geological Survey	60.00		60.00	
Deductions from cooperative employees, Bureau of Mines	32.92	126.66		93.74
Deductions from salaries of employees, Insolvent Banks Division, Office of Comptroller of the Currency	1,159.55	362.06	797.49	
Deductions from salaries of employees, Federal Reserve Issue and Redemption Division, office of Comptroller of the Currency	163.50	40.87	122.63	
Deductions from cooperative employees, Secret Service Division		82.80		82.80
Service credit payments	54,021.59	59,519.70		5,498.11
Foreign service retirement and disability fund—				
Interest on investments	7,589.86	2,207.83	5,382.03	
Deferred deductions, etc., foreign service retirement and disability fund	946.09	1,727.29		781.20
Soldiers' Home permanent fund	454,619.70	589,857.31		135,237.61
Pay of the Army deposit fund	1,691,264.18	678,958.14	1,012,306.04	
Navy and Marine Corps deposit funds	333,613.58	481,625.16		148,011.58
Indian moneys—				
Oil and gas leases, etc., Osage Reservation, Okla.	21,816,544.57	11,801,544.76	10,014,999.81	
Proceeds of labor	2,672,448.98	18,868,589.88		16,196,140.90
Proceeds of sale of Indian lands and timber	1,645,407.59	1,422,547.56	222,860.03	
Other	479,521.08	53,216.50	426,304.58	

[1] For explanation of different bases of statements showing receipts and expenditures in this report, see p. 296.

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

TABLE 1.—*Comparison of receipts for the fiscal years 1926 and 1925, on the basis of warrants issued* [1]—Continued

	1926	1925	Increase, 1926	Decrease, 1926
Ordinary receipts—Continued.				
Miscellaneous—Continued.				
Trust funds—Continued.				
Miscellaneous trust funds	$68,384.72	$478,859.35		$410,474.63
District of Columbia trust funds	2,382,893.52	1,877,174.78	$505,718.74	
Total miscellaneous receipts, including Panama Canal and sales of public lands	491,964,557.14	469,685,407.64	71,507,012.75	49,227,863.25
Total	3,908,452,949.51	3,607,653,089.70	350,027,723.06	49,227,863.25
Deduct uncovered moneys, fiscal years 1920 and prior, and items counter-entered in fiscal year subsequent to deposit thereof	8,637.17	17,562.91		8,925.74
	3,908,444,312.34	3,607,635,526.79	350,027,723.06	49,218,937.51
Add uncovered moneys, fiscal years 1920, and prior, and items counter-entered in fiscal year subsequent to deposit thereof	13,262.97	8,637.17	4,625.80	
Add receipts credited direct to appropriations: [7]				
Proceeds of railroad securities owned by the Government	36,737,707.02	143,926,630.98		107,188,923.96
Receipts from miscellaneous sources	17,776,282.64	29,765,158.08		11,988,875.44
Total ordinary receipts	3,962,971,564.97	3,781,335,953.02	350,032,348.86	168,396,736.91
Public debt receipts:				
Certificates of indebtedness (varous series)	2,317,315,000.00	1,876,578,500.00	440,736,500.00	
Treasury notes and certificates of indebtedness (adjusted service series)	161,700,000.00	100,000,000.00	61,700,000.00	
Treasury (war) savings securities	11,676,687.37	23,246,670.38		11,569,983.01
Postal savings bonds	544,160.00	102,120.00	442,040.00	
Bank-note fund	22,223,475.00	105,447,372.50		83,223,897.50
Treasury bonds of 1944–1954		1,047,088,500.00		1,047,088,500.00
Treasury bonds of 1946–1956	494,898,100.00		494,898,100.00	
Total public debt receipts	3,008,357,422.37	3,152,463,162.88	997,776,640.00	1,141,882,380.51
Total receipts exclusive of postal	6,971,328,987.34	6,933,799,115.90	1,347,808,988.86	1,310,279,117.42
Postal revenues	659,819,801.08	599,591,477.59	60,228,323.49	
Total receipts, including postal	7,631,148,788.42	7,533,390,593.49	1,408,037,312.35	1,310,279,117.42

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS BY ORGANIZATION UNITS

Ordinary receipts:				
Legislative	[8]769,838.60	$625,696.64	$144,141.96	
Executive Office	34.14	68.84		$34.70
Independent offices	67,040,634.45	57,499,477.74	9,541,156.71	
Department of Agriculture	8,180,320.83	8,109,750.09	70,570.74	
Department of Commerce	4,237,247.28	1,718,326.06	2,518,921.22	
Department of the Interior	[9]41,801,315.13	[9]50,224,465.95		8,423,150.82
Department of Justice	9,203,628.75	8,496,331.93	707,296.82	
Department of Labor	4,826,202.43	5,212,024.75		385,822.32
Navy Department	14,000,222.55	16,477,324.85		2,477,102.30
Department of State	8,930,945.60	7,874,188.28	1,056,757.32	
Treasury Department	[10]3,667,978,452.40	[11]3,365,433,468.47	302,544,983.93	
War Department	30,600,373.63	40,891,737.60		10,291,363.97
Panama Canal	23,941,917.87	22,553,732.44	1,388,185.43	

[1] For explanation of different bases of statements showing receipts and expenditures in this report, see p. 296.

[7] Items of this character represent cash receipts which are credited against the expenditures shown on a warrant basis. It is necessary, therefore, to add back the amounts to receipts by warrants in order to adjust to an actual cash basis.

[8] Includes $754,252.79 sales of public lands.

[9] Includes $623,533.84 sales of public lands.

[10] Includes $579,716,610.62 customs receipts and $2,836,771,781.75 internal revenue receipts.

[11] Includes $548,521,794.63 customs receipts and $2,589,445,887.43 internal revenue receipts.

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TABLE 1.—*Comparison of receipts for the fiscal years 1926 and 1925, on the basis of warrants issued* [1]—Continued

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS BY ORGANIZATION UNITS—Continued

	1926	1925	Increase, 1926	Decrease, 1926
Ordinary receipts—Continued.				
District of Columbia—				
District of Columbia revenues, taxes, etc.	$26,847,837.91	$21,779,388.24	$5,068,449.67	
United States revenues from District of Columbia sources	93,977.94	757,107.82		$663,129.88
	3,908,452,949.51	3,607,653,089.70	323,040,463.80	22,240,603.99
Deduct uncovered moneys, fiscal years 1920 and prior, and items counter-entered in fiscal year subsequent to deposit thereof	8,637.17	17,562.91		8,925.74
	3,908,444,312.34	3,607,635,526.79	323,040,463.80	22,231,678.25
Add uncovered moneys, fiscal years 1920 and prior, and items counter-entered in fiscal year subsequent to deposit thereof	13,262.97	8,637.17	4,625.80	
Add receipts credited direct to appropriations:[2]				
Proceeds of railroad securities owned by the Government	36,737,707.02	143,926,630.98		107,188,923.96
Receipts from miscellaneous sources	17,776,282.64	29,765,158.08		11,988,875.44
Total ordinary receipts	3,962,971,564.97	3,781,335,953.02	323,045,089.60	141,409,477.65
Public debt receipts	3,008,357,422.37	3,152,463,162.88		144,105,740.51
Total receipts into the general fund	6,971,328,987.34	6,933,799,115.90	323,045,089.60	285,515,218.16
Postal revenues under control of the Postmaster General	659,819,801.08	599,591,477.59	60,228,323.49	
Total receipts, including postal revenues	7,631,148,788.42	7,533,390,593.49	383,273,413.09	285,515,218.16

[1] For explanation of different bases of statements showing receipts and expenditures in this report see p. 296.

[2] Items of this character represent cash receipts which are credited against the expenditures shown on a warrant basis. It is necessary, therefore, to add back the amounts to receipts by warrants in order to adjust to an actual cash basis.

TABLE 2.—*Comparison of expenditures for the fiscal years 1926 and 1925, on the basis of warrants issued* [1]

	1926	1925	Increase, 1926	Decrease, 1926
LEGISLATIVE ESTABLISHMENT				
United States Senate	$2,907,127.05	$2,742,807.23	$164,319.82	
House of Representatives	7,552,032.08	6,815,913.63	736,118.45	
Legislative, miscellaneous	20,673.73	84,201.78		$63,528.05
Architect of the Capitol	1,164,193.45	1,304,541.27		140,347.82
Botanic Garden	110,883.56	102,104.61	8,778.95	
Library of Congress	1,363,252.97	1,267,285.54	95,967.43	
Government Printing Office	2,799,953.18	1,826,388.97	973,564.21	
Total Legislative establishment	15,918,116.02	14,143,243.03	1,978,748.86	203,875.87
EXECUTIVE OFFICE				
Salaries and expenses, Executive Office	473,289.96	429,852.97	43,436.99	

[1] For explanation of different bases of statements showing Government receipts and expenditures in this report, see p. 296. This table includes unexpended balances to the credit of disbursing officers at the end of the year, but not expenditures under such unexpended balances at the beginning of the year.

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TABLE 2.—*Comparison of expenditures for the fiscal years 1926 and 1925, on the basis of warrants issued*[1]—Continued

	1926	1925	Increase, 1926	Decrease, 1926
INDEPENDENT BUREAUS AND OFFICES				
Alaska relief funds	$23,211.01	$15,921.85	$7,289.16	
Alien Property Custodian	165,633.42	200,665.66		$35,032.24
American Battle Monuments Commission	48,437.61	25,000.00	23,437.61	
Arlington Memorial Amphitheater Commission		[2] 3.15		[2] 3.15
Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission	481,360.31	10,000.00	471,360.31	
Board of Mediation and Conciliation		5.42		5.42
Board of Tax Appeals	431,000.00		431,000.00	
Bureau of Efficiency	151,373.20	144,537.00	6,836.20	
Civil Service Commission	976,132.89	981,238.86		5,105.97
Commission of Fine Arts	7,700.72	5,091.49	2,609.23	
Employees' Compensation Commission	2,475,911.87	2,601,628.47		125,716.60
Federal Board for Vocational Education	7,399,017.07	6,724,912.16	674,104.91	
Federal Oil Conservation Board	5,000.00		5,000.00	
Federal Power Commission	37,900.60	33,034.42	4,866.18	
Federal Reserve Board	2,010,909.76	1,676,733.21	334,176.55	
Federal Trade Commission	984,225.17	991,148.19		6,923.02
General Accounting Office	3,630,665.09	3,669,249.09		38,584.00
Housing Corporation	563,730.46	682,075.92		118,345.46
Interstate Commerce Commission	6,979,118.60	5,852,269.22	1,126,849.38	
Interstate Governmental Commission, Colorado River	[2] 1.47		[2] 1.47	
Miscellaneous items	899,164.34	178,154.81	721,009.53	
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	561,125.88	382,805.96	178,319.92	
Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital	2,486,817.67	2,415,433.00	71,384.67	
Perry's Victory Memorial Commission	49,185.00	50,000.00		815.00
Railroads	[2] 32,265,805.00	[2] 134,571,732.53		[2] 102,305,927.53
Railroad Labor Board	272,426.87	312,647.68		40,220.81
Smithsonian Institution and National Museum	832,884.99	792,042.25	40,842.74	
United States Coal Commission	5.75	6.75		1.00
United States Food and Fuel Administrations	[2] 1,006.26	6,606.74		7,613.00
United States Shipping Board	23,947,694.17	41,385,691.21		17,437,997.04
United States Tariff Commission	602,218.95	655,677.64		53,458.69
United States Veterans' Bureau:				
Salaries and expenses	41,796,993.84	44,840,722.12		3,043,728.28
Administrative expenses, World War adjusted compensation act	[2] 12,393.75	913,418.22		925,811.97
Adjusted service certificate fund	120,000,000.00	100,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	
Adjusted service and dependent pay	5,799,848.68	3,100,000.00	2,699,848.68	
Medical and hospital services	35,864,266.20	37,185,797.05		1,321,530.85
Military and naval compensation	143,955,728.11	140,848,427.86	3,107,300.25	
Military and naval insurance (appropriated fund)	119,961,857.36	87,999,942.50	31,961,914.86	
Military and naval family allowance	[2] 123,642.99	[2] 110.64	[2] 123,532.35	
Miscellaneous items	381,491.45	119,707.62	261,783.83	
Special funds—				
Military and naval insurance	809,987.79	3,742,848.02		2,932,860.23
Miscellaneous special funds	[2] 292,576.64	672.25	[2] 293,248.89	
Government life insurance fund (trust fund)—				
Investments	37,846,769.40	32,533,709.44	5,313,059.96	
Expenses	13,356,056.20	11,456,019.31	1,900,036.89	
Vocational rehabilitation	17,003,245.20	68,405,109.72		51,401,864.52
Increase of compensation	[2] 146,323.35	[2] 151,875.22		[2] 5,551.87
War Finance Corporation		[2][3] 499,000,000.00		[2] 499,000,000.00
Total independent bureaus and offices	559,957,346.17	[2] 32,784,770.43	68,926,248.15	[2] 523,815,868.45

[1] For explanation of different bases of statements showing Government receipts and expenditures in this report, see p. 296. This table includes unexpended balances to the credit of disbursing officers at the end of the year, but not expenditures under such unexpended balances at the beginning of the year.

[2] Excess of repayments, deduct.

[3] Repayments on account of retirement of capital stock, carried to surplus fund.

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TABLE 2.—*Comparison of expenditures for the fiscal years 1926 and 1925, on the basis of warrants issued* [1]—Continued

	1926	1925	Increase, 1926	Decrease, 1926
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
Salaries and expenses	$30,166,186.26	$29,935,861.11	$230,325.15	
Special funds:				
Gasoline tax, road and street improvements	953,184.34	761,253.03	191,931.31	
Water department	1,071,294.11	1,078,976.93		$7,682.82
Washington Aqueduct	191,530.98	198,501.61		6,970.63
Miscellaneous special funds	9,628.26	60.56	9,567.70	
Trust funds:				
Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits	999,673.95	1,084,080.43		84,406.48
Washington redemption fund	435,760.92	348,981.27	86,779.65	
Policemen and firemen's relief fund	150.00	36,874.67		36,724.67
Teachers' retirement fund—				
Investments	295,741.13	255,766.30	39,974.83	
Current expenses	41,244.56	27,000.00	14,244.56	
Other trust funds	84,045.62	69,713.22	14,332.40	
Total District of Columbia	34,248,440.13	33,797,069.13	587,155.60	135,784.60
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
Salaries [4]	[2] 1,082.33	76,291.76		77,374.09
Office of the Secretary	1,717,150.02	1,502,394.48	214,755.54	
Offices of Editorial and Distribution Work	340,413.37	328,738.97	11,674.40	
Office of Experiment Stations	2,735,242.32	1,765,516.39	969,725.93	
Extension Service	1,528,437.53	1,494,588.68	33,848.85	
States Relations Service	[2] 17.74	[2] 76.80		[2] 59.06
Bureau of Animal Industry	7,245,554.48	7,941,528.48		695,974.00
Meat Inspection, Bureau of Animal Industry	4,781,646.98	4,440,616.53	341,030.45	
Bureau of Plant Industry	3,722,254.03	3,475,431.66	246,822.37	
Forest Service	8,991,738.98	9,480,938.22		489,199.24
Bureau of Chemistry	1,478,529.54	1,351,375.58	127,153.96	
Bureau of Soils	392,299.11	351,101.44	41,197.67	
Bureau of Entomology	2,546,266.17	1,944,595.59	601,670.58	
Bureau of Biological Survey	1,015,965.12	857,998.52	157,966.60	
Bureau of Public Roads	498,948.75	409,212.77	89,735.98	
Bureau of Agricultural Economics	4,486,227.47	4,095,606.09	390,621.38	
Federal Horticultural Board	687,024.96	672,356.65	14,668.31	
Weather Bureau	2,369,450.32	2,148,956.32	220,494.00	
Lands for protection of watersheds and streams	750,164.63	520,798.08	229,366.55	
Road construction	97,651,148.97	104,944,004.90		7,292,855.93
Increase of compensation	[2] 2,337.20	75,781.66		78,118.86
Enforcement of insecticide act, general expenses	190,270.57	149,156.38	41,114.19	
Cooperative agricultural extension work	5,879,083.90	5,859,605.00	19,478.90	
Division of Accounts and Disbursements	75,161.16	66,675.04	8,486.12	
Library	69,989.63	64,275.57	5,714.06	
Bureau of Home Economics	115,502.99	101,284.60	14,218.39	
Bureau of Dairying	521,296.00	439,821.61	81,474.39	
Miscellaneous	1,823,225.39	849,545.96	973,679.43	
Special funds:				
Cooperative work, Forest Service	2,119,787.29	2,431,378.22		311,590.93
Payments to States and Territories from national forest funds	1,242,953.93	1,301,848.22		58,894.29
Other special fuuds	781,936.40	586,457.73	195,478.67	
Total Department of Agriculture	155,754,232.74	159,727,804.30	5,030,376.72	9,003,948.28
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE				
Office of the Secretary	1,013,829.00	1,010,000.73	3,828.27	
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce	2,837,114.68	2,677,502.60	159,612.08	
Bureau of the Census	2,350,034.60	[5] 4,845,186.04		2,495,151.44
Steamboat Inspection Service	1,009,500.51	1,024,357.73		14,857.22

[1] For explanation of different bases of statements showing Government receipts and expenditures in this report, see p. 296. This table includes unexpended balances to the credit of disbursing officers at the end of the year, but not expenditures under such unexpended balances at the beginning of the year.

[2] Excess of repayments, deduct.

[4] Covers salary items for 1924 and prior years only. For 1925 and 1926, salaries are carried in separate accounts under the respective bureaus and offices.

[5] Includes $3,046,168.16 for census of agriculture.

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TABLE 2.—*Comparison of expenditures for the fiscal years 1926 and 1925, on the basis of warrants issued* [1]—Continued

	1926	1925	Increase, 1926	Decrease, 1926
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—contd.				
Bureau of Navigation	$516,409.17	$483,448.41	$32,960.76	
Bureau of Standards	1,750,084.61	1,906,713.57		$156,628.96
Bureau of Lighthouses	9,879,081.86	9,414,292.09	464,789.77	
Coast and Geodetic Survey	2,173,424.82	2,262,905.74		89,480.92
Bureau of Fisheries	1,550,503.34	1,365,076.17	185,427.17	
Patent Office	3,702,562.41	[7] 940,715.78	2,761,846.63	
Bureau of Mines	2,286,644.32	([5])	2,286,644.32	
Increase of compensation	[2] 606.18	949.97		1,556.15
Miscellaneous	10,476.30	12,779.43		2,303.13
Total Department of Commerce	29,079,059.44	25,943,928.26	5,895,109.00	2,759,977.82
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
Interior civil:				
Office of the Secretary	909,197.58	1,559,542.64		650,345.06
General Land Office	716,226.06	789,600.42		73,374.36
Public Land Service	9,219,534.65	6,820,379.43	2,399,155.22	
Bureau of Pensions—				
Salaries and expenses	1,527,505.78	1,609,555.52		82,049.74
Army pensions	198,690,240.49	209,833,459.21		11,143,218.72
Navy pensions	7,983,561.51	7,943,335.00	40,226.51	
Fees of examining surgeons	515,819.59	544,630.21		28,810.62
Civil service retirement and disability fund—				
Investments	10,872,854.96	9,745,622.04	1,127,232.92	
Current expenses	10,217,888.06	8,881,552.31	1,336,335.75	
Patent Office		[8] 2,025,822.56		2,025,822.56
Bureau of Education	870,800.90	792,883.65	77,917.25	
Colleges for agriculture and mechanic arts	2,550,000.00	2,550,000.00		
Office of Architect, Capitol		[9] 8,003.20		8,003.20
Reclamation Service—				
General expenses	[2] 24,009.26	70,008.71		94,017.97
Reclamation fund	3,385,387.61	3,829,284.36		443,896.75
Geological Survey	1,856,053.34	1,665,270.02	190,783.32	
Bureau of Mines [10]—				
General expenses	[2] 5,971.04	2,002,543.87		2,008,514.91
Adjustment and payment of mineral claims, act of Mar. 2, 1919		751,422.62		751,422.62
National parks	3,476,589.29	2,579,820.30	896,768.99	
Beneficiaries	1,820,362.78	1,660,409.90	159,952.88	
Territorial governments	217,366.66	276,244.16		58,877.50
Alaska Railroad [11]	1,463,658.04	2,100,697.67		637,039.63
Increase of compensation	43.63	69,611.36		69,567.73
Miscellaneous	2,782.04	21,121.56		18,339.52
Total Interior civil	256,265,892.67	268,130,820.72	6,228,372.84	18,093,300.89
Bureau of Indian Affairs:				
Current and contingent expenses	1,556,096.21	1,687,164.53		131,068.32
Fulfilling treaty stipulations	601,602.48	860,562.02		258,959.54
Miscellaneous supports	840,430.25	759,762.91	80,667.34	
Interest on Indian trust funds	135,028.90	796,104.04		661,075.14
Support of Indian schools	5,480,283.82	5,557,445.58		77,161.76
Miscellaneous expense	6,072,699.08	3,827,063.18	2,245,635.90	
Trust funds	33,755,979.12	25,267,354.56	8,488,624.56	
Total Bureau of Indian Affairs	48,442,119.86	38,755,456.82	10,814,927.80	1,128,264.76
Total Department of the Interior	304,708,012.53	306,886,277.54	17,043,300.64	19,221,565.65

[1] For explanation of different bases of statements showing Government receipts and expenditures in this report, see p. 296. This table includes unexpended balances to the credit of disbursing officers at the end of the year, but not expenditures under such unexpended balances at the beginning of the year.

[2] Excess of repayments, deduct.

[5] Under Department of the Interior in 1925.

[7] Expenditures of Patent Office prior to transfer to Department of Commerce under Executive order of Mar. 17, 1925, amounting to $2,025,822.56 for 1925, are included under Department of the Interior, as above.

[8] Patent Office was transferred to Department of Commerce by Executive order dated Mar. 17, 1925. Expenditures thereunder subsequent to Apr. 1, 1925, amounting to $940,715.78 for 1925, are shown under Department of Commerce, above.

[9] Covers only expenditures under 1922 and prior accounts. For expenditures under later accounts see legislative establishment, p. 434.

[10] Bureau of Mines was transferred to Department of Commerce by Executive order dated June 4, 1925.

[11] Formerly Alaskan Engineering Commission.

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TABLE 2.—*Comparison of expenditures for the fiscal years 1926 and 1925, on the basis of warrants issued* [1]—Continued

	1926	1925	Increase, 1926	Decrease, 1926
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE				
Department of Justice proper:				
Salaries and expenses	$2,113,753.12	$1,941,683.73	$172,069.39	
Detection and prosecution of crimes	2,231,930.01	2,329,139.08		$97,209.07
Increase of compensation	[2] 343.38	[2] 19,048.68		[2] 18,705.30
Judicial:				
Courts, salaries, and expenses	12,093,643.88	11,841,487.35	252,156.53	
Fees of jurors and witnesses	2,924,493.54	3,111,136.36		186,642.82
Penal institutions	4,641,082.21	4,190,130.58	450,951.63	
Miscellaneous	746.96	2,579.48		1,832.52
Total Department of Justice	24,005,306.34	23,397,107.90	875,177.55	266,979.11
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR				
Office of the Secretary	632,195.25	667,735.58		35,540.33
Bureau of Labor Statistics	272,003.96	271,422.15	581.81	
Bureau of Immigration	5,371,270.03	5,468,095.90		96,825.87
Bureau of Naturalization	729,651.90	760,167.94		30,516.04
Children's Bureau	1,298,796.47	1,243,107.81	55,688.66	
Women's Bureau	101,417.31	108,757.52		7,340.21
Employment service	202,570.33	221,922.78		19,352.45
Increase of compensation	[2] 9.21	[2] 4,931.22		[2] 4,922.01
Miscellaneous	5,301.85	12,129.63		6,827.78
Total Department of Labor	8,613,197.89	8,748,408.09	56,270.47	191,480.67
NAVY DEPARTMENT				
Office of the Secretary:				
Pay, miscellaneous	1,751,690.29	2,414,161.37		662,471.08
Other items	1,401,923.82	1,432,528.64		30,604.82
Office of Naval Records and Library	42,289.05	44,373.98		2,084.93
Office of Judge Advocate General	96,951.81	96,287.94	663.87	
Office of Chief of Naval Operations	244,422.47	252,720.72		8,298.25
Bureau of Navigation:				
Organizing the Naval Reserve Force	3,434,882.11	4,152,917.43		718,035.32
Transportation	2,985,952.35	3,376,894.91		390,942.56
Other items	3,770,794.60	4,191,564.29		420,769.69
Bureau of Engineering	17,987,324.67	17,737,729.46	249,595.21	
Bureau of Construction and Repair	17,017,805.16	15,989,078.06	1,028,727.10	
Bureau of Ordnance	11,115,514.38	10,731,728.43	383,785.95	
Bureau of Supplies and Accounts:				
Pay of the Navy	119,827,268.90	113,780,001.51	6,047,267.39	
Provisions	19,084,620.74	21,957,670.18		2,873,049.44
Fuel and transportation	14,261,227.59	14,154,996.07	106,231.52	
Freight	60,142.59	687,213.05		627,070.46
Maintenance	9,308,156.20	8,851,945.69	456,210.51	
Naval supply account fund	[2] 3,040,150.19	[2] 5,240,445.35		[2] 2,200,295.16
Clothing and small stores special fund	6,089,670.43	8,225,472.91		2,135,802.48
Other items	1,059,759.86	[2] 3,596,609.80	4,656,369.66	
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	4,151,264.54	2,987,524.70	1,163,739.84	
Bureau of Yards and Docks	10,167,181.08	10,092,103.21	75,077.87	
Bureau of Aeronautics	15,708,181.40	13,178,692.45	2,529,488.95	
Naval Academy	1,810,294.01	2,024,160.75		213,866.74
Marine Corps:				
Pay	15,178,891.22	16,047,968.86		869,077.64
General expenses	8,270,583.23	6,371,617.85	1,898,965.38	
Other items	388,331.80	767,192.68		378,860.88
Increase of Navy	31,265,245.86	38,181,351.93		6,916,106.07
General account of advances	[2] 2,983,950.22	16,624,251.10		19,608,201.32
Miscellaneous	1,155,423.96	850,373.63	305,050.33	
Total Navy Department	311,611,693.71	326,365,466.65	18,901,173.58	33,654,946.52
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT				
Deficiency in postal revenues	39,506,490.29	23,216,783.58	16,289,706.71	
Miscellaneous expenses	24,565.34	96,941.83		72,376.49
Total Post Office Department	39,531,055.63	23,313,725.41	16,289,706.71	72,376.49
DEPARTMENT OF STATE				
Department of State proper	1,676,251.09	1,460,376.32	215,874.77	
Foreign intercourse	14,308,474.24	14,425,529.12		117,054.88
Total Department of State	15,984,725.33	15,885,905.44	215,874.77	117,054.88

[1] For explanation of different bases of statements showing Government receipts and expenditures in this report, see p. 296. This table includes unexpended balances to the credit of disbursing officers at the end of the year, but not expenditures under such unexpended balances at the beginning of the year.

[2] Excess of repayments, deduct.

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TABLE 2.—*Comparison of expenditures for the fiscal years 1926 and 1925, on the basis of warrants issued*[1]—Continued

	1926	1925	Increase, 1926	Decrease, 1926
TREASURY DEPARTMENT				
Office of the Secretary	$171,302.02	$171,330.78		$28.76
Office of the Chief Clerk and Superintendent	941,180.96	905,169.65	$36,011.31	
General Supply Committee	112,138.56	141,527.27		29,388.71
Office of Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits	20,026.50	17,726.00	2,300.50	
Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants	[12] 576,383.29	[12] 718,263.93		141,880.64
Division of Deposits	15,092.01	17,006.48		1,914.47
Public Debt Service	4,913,576.96	5,310,834.60		397,257.64
World War Foreign Debt Commission	3,971.28	1,911.64	2,059.64	
Division of Appointments	58,735.78	62,393.97		3,658.19
Division of Printing	882,157.17	914,886.58		32,729.41
Division of Mail and Files	19,238.58	19,459.30		220.72
Office of Disbursing Clerk	49,877.45	51,292.53		1,415.08
Customs Service:				
Administrative salaries	61,639.24	53,766.74	7,872.50	
Collecting the revenue from customs	16,431,857.46	16,302,497.75	129,359.71	
Miscellaneous expenses	246,575.80	289,966.75		43,390.95
Refunds, debentures, drawbacks, etc	28,290,006.61	22,429,264.11	5,860,742.50	
Bureau of the Budget	164,244.10	169,378.40		5,134.30
Federal Farm Loan Bureau	452,900.54	383,652.76	69,247.78	
Office of Treasurer of the United States	1,446,893.61	1,654,984.61		208,091.00
Office of Comptroller of the Currency	2,479,608.07	2,371,514.17	108,093.90	
Internal Revenue Service:				
Administrative salaries	791,912.81	795,775.27		3,862.46
Collecting the revenue	33,359,971.52	35,675,308.07		2,315,336.55
Enforcement of narcotic and prohibition acts	11,003,457.13	10,388,360.20	615,096.93	
Miscellaneous expenses		4,470.22		4,470.22
Refunds, debentures, drawbacks, etc	173,030,381.08	160,174,542.09	12,855,838.99	
Special funds	2,310,119.18	138,228.72	2,171,890.46	
Coast Guard	24,958,161.16	26,814,083.21		1,855,922.05
Bureau of Engraving and Printing:				
Administrative salaries	441,294.81	407,100.39	34,194.42	
Compensation of employees	3,456,569.22	3,246,966.94	209,602.28	
Materials and miscellaneous expenses	1,450,810.29	1,345,488.51	105,321.78	
New machinery and equipment	157,789.38		157,789.38	
Plate printing	1,896,003.91	1,562,555.60	333,448.31	
Secret Service	457,906.24	461,325.04		3,418.80
Public Health Service:				
Administrative salaries and miscellaneous items	1,544,314.15	1,595,673.30		51,359.15
Hospital construction	[2] 12,383.66	[2] 37,177.21		[2] 24,793.55
Medical and hospital services	5,687.41	716.69	4,970.72	
Pay of commissioned officers, pharmacists, acting assistant surgeons, and other employees	2,366,573.56	2,344,817.12	21,756.44	
Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals	5,129,862.54	5,266,466.77		136,604.23
Mints and assay offices	1,603,368.03	1,557,433.46	45,934.57	
Public buildings:				
Office of Supervising Architect	265,085.00	261,636.46	3,448.54	
Public buildings, construction and rent	1,825,325.15	2,489,145.39		663,820.24
Hospitals	[13] 165,480.75	[13] 583,941.41		418,460.66
Quarantine stations	150,194.71	97,257.51	52,937.20	
Repairs, equipment, and general expenses	2,586,550.35	2,054,496.49	532,053.86	
Operating expenses	9,221,977.11	8,970,912.26	251,064.85	
American Printing House for the Blind	50,000.00	50,000.00		
Increase of compensation	[2] 2,130.35	[2] 106,155.59		[2] 104,025.24
Miscellaneous	[2] 91,816.60	[2] 146,047.99		[2] 54,231.39
Total Treasury Department	335,459,870.87	317,984,148.35	23,611,036.57	6,135,314.05

[1] For explanation of different bases of statements showing Government receipts and expenditures in this report, see p. 296. This table includes unexpended balances to the credit of disbursing officers at the end of the year, but not expenditures under such unexpended balances at the beginning of the year.

[2] Excess of repayments, deduct.

[12] Includes $11,499.57 for 1926 and $65,000 for 1925, charges on silver dollar bullion sold.

[13] Includes $37,833.29 for 1926 and $317,082.69 for 1925 under hospital facilities, etc., for war patients.

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TABLE 2.—*Comparison of expenditures for the fiscal years 1926 and 1925, on the basis of warrants issued*[1]—Continued

	1926	1925	Increase, 1926	Decrease, 1926
WAR DEPARTMENT				
Military activities:				
Office of the Secretary of War	$1,505,268.10	$3,734,850.41		$2,229,582.31
General Staff Corps	273,575.74	268,476.78	$5,098.96	
Adjutant General's Department	1,557,459.90	1,502,836.55	54,623.35	
Office of Inspector General	24,126.73	24,148.46		21.73
Office of Judge Advocate General	68,462.47	64,243.22	4,219.25	
Army account of advances	4,902,287.79	[2] 6,546,393.82	11,448,681.61	
Finance Department—				
Pay of the Army	122,784,885.61	123,390,154.22		605,268.61
Mileage of the Army	672,102.94	844,601.92		172,498.98
Increase of compensation [14]	25,978.40	216,657.62		190,679.22
Finance service	1,256,857.02	1,486,435.38		229,578.36
Miscellaneous items	1,876,181.00	1,992,507.29		116,326.29
Quartermaster Corps—				
Army transportation	14,197,091.34	14,507,192.09		310,101.65
Barracks and quarters	4,308,624.24	3,781,396.74	527,227.50	
Clothing and equipage	5,585,498.69	4,229,990.66	1,355,508.03	
Construction and repair of hospitals	489,258.78	563,874.69		74,615.91
General appropriations	[2] 55,259.69	[2] 81,246.91		[2] 25,987.22
Incidental expenses of the Army	3,972,548.42	4,765,259.10		792,710.68
Inland and port storage and shipping facilities	161,851.69	16,822.08	145,029.61	
Regular supplies of the Army	12,633,232.88	12,292,411.79	340,821.09	
Roads, walks, wharves, and drainage	863,403.47	752,205.02	111,198.45	
Subsistence of the Army	16,108,236.78	16,235,163.36		126,926.58
Supplies, services, and transportation	[2] 103,568.94	66,559.25		170,128.19
Water and sewers at military posts	2,314,404.94	2,111,384.04	203,020.90	
Miscellaneous items	2,867,946.26	1,933,895.17	934,051.09	
Signal Corps	1,778,493.62	2,179,937.47		401,443.85
Air Service	15,101,318.81	11,886,803.47	3,214,515.34	
Medical Department	1,198,404.44	1,273,171.54		74,767.10
Bureau of Insular Affairs	75,954.40	74,883.86	1,070.54	
Corps of Engineers	1,015,070.75	1,032,055.59		16,984.84
Fortifications, etc., Panama Canal	1,153,322.38	872,689.93	280,632.45	
Ordnance Department—				
Ordnance service	1,133,127.04	1,120,600.87	12,526.17	
Ordnance stores and supplies	127,329.58	92,492.72	34,836.86	
Ammunition	868,232.25	892,795.68		24,563.43
Automatic rifles and manufacture of arms	516,665.23	546,434.16		29,768.93
Nitrate plants	128,869.57	7,350.05	121,519.52	
Armament of fortifications	599,244.24	272,427.85	326,816.39	
Arsenals	621,562.18	600,947.97	20,614.21	
Field artillery armament	1,554,355.42	1,421,788.18	132,567.24	
Miscellaneous items	455,416.39	157,593.77	297,822.62	
Chemical Warfare Service	987,470.14	714,558.49	272,911.65	
National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice	88,742.42	114,627.43		25,885.01
Chief of Infantry	67,922.29	65,494.32	2,427.97	
Chief of Cavalry	18,182.12	19,044.02		861.90
Chief of Field Artillery	23,657.39	27,156.94		3,499.55
Chief of Coast Artillery	319,218.91	249,911.38	69,307.53	
Militia Bureau	29,615,725.33	29,369,725.66	245,999.67	
Military Academy	2,328,711.16	2,280,046.64	48,664.52	
Organized Reserves	9,193,037.67	8,661,071.60	531,966.07	
Total military activities	267,260,488.29	252,087,035.60	20,743,678.59	5,570,225.90
Nonmilitary activities:				
National cemeteries—				
Disposition of remains of officers, soldiers, and civil employees	89,371.88	325,014.01		235,642.13
Miscellaneous items	620,902.85	693,030.40		72,127.55
Medical Department—				
Medical and hospital services		[2] 12,033.21		[2] 12,033.21
Miscellaneous items	47,645.58	54,833.08		7,187.50

[1] For explanation of different bases of statements showing Government receipts and expenditures in this report, see p. 296. This table includes unexpended balances to the credit of disbursing officers at the end of the year, but not expenditures under such unexpended balances at the beginning of the year.

[2] Excess of repayments, deduct.

[14] Exclusive of increase of compensation under Panama Canal and National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

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TABLE 2.—*Comparison of expenditures for the fiscal years 1926 and 1925, on the basis of warrants issued*[1]—Continued

	1926	1925	Increase, 1926	Decrease, 1926
WAR DEPARTMENT—continued				
Nonmilitary activities—Contd.				
Signal Corps	$168,951.70	$978,918.20		$809,966.50
Public buildings and grounds under Chief of Engineers	16,337.45	32,441.71		16,104.26
Miscellaneous items under Corps of Engineers	1,266,395.93	1,037,420.78	$228,975.15	
Rivers and harbors—				
Improving rivers	65,332,742.19	75,294,140.46		9,961,398.27
Improving harbors	188,927.25	499,636.19		310,708.94
Special funds for rivers and harbors	3,481,883.75	3,635,266.28		153,382.53
Inland and coastwise waterways service	[2] 83.23	1,599,906.59		1,599,989.82
Monuments	7,893.30	34,000.00		26,106.70
National military parks	153,792.40	216,621.62		62,829.22
National homes for disabled volunteer soldiers—				
Medical and hospital services		7,839.86		7,839.86
Care and maintenance	8,713,636.54	8,494,176.70	219,459.84	
War claims and relief acts	1,678,785.38	3,012,424.18		1,333,638.80
Trust funds—				
Estates of deceased soldiers, United States Army	333.51	46.30	287.21	
Soldiers' Home permanent fund	762,533.24	789,268.64		26,735.40
Preservation of birthplace of Abraham Lincoln	1,500.00	2,500.00		1,000.00
Miscellaneous nonmilitary activities	117,704.04	124,422.97		6,718.93
Total nonmilitary activities (exclusive of Panama Canal)	82,649,253.76	96,819,874.76	448,722.20	14,619,343.20
Panama Canal, operation and maintenance	8,419,333.57	9,050,509.73		631,176.16
Total War Department	353,329,075.62	357,957,420.09	21,192,400.79	20,820,745.26
SPECIAL ACCOUNTS				
Interest on the public debt	831,469,206.12	882,014,950.03		50,545,743.91
Premium on the public debt	5,267,173.32	358,336.01	4,908,837.31	
	836,736,379.44	882,373,286.04	4,908,837.31	50,545,743.91
	3,030,409,801.82	2,464,168,872.77	185,554,853.71	[2] 380,686,075.34
Deduct repayments counter-entered in fiscal year subsequent to the deposit thereof	22,653.94	6.35	22,647.59	
Total ordinary warrants expenditures	3,030,387,147.88	2,464,168,866.42	185,532,206.12	[2] 380,686,075.34
Adjustments to the general fund:				
Add credits against expenditures [10]—				
Proceeds of railroad securities owned by the Government	36,737,707.02	143,926,630.98		107,188,923.96
Miscellaneous credits	17,776,282.64	29,765,158.08		11,988,875.44
Relief of John Burke, former Treasurer of the United States, act June 3, 1922	7.50	196.00		188.50
Disbursing officers' credits, etc., at beginning of fiscal year	344,085,919.44	771,932,016.29		427,846,096.85
Unpaid warrants at beginning of fiscal year	2,565,496.84	1,396,323.35	1,169,173.49	
Uncovered moneys at beginning of year	6.35		6.35	
	3,431,552,567.67	3,411,189,191.12	186,701,385.96	166,338,009.41

[1] For explanation of different bases of statements showing Government receipts and expenditures in this report, see p. 296. This table includes unexpended balances to the credit of disbursing officers at the end of the year, but not expenditures under such unexpended balances at the beginning of the year.

[2] Excess of repayments, deduct.

[10] Items of this character represent cash receipts which are credited against the expenditures shown on a warrant basis. It is necessary, therefore, to add back the amounts to expenditures by warrants in order to adjust to an actual cash basis.

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TABLE 2.—*Comparison of expenditures for the fiscal years 1926 and 1925, on the basis of warrants issued*[1]—Continued

	1926	1925	Increase, 1926	Decrease, 1926
SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—continued				
Deduct—				
Disbursing officers' credits, etc., at close of fiscal year	$330,999,752.32	$344,085,919.44		$13,086,167.12
Unpaid warrants at close of fiscal year	1,818,983.03	2,565,496.84		746,513.81
	332,818,735.35	346,651,416.28		13,832,680.93
Total ordinary cash expenditures on basis of daily Treasury statements (revised)	[16]3,098,733,832.32	3,064,537,774.84	$186,701,385.96	152,505,328.48
PUBLIC DEBT				
First Liberty loan	12,306,850.00	3,050.00	12,303,800.00	
First Liberty loan, converted at 4½ per cent	500.00	2,050.00		1,550.00
Second Liberty loan, converted at 4¼ per cent	30,950.00	28,400.00	2,550.00	
Third Liberty loan	397,104,900.00	111,822,600.00	285,282,300.00	
Fourth Liberty loan	9,250.00	14,350.00		5,100.00
Victory Liberty loan	2,306,600.00	6,941,850.00		4,635,250.00
Treasury notes (various rates)	930,485,300.00	1,373,391,800.00		442,906,500.00
Treasury bonds, 1944–1954	1,000.00		1,000.00	
Loan of 1908–1918	5,080.00	22,240.00		17,160.00
Loan of 1925	633,150.00	117,051,150.00		116,418,000.00
Certificates of indebtedness, various issues	2,396,542,500.00	2,152,954,500.00	243,588,000.00	
Treasury notes and certificates of indebtedness (adjusted service series)	53,200,000.00	4,600,000.00	48,600,000.00	
Treasury (war) savings securities	33,849,825.25	50,860,618.69		17,010,793.44
Bank-note fund	54,400,182.50	68,974,392.00		14,574,209.50
Funded loan of 1907	500.00	1,350.00		850.00
Gold reserve increase against United States notes	567,900.69	641,959.88		74,059.19
Miscellaneous redemptions	2,028.97	1,104.41	924.56	
Total public debt expenditures	3,881,446,517.41	3,887,311,414.98	589,778,574.56	595,643,472.13
Total cash expenditures, exclusive of Postal Service, payable from postal revenues	6,980,180,349.73	6,951,849,189.82	776,479,960.52	748,148,800.61
Postal Service, payable from postal revenues	659,819,801.08	599,591,477.59	60,228,323.49	
Total expenditures, including Postal Service, payable from postal revenues	7,640,000,150.81	7,551,440,667.41	836,708,284.01	748,148,800.61

[1] For explanation of different bases of statements showing Government receipts and expenditures in this report, see p. 296. This table includes unexpended balances to the credit of disbursing officers at the end of the year, but not expenditures under such unexpended balances at the beginning of the year.

[16] Exclusive of public debt retirements chargeable against ordinary receipts during 1926 of $487,376,050.69 and during 1925 of $466,538,113.83, which amounts are included in this table under public debt expenditures. The total expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts during the fiscal years 1926 and 1925 were, therefore, $3,586,109,883.01 and $3,531,075,888.67 respectively.

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TABLE 3.—*Ordinary receipts, and expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts, together with the surplus or deficits, by fiscal years from 1916 to 1926, on the basis of daily Treasury statements (unrevised)*

Fiscal year	Total ordinary receipts	Expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts			Surplus (+) or deficit (−)
		Ordinary	Public debt	Total	
1916	$782,534,547.77	$734,056,202.00		$734,056,202.00	+$48,478,345.77
1917	1,124,324,795.02	1,977,681,760.52		1,977,681,750.52	−853,356,955.50
1918	3,664,582,864.70	12,696,702,471.14	$1,134,234.48	12,697,836,705.62	−9,033,253,840.92
1919	5,152,257,136.43	18,514,879,955.03	8,014,750.00	18,522,894,705.03	−13,370,637,568.60
1920	6,694,565,388.88	6,403,343,841.21	78,746,350.00	6,482,090,191.21	+212,475,197.67
1921	5,624,932,960.91	5,115,927,689.30	422,281,500.00	5,538,209,189.30	+86,723,771.61
1922	4,109,104,150.94	3,372,607,899.84	422,694,600.00	3,795,302,499.84	+313,801,651.10
1923	4,007,135,480.56	3,294,627,529.16	402,850,491.10	3,697,478,020.26	+309,657,460.30
1924	4,012,044,701.65	3,048,677,965.34	457,999,750.00	3,506,677,715.34	+505,366,986.31
1925	3,780,148,684.42	3,063,105,332.26	466,538,113.83	3,529,643,446.09	+250,505,238.33
1926	3,962,755,690.14	3,097,611,822.81	487,376,050.69	3,584,987,873.50	+377,767,816.64

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TABLE 4.—*Ordinary receipts, and expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts, by fiscal years from April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1921, and by months from July 1, 1921, to October 31, 1926, on the basis of daily Treasury statements (unrevised)*

RECEIPTS

	Customs	Income and profits taxes	Miscellaneous internal revenue	Miscellaneous revenue, including Panama Canal	Total
Apr. 6, 1917, to June 30, 1917	$65, 210, 500. 96	$326, 906, 757. 77	$142, 391, 206. 47	$32, 930, 241. 89	$567, 438, 707. 09
Fiscal year 1918	179, 998, 383. 49	2, 314, 006, 291. 84	872, 028, 020. 27	298, 550, 169. 10	3, 664, 582, 864. 70
Fiscal year 1919	184, 457, 867. 39	3, 018, 783, 687. 29	1, 296, 501, 291. 67	652, 514, 290. 08	5, 152, 257, 136. 43
Fiscal year 1920	322, 902, 650. 39	3, 944, 949, 287. 75	1, 460, 082, 286. 91	966, 631, 163. 83	6, 694, 565, 388. 88
Fiscal year 1921	308, 564, 391. 00	3, 206, 046, 157. 74	1, 390, 379, 823. 28	719, 942, 588. 89	5, 624, 932, 960. 91
July, 1921	19, 796, 290. 37	47, 156, 908. 02	110, 994, 768. 44	31, 120, 487. 96	209, 068, 454. 79
August, 1921	26, 449, 062. 28	47, 439, 706. 64	136, 780, 512. 99	31, 773, 904. 92	242, 443, 186. 83
September, 1921	23, 356, 692. 08	537, 492, 412. 86	116, 626, 662. 53	11, 852, 492. 61	689, 328, 260. 08
October, 1921	26, 408, 043. 05	47, 986, 607. 45	112, 873, 295. 45	50, 579, 565. 39	237, 847, 511. 34
November, 1921	24, 843, 122. 17	35, 366, 755. 18	104, 737, 183. 52	30, 535, 782. 07	195, 482, 842. 94
December, 1921	26, 155, 151. 35	523, 973, 741. 40	106, 733, 179. 66	83, 430, 728. 98	740, 292, 801. 39
January, 1922	27, 251, 033. 11	45, 628, 859. 72	85, 429, 053. 20	32, 691, 806. 92	191, 000, 752. 95
February, 1922	33, 651, 742. 85	33, 206, 712. 41	81, 503, 576. 99	27, 289, 412. 43	175, 651, 444. 68
March, 1922	40, 288, 428. 44	393, 382, 045. 17	83, 671, 799. 87	33, 415, 409. 71	550, 757, 683. 19
April, 1922	33, 803, 780. 52	33, 363, 133. 13	64, 963, 637. 15	65, 789, 089. 94	197, 919, 640. 74
May, 1922	35, 578, 214. 90	27, 603, 368. 96	61, 394, 647. 60	81, 799, 529. 20	206, 375, 760. 66
June, 1922	38, 861, 826. 06	295, 527, 941. 74	79, 416, 746. 71	59, 129, 296. 84	472, 935, 811. 35
Total for fiscal year 1922	356, 443, 387. 18	2, 068, 128, 192. 68	1, 145, 125, 064. 11	539, 407, 506. 97	4, 109, 104, 150. 94
July, 1922	37, 491, 590. 74	32, 108, 600. 98	82, 477, 791. 80	52, 898, 535. 05	204, 976, 518. 57
August, 1922	39, 012, 098. 99	23, 817, 137. 63	114, 984, 312. 55	38, 964, 030. 30	216, 777, 579. 47
September, 1922	53, 135, 385. 46	286, 535, 255. 48	81, 283, 050. 14	33, 854, 990. 45	454, 808, 681. 53
October, 1922	40, 135, 835. 81	26, 721, 825. 01	79, 717, 916. 77	154, 663, 838. 18	301, 239, 415. 77
November, 1922	41, 647, 032. 47	24, 616, 894. 85	69, 730, 356. 42	90, 979, 977. 56	226, 974, 261. 30
December, 1922	37, 502, 446. 00	279, 092, 227. 45	69, 345, 290. 23	80, 333, 529. 00	466, 273, 492. 68
January, 1923	46, 345, 991. 53	31, 028, 923. 96	77, 392, 920. 62	58, 790, 239. 21	213, 558, 075. 32
February, 1923	48, 311, 001. 89	37, 847, 612. 86	63, 611, 756. 53	47, 746, 326. 63	197, 516, 697. 91
March, 1923	62, 172, 068. 56	463, 091, 397. 29	76, 655, 437. 49	39, 163, 267. 45	641, 082, 170. 79
April, 1923	53, 735, 538. 20	63, 802, 415. 77	62, 991, 863. 14	61, 299, 782. 53	241, 829, 599. 64
May, 1923	52, 417, 362. 85	42, 758, 892. 11	70, 348, 804. 41	45, 592, 473. 94	211, 117, 533. 31
June, 1923	50, 022, 514. 16	367, 186, 244. 83	97, 325, 832. 51	116, 446, 862. 77	630, 981, 454. 27
Total for fiscal year 1923	561, 928, 866. 66	1, 678, 607, 428. 22	945, 865, 332. 61	820, 733, 853. 07	4, 007, 135, 480. 56
July, 1923	43, 225, 073. 44	36, 777, 589. 67	88, 467, 899. 50	37, 271, 613. 66	205, 742, 176. 27
August, 1923	42, 500, 053. 45	36, 772, 209. 36	107, 225, 504. 53	49, 006, 903. 85	235, 504, 671. 19
September, 1923	44, 810, 021. 96	342, 995, 805. 45	80, 063, 159. 24	62, 909, 161. 82	530, 778, 148. 47
October, 1923	51, 713, 060. 34	33, 713, 002. 87	91, 999, 142. 92	52, 835, 862. 69	230, 261, 068. 82

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November, 1923	46, 565, 104. 85	32, 881, 328. 62	79, 749, 652. 42	31, 648, 087. 01	190, 844, 172. 90
December, 1923	40, 946, 313. 13	336, 248, 037. 68	75, 678, 333. 43	123, 444, 781. 65	576, 317, 465. 89
January, 1924	40, 019, 386. 26	33, 831, 762. 54	80, 990, 362. 62	28, 465, 544. 38	183, 307, 055. 80
February, 1924	50, 207, 269. 85	48, 955, 019. 18	61, 288, 408. 26	46, 155, 939. 35	206, 606, 636. 64
March, 1924	51, 459, 046. 90	500, 385, 765. 71	71, 455, 426. 57	23, 088, 386. 79	646, 388, 625. 97
April, 1924	45, 695, 808. 65	63, 545, 623. 31	66, 533, 462. 24	38, 531, 328. 42	214, 306, 222. 62
May, 1924	45, 220, 568. 71	36, 108, 764. 15	76, 918, 932. 15	32, 159, 701. 55	190, 407, 966. 56
June, 1924	43, 275, 796. 45	339, 929, 509. 92	72, 642, 333. 74	145, 732, 850. 41	601, 580, 490. 52
Total for fiscal year 1924	545, 637, 503. 99	1, 842, 144, 418. 46	953, 012, 617. 62	671, 250, 161. 58	4, 012, 044, 701. 65
July, 1924	43, 944, 794. 06	33, 324, 709. 14	79, 296, 018. 77	39, 138, 472. 10	195, 703, 994. 07
August, 1924	45, 620, 524. 10	21, 550, 478. 44	72, 532, 616. 77	46, 059, 196. 17	185, 762, 815. 48
September, 1924	49, 759, 401. 60	346, 848, 752. 96	67, 645, 931. 55	23, 135, 821. 85	487, 389, 907. 96
October, 1924	49, 889, 811. 35	29, 589, 654. 03	89, 643, 688. 03	86, 199, 847. 47	255, 323, 000. 88
November, 1924	40, 010, 735. 30	23, 950, 433. 37	68, 791, 704. 17	41, 985, 468. 93	174, 738, 341. 77
December, 1924	40, 128, 715. 72	328, 321, 022. 85	77, 939, 827. 22	124, 402, 716. 00	570, 792, 281. 79
January, 1925	46, 968, 218. 73	29, 751, 436. 47	67, 908, 336. 70	26, 972, 260. 18	171, 600, 252. 08
February, 1925	46, 190, 220. 84	41, 343, 488. 63	52, 902, 786. 59	33, 195, 721. 84	173, 632, 217. 90
March, 1925	53, 858, 429. 38	441, 492, 269. 87	61, 432, 782. 97	43, 954, 435. 19	600, 737, 917. 41
April, 1925	44, 642, 408. 36	45, 801, 735. 28	59, 214, 650. 08	32, 982, 673. 95	182, 641, 467. 67
May, 1925	42, 004, 279. 30	41, 078, 665. 21	60, 733, 397. 94	23, 017, 894. 60	166, 834, 237. 05
June, 1925	44, 543, 687. 37	377, 485, 177. 43	70, 596, 327. 11	122, 367, 058. 45	614, 992, 250. 36
Total for fiscal year 1925	547, 561, 226. 11	1, 760, 537, 823. 68	828, 638, 067. 90	643, 411, 566. 73	3, 780, 148, 684. 42
July, 1925	45, 156, 030. 42	38, 075, 218. 16	74, 614, 258. 68	37, 099, 846. 62	194, 945, 353. 88
August, 1925	49, 113, 770. 23	35, 799, 603. 96	96, 139, 138. 07	31, 862, 707. 99	212, 915, 220. 25
September, 1925	51, 017, 333. 69	361, 186, 611. 90	81, 376, 654. 73	18, 491, 314. 90	512, 071, 915. 22
October, 1925	52, 835, 250. 97	32, 710, 911. 48	84, 820, 241. 80	31, 878, 977. 98	202, 245, 382. 23
November, 1925	48, 276, 012. 16	32, 004. 102. 30	80, 040, 193. 83	24, 610, 716. 62	184, 931, 024. 91
December, 1925	46, 223, 418. 45	355, 962, 567. 47	70, 899, 085. 31	129, 489, 732. 47	602, 574, 803. 70
January, 1926	46, 398, 539. 77	33, 510, 824. 55	65, 824, 080. 91	40, 549, 970. 51	186, 283, 415. 74
February, 1926	47, 615, 073. 25	38, 240, 093. 52	56, 589, 339. 43	36, 851, 053. 79	179, 295, 559. 99
March, 1926	54, 890, 935. 23	499, 628, 780. 29	74, 136, 096. 75	28, 965, 158. 48	657, 620, 970. 75
April, 1926	47, 936, 407. 82	54, 206, 426. 47	60, 012, 134. 75	32, 557, 990. 39	194, 712, 959. 43
May, 1926	42, 706, 676. 25	57, 375, 060. 43	55, 890, 252. 23	27, 547, 746. 54	183, 519, 735. 45
June, 1926	47, 260, 644. 62	443, 339, 888. 05	55, 257, 812. 77	105, 781, 003. 15	651, 639, 348. 59
Total for fiscal year 1926	579, 430, 092. 86	1, 982, 040, 088. 58	855, 599, 289. 26	545, 686, 219. 44	3, 962, 755, 690. 14
July, 1926	49, 351, 884. 09	50, 947, 217. 02	56, 330, 503. 43	79, 390, 157. 25	236, 019, 761. 79
August, 1926	51, 814, 615. 99	43, 300, 006. 71	52, 264, 461. 94	45, 574, 767. 97	192, 953, 852. 61
September, 1926	55, 596, 075. 06	441, 964, 968. 00	53, 953, 577. 21	25, 013. 432. 5 1	576, 528, 052. 78
October, 1926	60, 968, 765. 38	40, 769, 709. 90	61, 267, 357. 94	29, 913, 275. 02	192, 919. 108. 14
Total, July 1 to October 31, 1926	217, 731, 340. 52	576, 981, 901. 53	223, 815, 900. 52	179, 891, 632. 75	1, 198, 420, 775. 32
Grand total	3, 869, 866, 210. 55	22, 719, 132, 035. 54	10, 113, 438, 900. 62	6, 070, 949, 394. 33	42, 773, 386, 541. 04

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TABLE 4.—*Ordinary receipts, and expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts, by fiscal years from April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1921, and by months from July 1, 1921, to October 31, 1926, on the basis of daily Treasury statements (unrevised)*—Continued

EXPENDITURES

	Ordinary, exclusive of purchase of obligations of foreign governments	Purchase of obligations of foreign governments	Public debt retirements chargeable against ordinary receipts	Total expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts	Excess of receipts (+), excess of expenditures (−)
Apr. 6, 1917, to June 30, 1917	$330,886,628.55	$885,000,000.00		$1,215,886,628.55	−$648,447,921.46
Fiscal year 1918	7,958,672,721.14	4,738,029,750.00	$1,134,234.48	12,697,836,705.62	−9,033,253,840.92
Fiscal year 1919	15,035,624,689.47	3,479,255,265.56	8,014,750.00	18,522,894,705.03	−13,370,637,568.60
Fiscal year 1920	5,982,006,813.12	421,337,028.09	78,746,350.00	6,482,090,191.21	+212,475,197.67
Fiscal year 1921	5,042,030,991.86	73,896,697.44	422,281,500.00	5,538,209,189.30	+86,723,771.61
July, 1921	321,818,569.24		60,398,650.00	382,217,219.24	−173,148,764.45
August, 1921	291,157,847.34		25,298,550.00	316,456,397.34	−74,013,210.51
September, 1921	266,523,932.79		1,888,900.00	268,412,832.79	+420,915,427.29
October, 1921	304,157,955.85		59,311,550.00	363,469,505.85	−125,621,994.51
November, 1921	324,483,376.72		39,389,300.00	363,872,676.72	−168,389,833.78
December, 1921	329,765,750.86		72,864,750.00	402,630,500.86	+337,662,300.53
January, 1922	231,246,895.16		36,323,600.00	267,570,495.16	−76,569,742.21
February, 1922	182,205,931.85		5,185,050.00	187,390,981.85	−11,739,537.17
March, 1922	325,954,936.78		26,062,400.00	352,017,336.78	+198,740,346.41
April, 1922	242,560,961.82		35,386,850.00	277,947,811.82	−80,028,171.08
May, 1922	237,961,476.88		23,602,350.00	261,563,826.88	−55,188,066.22
June, 1922	314,052,430.19	717,834.36	36,982,650.00	351,752,914.55	+121,182,896.80
Total for fiscal year 1922	3,371,890,065.48	717,834.36	422,694,600.00	3,795,302,499.84	+313,801,651.10
July, 1922	218,696,870.97		6,800,850.00	225,497,720.97	−20,521,202.40
August, 1922	218,025,762.25		3,529,750.00	221,555,512.25	−4,777,932.78
September, 1922	304,132,012.53		42,979,550.00	347,111,562.53	+107,697,119.00
October, 1922	411,109,750.05		54,787,500.00	465,897,250.05	−164,657,834.28
November, 1922	186,322,325.00		67,930,400.00	254,252,725.00	−27,278,463.70
December, 1922	289,943,929.20		50,231,600.00	340,175,529.20	+126,097,963.48
January, 1923	241,717,165.54		25,954,450.00	267,671,615.54	−54,113,540.22
February, 1923	243,988,968.84		287,050.00	244,276,018.84	−46,759,320.93
March, 1923	310,472,948.03		31,462,100.00	341,935,048.03	+299,147,122.76
April, 1923	301,847,746.20		17,139,791.10	318,987,537.30	−77,157,937.66
May, 1923	286,965,616.92		32,070,550.00	319,036,166.92	−107,918,633.61
June, 1923	281,404,433.63		69,676,900.00	351,081,333.63	+279,900,120.64
Total for fiscal year 1923	3,294,627,529.16		402,850,491.10	3,697,478,020.26	+309,657,460.30
July, 1923	214,490,208.16		27,731,500.00	242,221,708.16	−36,479,531.89
August, 1923	195,560,774.76		38,936,850.00	234,497,624.76	+1,007,046.43
September, 1923	286,072,504.03		28,748,200.00	314,820,704.03	+215,957,444.44
October, 1923	386,560,332.11		39,987,650.00	426,547,982.11	−196,286,913.29

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November, 1923	231, 365, 547. 59		24, 921, 100. 00	256, 286, 647. 59	−65, 442, 474. 69
December, 1923	265, 790, 438. 64		135, 148, 150. 00	400, 938, 588. 64	+175, 378, 877. 25
January, 1924	195, 823, 390. 28		64, 941, 300. 00	260, 764, 690. 28	−77, 457, 634. 48
February, 1924	158, 471, 777. 44		49, 960, 150. 00	208, 431, 927. 44	−1, 825, 290. 80
March, 1924	272, 103, 332. 01		18, 922, 600. 00	291, 025, 932. 01	+355, 362, 693. 96
April, 1924	317, 767, 122. 94		9, 234, 700. 00	327, 001, 822. 94	−112, 695, 600. 32
May, 1924	255, 656, 419. 44		429, 050. 00	256, 085, 469. 44	−65, 677, 502. 88
June, 1924	269, 016, 117. 94		19, 038, 500. 00	288, 054, 617. 94	+313, 525, 872. 58
Total for fiscal year 1924	3, 048, 677, 965. 34		457, 999, 750. 00	3, 506, 677, 715. 34	+505, 366, 986. 31
July, 1924	207, 987, 231. 43		7, 585. 20	207, 994, 816. 63	−12, 290, 822. 56
August, 1924	188, 636, 121. 67		8, 255, 500. 00	196, 891, 621. 67	−11, 128, 806. 19
September, 1924	298, 256, 815. 43		110, 540, 300. 00	408, 797, 115. 43	+78, 592, 792. 53
October, 1924	320, 303, 506. 19		3, 618. 75	320, 307, 124. 94	−64, 984, 124. 06
November, 1924	233, 754, 966. 33		3, 450. 00	233, 758, 416. 33	−59, 020, 074. 56
December, 1924	254, 924, 026. 36		90, 955, 000. 00	345, 879, 026. 36	+224, 913, 255. 43
January, 1925	292, 306, 039. 97		150, 800. 00	292, 456, 839. 97	−120, 856, 587. 89
February, 1925	160, 643, 761. 57		641, 959. 88	161, 285, 721. 45	+12, 346, 496. 45
March, 1925	284, 943, 756. 04		100, 184, 900. 00	385, 128, 656. 04	+215, 609, 261. 37
April, 1925	324, 668, 596. 39		10, 000. 00	324, 678, 596. 39	−142, 037, 128. 72
May, 1925	234, 119, 567. 34		[1] 3, 400. 00	234, 116, 167. 34	−67, 281, 930. 29
June, 1925	262, 560, 943. 54		155, 788, 400. 00	418, 349, 343. 54	+196, 642, 906. 82
Total for fiscal year 1925	3, 063, 105, 332. 26		466, 538, 113. 83	3, 529, 643, 446. 09	+250, 505, 238. 33
July, 1925	235, 589, 153. 32		10, 003, 600. 00	245, 592, 753. 32	−50, 647, 399. 44
August, 1925	188, 206, 807. 57		26, 001, 100. 00	214, 207, 907. 57	−1, 292, 687. 32
September, 1925	283, 942, 947. 20		46, 908, 000. 00	330, 850, 947. 20	+181, 220, 968. 02
October, 1925	323, 422, 906. 69		9, 000. 00	323, 431, 906. 69	−121, 186, 524. 46
November, 1925	236, 034, 353. 46			236, 034, 353. 46	−51, 103, 328. 55
December, 1925	263, 591, 081. 91		170, 376. 450. 00	433, 967. 531. 91	+168, 607, 271. 79
January, 1926	232, 056, 876. 53		789, 950. 69	232, 846, 827. 22	−46, 563, 411. 48
February, 1926	149, 372, 027. 36		2, 504, 950. 00	151, 876, 977. 36	+27, 418, 582. 63
March, 1926	318, 108, 481. 80		148, 131, 500. 00	466, 239, 981. 80	+191, 380, 988. 95
April, 1926	333, 334, 968. 69		3, 532, 450. 00	336, 867, 418. 69	−142, 154, 459. 26
May, 1926	249, 096, 556. 94		1, 772, 050. 00	250, 868, 606. 94	−67, 348, 871. 49
June, 1926	284, 855, 061. 34		77, 347, 000. 00	362, 202, 661. 34	+289, 436, 687. 25
Total for fiscal year 1926	3, 097, 611, 822. 81		487, 376, 050. 69	3, 584, 987, 873. 50	+377, 767, 816. 64
July, 1926	197, 095, 356. 98		25, 000, 000. 00	222, 095, 356. 98	+13, 924, 404. 81
August, 1926	185, 465, 958. 74		69, 336, 000. 00	254, 801, 958. 74	−61, 848, 106. 13
September, 1926	250, 450, 794. 43		40, 014, 000. 00	290, 464, 794. 43	+286, 063, 258. 35
October, 1926	321, 794, 592. 78		45, 800, 010. 00	367, 594, 602. 78	−174, 675, 494. 64
Total, July 1 to Oct. 31, 1926	954, 806, 702. 93		180, 150, 010. 00	1, 134, 956, 712. 93	+63, 464, 062. 39
Grand total	51, 179, 941, 262. 12	9, 598, 236, 575. 45	2, 927, 785, 850. 10	63, 705, 963, 687. 67	−20, 932, 577, 146. 63

[1] Deduct.

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TABLE 5.—*Receipts and expenditures of the Government for the fiscal years 1916 to 1926, on the basis of daily Treasury statements (unrevised)*

(Because of legislation establishing revolving funds and providing for the reimbursement of appropriations, commented upon in the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year 1919, p. 126 ff., the gross expenditures in the case of some departments and agencies, notably the War Department, the Railroad Administration, and the Shipping Board, have been considerably larger than here stated. This statement does not include expenditures on account of the Postal Service other than salaries and expenses of the Post Office Department in Washington, postal deficiencies, and items appropriated by Congress payable from the general fund of the Treasury.)

	1916 (revised)	1917 (revised)	1918	1919	1920	1921
ORDINARY RECEIPTS						
Customs	$213,185,845.63	$225,962,393.38	$179,998,383.49	$184,457,867.39	$322,902,650.39	$308,564,391.00
Income and profits taxes	124,937,252.61	359,681,227.96	2,314,006,291.84	3,018,783,687.29	3,944,949,287.75	3,206,046,157.74
Miscellaneous internal revenue	387,764,776.17	449,684,979.77	872,028,020.27	1,296,501,291.67	1,460,082,286.91	1,390,379,823.28
Miscellaneous revenue, including Panama Canal	56,646,673.36	88,996,193.91	298,550,169.10	652,514,290.08	966,631,163.83	719,942,588.89
Total	782,534,547.77	1,124,324,795.02	3,664,582,864.70	5,152,257,136.43	6,694,565,388.88	5,624,932,960.91
ORDINARY EXPENDITURES [1]						
General expenditures:						
Legislative establishment [3]	13,807,744.77	15,092,373.97	15,825,506.72	17,090,106.24	19,327,708.72	18,982,565.17
Executive proper [2]	501,691.39	1,280,484.85	9,662,847.53	17,467,352.03	6,675,517.58	210,056.79
State Department	6,307,385.19	6,169,316.41	9,892,898.09	20,766,400.14	13,586,024.42	8,780,796.84
Treasury Department	71,796,973.36	84,294,313.65	152,500,426.53	227,277,657.81	322,315,627.43	488,636,833.10
War Department	164,548,866.95	358,158,361.12	4,850,687,186.88	8,995,880,266.18	1,610,587,380.86	1,101,615,013.32
Department of Justice	10,539,385.99	10,566,401.25	12,964,628.18	15,717,022.36	17,814,398.18	17,206,418.03
Post Office Department	7,271,835.30	1,895,578.21	4,173,103.28	2,412,250.05	50,049,295.07	[3] 135,359,108.17
Navy Department	153,853,567.36	239,632,756.63	1,278,840,486.80	2,002,310,785.02	736,021,456.43	650,373,835.58
Interior Department	199,471,169.84	216,415,516.48	244,556,893.96	288,285,627.61	279,244,660.87	357,814,893.01
Department of Agriculture	27,970,065.27	29,547,234.01	42,870,188.28	39,246,454.41	65,546,293.14	119,837,759.41
Department of Commerce	11,438,371.58	11,689,792.94	12,833,808.82	15,589,514.30	30,010,737.75	30,828,761.55
Department of Labor	3,608,433.96	3,852,111.34	5,469,268.09	12,942,558.75	5,415,358.40	8,502,509.55
Independent offices and commissions [2], [4]	7,165,436.47	7,558,829.88	12,714,740.06	75,375,809.41	59,469,305.17	119,942,516.73
District of Columbia	13,254,883.47	13,681,595.39	14,446,832.46	16,014,105.80	19,987,898.41	22,715,158.60
Total	691,533,810.90	999,834,666.13	6,667,438,815.68	11,746,375,910.11	3,236,051,662.43	3,080,806,225.85
Deduct unclassified items	[5] 991,950.51	[5] 150,275.43	[5] 26,469,620.31	[5] 895,060.84	4,399,847.00	922,593.14
Total	692,525,761.41	999,984,941.56	6,693,908,435.99	11,747,270,970.95	3,231,651,815.43	3,079,883,632.71
Interest on public debt	22,900,868.83	24,742,701.68	189,743,277.14	619,215,569.17	1,020,251,622.28	999,144,731.35
Panama Canal	18,629,571.76	19,782,509.32	19,268,099.30	13,195,522.37	11,365,714.01	16,461,409.47
Payment for West Indian Islands		25,000,000.00				
Operations in special accounts:						
Railroads			120,263,996.17	358,795,274.60	[6] 1,036,672,157.53	[7] 730,711,669.98
War Finance Corporation			44,929,168.38	302,621,846.92	[8] 228,472,186.61	[9] 22,028,452.12
Shipping Board		14,291,282.96	770,681,550.83	1,820,606,870.90	530,565,649.61	130,723,268.26
Grain Corporation					[10] 350,328,494.70	[11] 90,353,411.42
Food and Fuel Administrations			54,859,896.40	87,338,207.08		
Purchase of obligations of foreign governments		885,000,000.00	4,738,029,750.00	3,479,255,265.56	421,337,028.09	73,896,697.44
Purchase of Federal farm loan bonds			65,018,296.93	86,580,427.48	29,643,546.17	16,781,320.79
Subscription to stock, Federal land banks		8,880,315.00				
Total ordinary	734,056,202.00	1,977,681,750.52	12,696,702,471.14	18,514,879,955.03	6,403,343,841.21	5,115,927,689.30
Public debt retirements chargeable against ordinary receipts:						
Sinking fund						261,100,250.00
Purchases from foreign repayments				7,921,700.00	72,669,900.00	73,939,300.00

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Received for estate taxes				93,050.00	3,141,050.00	26,348,950.00
Purchases from franchise tax receipts (Federal reserve banks)			1,134,234.48		2,922,450.00	60,724,500.00
Forfeitures, gifts, etc					12,950.00	168,500.00
Total			1,134,234.48	8,014,750.00	78,746,350.00	422,281,500.00
Total expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts	734,056,202.00	1,977,681,750.52	12,697,836,705.62	18,522,894,705.03	6,482,090,191.21	5,538,209,189.30
PUBLIC DEBT						
Public debt retirements chargeable against ordinary receipts (see above)			1,134,234.48	8,014,750.00	78,746,350.00	422,281,500.00
Other public debt expenditures	24,668,913.50	677,544,782.25	7,213,555,218.81	16,318,491,810.41	16,959,293,373.62	8,759,745,670.69
Total public debt	24,668,913.50	677,544,782.25	7,214,689,453.29	16,326,506,560.41	17,038,039,723.62	9,182,027,170.69
Recapitulation:						
Certificates of indebtdeness		632,572,268.00	7,086,312,732.00	15,538,078,900.00	15,589,117,458.53	8,552,225,500.00
Treasury notes		[12] 4,390,000.00	[12] 27,362,000.00	[12] 19,150,000.00		
War-savings securities			2,727,345.96	131,519,529.91	200,982,934.62	160,256,308.19
First Liberty bonds			656,000.00	4,003,050.00	32,336,700.00	202,650.00
Second Liberty bonds			61,050,000.00	180,351,000.00	241,144,200.00	8,703,400.00
Third Liberty bonds			14,935,500.00	201,655,700.00	296,300,800.00	51,172,350.00
Fourth Liberty bonds				165,000,000.00	405,222,800.00	39,414,450.00
Victory notes					249,001,500.00	332,439,450.00
Other debt items	35,903.00	18,398.75	20,650.33	63,029,583.00	509,165.97	152,361.50
National-bank notes and Federal reserve bank notes	24,633,010.50	40,564,115.50	21,625,225.00	23,718,797.50	23,424,164.50	37,460,701.00
Total public debt	24,668,913.50	677,544,782.25	7,214,689,453.29	16,326,506,560.41	17,038,039,723.62	9,182,027,170.69

[1] The figures given for operations in special accounts are net figures and make allowance for receipts and deposits credited to the account concerned.

[2] In the fiscal years 1921, 1922, and 1923, changes were made in classification of expenditures between legislative establishment, executive proper, and other independent offices and commissions, which account for most of the differences as compared with expenditures for other fiscal years.

[3] Owing to settlement between the Post Office Department and the Railroad Administration on account of transportation during Federal control, Post Office Department expenditures for June, 1921, include $65,575,832.03 paid to the Railroad Administration. Deposit of this payment by Railroad Administration resulted in decrease in expenditures on account of "Federal control of transportation systems and transportation act, 1920," by a corresponding amount.

[4] Payments on account of veterans' relief made prior to Aug. 11, 1921, by the War Risk Insurance Bureau are included under Treasury Department, while similar payments made prior to that date by the Federal Board for Vocational Education are included under other independent offices and commissions. During the fiscal year 1922 allotments for veterans' relief have been made to the Treasury Department in the amount of $26,350,668.66, to the War Department in the amount of $4,866,383.40, and to the Navy Department in the amount of $529,237.84, but expenditures under these allotments appear as expenditures of the respective departments and not of the Veterans' Bureau.

[5] Add. [6] Includes $288,399,222.46 payments on certificates of indebtedness of Director General of Railroads, due July 15, 1919. [9] Deduct excess of credits.

[13] Allotments for veterans' relief have been made as follows: 1923—Treasury Department, $3,164,425.11; War Department, $4,889,241.91; Navy Department, $2,652,303; 1924—Treasury Department, $457,150; War Department, $4,434,713.92; Navy Department, $1,474,600; Interior Department, $44,791; 1925—Treasury Department, $394,840; War Department, $4,075,300.07; Navy Department, $1,536,800; and Interior Department, $51,250.

[14] Included under Treasury Department prior to fiscal year 1922. [15] Included under Post Office Department prior to fiscal year 1922.

[16] The railroad expenditures during the fiscal year 1922 were reduced by $266,636,606.26, on account of deposits by the Railroad Administration, representing proceeds of sale of equipment trust notes acquired under the Federal control act approved Mar. 21, 1918, as amended, and the act approved Nov. 19, 1919, and were further reduced by $123,783,487.75, on account of deposits of the proceeds of sale or collection of other securities acquired under the Federal control act or transportation act, 1920. In 1923 and 1924 receipts on these accounts were included in the daily Treasury statement under miscellaneous receipts, proceeds of Government-owned securities, railroad securities.

(Footnotes—Continued on page 451.)

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TABLE 5.—*Receipts and expenditures of the Government for the fiscal years 1916 to 1926, on the basis of daily Treasury statements*—Con.

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
ORDINARY RECEIPTS					
Customs	$356,443,387.18	$561,928,866.66	$545,637,503.99	$547,561,226.11	$579,430,092.86
Income and profits taxes	2,068,128,192.68	1,678,607,428.22	1,842,144,418.46	1,760,537,823.68	1,982,040,088.58
Miscellaneous internal revenue	1,145,125,064.11	945,865,332.61	953,012,617.62	828,638,067.90	855,599,289.26
Miscellaneous revenue, including Panama Canal	539,407,506.97	820,733,853.07	671,250,161.58	643,411,566.73	545,686,219.44
Total	4,109,104,150.94	4,007,135,480.56	4,012,044,701.65	3,780,148,684.42	3,962,755,690.14
ORDINARY EXPENDITURES [1]					
General expenditures:					
Legislative establishment [2]	17,088,112.87	14,165,243.89	14,315,684.73	13,855,664.29	15,776,230.41
Executive proper [2]	218,690.36	349,380.15	450,952.65	411,898.27	438,768.06
State Department	9,666,571.70	15,463,276.30	14,669,456.89	15,054,408.58	16,521,348.08
Treasury Department	209,104,990.87	145,016,859.60	137,411,205.17	128,232,421.79	136,578,723.67
War Department	454,730,717.67	392,733,634.86	348,629,778.55	361,887,888.84	355,072,225.92
Department of Justice	17,888,828.58	23,521,485.79	21,134,228.10	23,495,738.96	23,774,129.23
Post Office Department	3,384,127.31	146,942.46	186,789.29	[3] 79,826.85	96,388.93
Navy Department	476,775,193.84	333,201,362.31	332,249,136.67	346,142,001.44	312,743,409.81
Interior Department	331,814,027.57	354,623,058.88	328,227,697.11	302,440,633.08	301,759,049.28
Department of Agriculture	142,695,844.10	128,745,677.33	141,116,440.69	164,644,283.54	155,350,432.49
Department of Commerce	21,688,014.86	21,783,508.71	21,429,678.93	25,782,961.39	29,132,015.82
Department of Labor	6,227,471.57	7,241,466.73	6,620,052.55	9,677,841.30	8,544,899.59
Veterans' Bureau [4]	[4] 376,749,664.29	[13] 461,719,433.83	[13] 409,120,863.66	[13] 384,715,796.72	404,692,185.22
Other independent offices and commissions [2]	43,871,656.40	28,712,285.42	28,261,981.47	27,682,657.28	32,069,356.30
District of Columbia	23,731,562.56	24,053,705.47	25,873,115.19	32,713,000.57	34,410,707.45
Total	2,135,635,474.55	1,951,477,321.73	1,829,697,061.65	1,836,657,369.20	1,826,959,870.26
Deduct unclassified items	[5] 232,088.59	1,436,386.81	1,234,150.47	[5] 347,106.72	232,946.52
Total	2,135,867,563.14	1,950,040,934.92	1,828,462,911.18	1,837,004,475.92	1,826,726,923.74
Interest on public debt	991,000,759.24	1,055,923,689.61	940,602,912.92	881,806,662.36	831,937,700.16
Refunds of receipts:					
Customs [14]	37,124,086.84	28,736,711.58	20,566,638.33	22,920,891.05	27,744,697.87
Internal revenue [14]	45,702,272.89	125,279,043.35	127,220,151.47	147,777,034.05	182,220,053.01
Postal deficiency [15]	64,346,234.52	32,526,914.89	12,638,849.75	23,216,783.58	39,506,490.29
Panama Canal	3,025,421.32	4,316,961.30	8,387,099.90	9,092,818.69	9,017,719.00
Operations in special accounts:					
Railroads	[9, 16] 139,469,450.82	100,618,067.12	22,771,167.74	7,204,992.53	2,725,800.85
War Finance Corporation	94,428,001.01	[9] 109,436,238.13	[9] 52,539,947.20	[9] 42,901,758.13	[9] 19,691,166.28
Shipping Board	87,205,732.12	57,023,838.18	85,491,358.71	30,304,859.54	23,043,032.04
Alien property funds [17]	1,825,643.99	[9] 1,365,554.16	[9] 1,150,576.16	4,018,131.55	3,515,999.58
Grain Corporation	[18] 32,000,000.00				
Sugar Equalization Board	[9] 15,279,636.52	2,482,476.33			
Purchase of obligations of foreign governments	717,834.36				
Loans to railroads		13,526,587.00	12,971,000.00		
Adjusted service certificate fund				99,458,769.16	120,152,238.11
Investment of trust funds:					
Government life insurance fund [14]	24,599,340.52	26,672,161.78	30,410,378.80	31,991,713.82	38,290,345.65
Civil service retirement fund [19]	9,283,138.54	8,091,417.48	8,028,336.62	9,745,622.04	10,815,743.02
District of Columbia teachers' retirement fund [20]	230,958.69	190,517.91	233,420.36	258,006.70	297,036.87

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Foreign service retirement				82,568.91	100,033.44
General railroad contingent			4,584,262.92	1,123,760.49	1,209,175.55
Total ordinary	3,372,607,899.84	3,294,627,529.16	3,048,677,965.34	3,063,105,332.26	3,097,611,822.81
Public debt retirements chargeable against ordinary receipts:					
Sinking fund	276,046,000.00	284,018,800.00	295,987,350.00	306,308,400.00	317,091,750.00
Purchases from foreign repayments	64,837,900.00	32,140,000.00	38,509,150.00	386,100.00	4,393,500.00
Received from foreign governments under debt settlements		68,752,950.00	110,878,450.00	158,793,500.00	165,260,000.00
Received for estate taxes	21,084,850.00	6,568,550.00	8,897,050.00	47,550.00	
Purchases from franchise tax receipts (Federal reserve and Federal intermediate credit banks)	60,333,000.00	10,815,300.00	3,634,550.00	794,159.88	567,900.69
Forefeitures, gifts, etc	392,850.00	554,891.10	93,200.00	208,403.95	62,900.00
Total	422,694,600.00	402,850,491.10	457,999,750.00	466,538,113.83	487,376,050.69
Total expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts	3,795,302,499.84	3,697,478,020.26	3,506,677,715.34	3,529,643,446.09	3,584,987,873.50
PUBLIC DEBT					
Public debt retirements chargeable against ordinary receipts (see above)	422,694,600.00	402,850,491.10	457,999,750.00	466,538,113.83	487,376,050.69
Other public debt expenditures	6,608,531,896.93	7,560,947,689.07	2,848,350,313.17	3,420,801,683.45	3,394,055,283.85
Total public debt	7,031,226,496.93	7,963,798,180.17	3,306,350,063.17	3,887,339,797.28	3,881,431,334.54
Recapitulation:					
Certificates of indebtedness	4,775,864,950.00	5,095,993,000.00	2,238,577,000.00	2,152,954,500.00	2,396,529,500.00
Treasury notes and certificates of indebtedness (adjusted service series)				4,600,000.00	53,200,000.00
Treasury notes		143,339,500.00	356,981,600.00	1,373,383,000.00	930,476,400.00
Treasury bonds		8,000.00	6,000.00		1,000.00
War savings securities	84,663,504.53	528,157,586.60	54,051,976.93	21,664,148.79	11,349,398.13
Treasury savings securities	1,457,200.00	15,996,572.75	33,405,822.10	29,203,952.20	22,501,294.25
First Liberty bonds	413,600.00	78,550.00	240,450.00	5,100.00	12,307,350.00
Second Liberty bonds	6,015,150.00	111,539,900.00	94,469,500.00	28,400.00	30,950.00
Third Liberty bonds	137,788,400.00	65,987,100.00	410,600,450.00	111,822,600.00	397,104,900.00
Fourth Liberty bonds	9,574,450.00	16,751,650.00	4,136,500.00	14,350.00	9,250.00
Victory notes	1,908,139,250.00	1,911,285,650.00	80,751,050.00	6,972,550.00	2,311,550.00
Loan of 1925				117,050,150.00	634,050.00
Other debt items	58,122.40	246,106.82	45,336.64	666,654.29	575,509.66
National-bank notes and Federal reserve bank notes	107,251,870.00	74,414,564.00	33,084,377.50	68,974,392.00	54,400,182.50
Total public debt	7,031,226,496.93	7,963,798,180.17	3,306,350,063.17	3,887,339,797.28	3,881,431,334.54

(Footnotes 1 to 6, 9, 13 and 16, on p. 449.)

[1] Owing to settlement between the Post Office Department and the Railroad Administration on account of transportation during Federal control, Post Office Department expenditures for June, 1921, included $65,575,832.03 paid to the Railroad Administration. Deposit of this payment by Railroad Administration resulted in decrease in expenditures on account of "Federal control of transportation systems and transportation act, 1920," by a corresponding amount.

[8] Deduct excess of credits resulting from deposits of War Finance Corporation representing proceeds of redemptions of its holdings of United States securities. (See note 2, p. 2, daily Treasury statement for June 30, 1920.)

[10] Includes $350,000,000 applied by United States Grain Corporation to reduction of capital stock and reflected in "Miscellaneous receipts for fiscal year 1920." (See note 1, p. 2, daily Treasury statement for June 30, 1920.)

[11] Net expenditures after taking into account credits and $100,000,000 applied to reduction in capital stock of United States Grain Corporation.

[12] One-year Treasury notes issued under sec. 18, Federal reserve act.

[17] Included under Executive proper prior to fiscal year 1922.

[18] $25,000,000 of this amount represents reduction in capital stock of United States Grain Corporation effected Oct. 17, 1921, and is reflected in an increase of receipts in an equal amount. (See note, p. 2, daily Treasury statement for Oct. 18, 1921.)

[19] Established by act of May 22, 1920, and included under Interior Department prior to fiscal year 1922.

[20] Included under District of Columbia prior to fiscal year 1922.

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TABLE 6.—*Expenditures of the Government, by months, for the fiscal year 1926, classified according to departments and establishments, on the basis of daily Treasury statements (unrevised)*

[For comparative figures and total expenditures for the fiscal year 1925, see Table 5, p. 450]

	July, 1925	August, 1925	September, 1925	October, 1925	November, 1925	December, 1925	January, 1926
ORDINARY							
General expenditures:							
Legislative establishment	$1,435,125.39	$1,077,620.66	$1,186,617.87	$1,361,895.91	$1,242,331.09	$1,873,666.04	$913,347.78
Executive proper	26,314.48	34,900.42	44,213.15	29,424.09	53,617.05	35,951.27	38,852.30
State Department	1,952,423.57	687,930.29	5,610,820.03	994,965.67	622,208.94	931,857.64	1,098,640.28
Treasury Department	11,089,256.95	12,198,962.43	13,042,738.57	11,410,570.95	10,516,618.38	11,579,610.12	11,268,396.63
War Department	30,952,865.22	33,996,184.10	30,585,423.98	30,597,390.88	28,073,562.12	26,540,610.95	25,640,773.16
Department of Justice	1,901,923.70	1,722,465.42	1,669,566.16	2,241,074.57	1,977,565.07	1,919,752.23	1,963,610.67
Post Office Department	[1] 15,267.00	47,830.52	19,772.86	67,420.53	[1] 38,767.90	119,254.01	[1] 47,119.82
Navy Department	25,627,522.26	25,104,901.48	28,040,151.25	28,382,301.52	25,286,540.83	28,750,283.65	29,692,539.40
Interior Department	34,290,170.05	21,891,551.23	25,282,926.14	24,417,968.75	21,613,670.60	26,125,262.25	25,287,577.16
Department of Agriculture	14,195,351.09	18,710,883.03	16,391,835.35	17,154,175.83	16,023,612.76	13,162,760.49	11,864,998.50
Department of Commerce	2,348,944.58	2,675,571.86	2,411,605.25	2,553,059.30	2,759,467.96	2,492,823.21	2,235,810.16
Department of Labor	714,971.00	664,149.73	813,384.98	603,537.53	730,418.40	780,408.35	785,940.12
United States Veterans' Bureau [2]	33,506,727.12	32,899,273.75	32,913,861.80	36,759,944.25	33,669,902.61	35,983,563.96	35,280,970.54
Other independent offices and commissions	2,504,786.70	723,809.08	1,774,901.29	3,072,596.50	1,965,626.75	2,699,429.15	2,532,670.57
District of Columbia	2,470,422.76	2,781,793.13	2,464,120.66	3,357,590.14	2,861,527.66	3,087,518.57	2,561,392.25
Total	163,001,537.87	155,217,827.13	62,251,939.34	163,003,916.42	147,357,902.32	156,082,751.89	151,118,399.70
Deduct unclassified items	[3] 9,902.99	963,303.12	[1] 1,235,694.59	243,041.71	[1] 1,413.98	7,275.74	[1] 841,399.88
Total	163,011,440.86	154,254,524.01	163,487,633.93	162,760,874.71	147,359,316.30	156,075,476.15	151,959,799.58
Interest on public debt	17,640,706.34	6,244,946.29	88,242,352.57	142,441,494.33	72,710,514.98	90,637,071.34	22,098,039.23
Refunds of receipts:							
Customs	2,424,556.25	2,303,798.57	2,255,079.92	3,904,766.20	2,805,856.20	3,413,290.85	1,705,952.73
Internal revenue	19,491,762.46	11,137,390.28	18,441,381.88	11,895,157.00	10,305,830.42	7,832,693.80	2,902,490.47
Postal deficiency	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	7,000,000.00				907,883.42
Panama Canal	1,671,126.32	669,018.54	547,447.51	417,921.24	1,219,273.66	694,955.52	554,546.66
Operations in special accounts:							
Railroads	1,948,492.17	149,691.98	44,356.53	163,741.69	[1] 544,272.87	[1] 509,973.66	[1] 140,105.19
War Finance Corporation	[1] 1,723,160.82	[1] 1,391,780.93	[1] 2,137,487.22	[1] 2,519,035.43	[1] 3,317,770.88	[1] 2,929,623.86	[1] 2,140,316.41
Shipping Board	1,581,253.72	1,616,037.21	3,833,674.19	261,719.93	2,562,737.44	6,487,927.71	[1] 285,642.42
Alien property funds	1,731,744.89	[1] 183,047.54	1,077,665.78	408,566.69	350,128.49	[1] 201,504.54	21,528.96
Adjusted service certificate fund	[1] 298,500.99	436,083.52	[1] 222,285.49	[1] 8,782.11	245,385.35	[1] 186,283.07	50,013,314.39
Investment of trust funds:							
Government life insurance	3,375,762.50	2,966,825.00	2,156,350.00	4,432,112.50	2,171,525.00	2,490,062.50	4,959,831.25
Civil service retirement	14,480,674.63	[1] 110,136.09	[1] 776,043.03	[1] 738,890.80	93,138.47	[1] 256,875.51	[1] 587,034.81
District of Columbia teachers' retirement	35,015.75				49,039.45	48,970.23	[1] 986.00
Foreign service retirement	136,039.95		[1] 1,499.06		[1] 2,527.49	[1] 12,475.27	
General railroad contingent	82,269.29	113,456.73	[1] 5,680.31	3,260.74	26,178.94	7,369.72	87,574.67
Total ordinary	235,589,153.32	188,206,807.57	283,942,947.20	323,422,906.69	236,034,353.46	263,591,081.91	232,056,876.53

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Public debt retirements chargeable against ordinary receipts:							
Sinking fund	10,000,000.00	26,000,000.00	46,900,000.00			78,057,850.00	214,000.00
Purchases from foreign repayments							
Received from foreign governments under debt settlements						92,310,000.00	
Received for estate taxes							
Purchases and retirements from franchise tax receipts (Federal reserve and Federal intermediate credit banks)							567,900.69
Forfeitures, gifts, etc	3,600.00	1,100.00	8,000.00	9,000.00		8,600.00	8,050.00
Total	10,003,600.00	26,001,100.00	46,908,000.00	9,000.00		170,376,450.00	789,950.69
Total expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts	245,592,753.32	214,207,907.57	330,850,947.20	323,431,906.69	236,034,353.46	433,967,531.91	232,846,827.22
PUBLIC DEBT							
Public debt retirements chargeable against ordinary receipts (see above)	10,003,600.00	26,001,100.00	46,908,000.00	9,000.00		170,376,450.00	789,950.69
Other public debt expenditures	21,633,558.85	17,262,495.75	548,717,846.72	13,547,195.43	7,056,599.52	736,234,793.55	60,235,818.21
Total public debt	31,637,158.85	43,263,595.75	595,625,846.72	13,556,195.43	7,056,599.52	906,611,243.55	61,025,768.90
Recapitulation, public debt:							
Certificates of indebtedness	71,000.00	5,075,000.00	536,753,000.00	334,500.00	66,500.00	518,642,500.00	769,000.00
Treasury notes and certificates of indebtedness (adjusted service series)	1,400,000.00	800,000.00	1,500,000.00	1,300,000.00	1,100,000.00	1,100,000.00	39,400,000.00
Treasury notes	9,334,600.00	2,300,500.00	1,779,700.00	1,714,300.00	753,200.00	294,714,100.00	3,992,800.00
Treasury bonds							
War savings securities	59,940.95	46,142.20	37,026.72	39,770.48	23,700.22	21,868.35	9,901,871.41
Treasury savings securities	2,179,697.85	2,067,218.55	2,196,610.00	1,989,594.85	1,575,769.30	1,660,950.20	1,669,404.30
First Liberty bonds		100.00	1,000.00	2,000.00		7,850,250.00	
Second Liberty bonds	2,500.00		5,800.00	2,000.00		6,550.00	4,050.00
Third Liberty bonds	10,000,000.00	26,000,000.00	46,900,200.00	4,000.00		78,059,600.00	216,500.00
Fourth Liberty bonds	1,000.00		900.00	1,000.00		50.00	1,500.00
Victory notes	306,100.00	213,200.00	192,300.00	170,450.00	179,550.00	230,450.00	218,650.00
Loan of 1925	132,250.00	77,300.00	57,050.00	87,050.00	100,550.00	96,750.00	39,600.00
Other debt items	330.05	180.00	1,220.00	[1] 479.90	1,180.00	30.00	571,120.69
National-bank notes and Federal reserve bank notes	8,149,740.00	6,683,955.00	6,201,040.00	7,912,010.00	3,256,150.00	4,228,145.00	4,241,272.50
Total public debt	31,637,158.85	43,263,595.75	595,625,846.72	13,556,195.43	7,056,599.52	906,611,243.55	61,025,768.90

[1] Excess of credits, deduct.

[2] During the fiscal year 1926 to date allotments for veterans' relief have been made to the Treasury Department in the amount of $372,878.53, to the War Department in the amount of $4,933,149.13, to the Navy Department in the amount of $754,451.62, and to the Interior Department in the amount of $41,000. Similar allotments in the fiscal year 1925 to the Treasury Department were $394,840, to the War Department $4,075,300.07, to the Navy Department $1,536,800, and to the Interior Department in the amount of $51,250. Expenditures under these allotments, however, appear as expenditures of the respective departments and not of the Veterans' Bureau.

[3] Add.

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TABLE 6.—*Expenditures of the Government, by months, for the fiscal year 1926, classified according to departments and establishments, on the basis of daily Treasury statements (unrevised)*—Continued

	February, 1926	March, 1926	April, 1926	May, 1926	June, 1926	Total July 1, 1925, to June 30, 1926	Total July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925
ORDINARY							
General expenditures:							
Legislative establishment	$1,294,213.14	$1,561,005.74	$1,047,809.88	$1,266,135.57	$1,516,461.34	$15,776,230.41	$13,855,664.29
Executive proper	32,889.28	24,839.68	45,127.66	33,186.69	39,451.99	438,768.06	411,898.27
State Department	607,286.10	847,014.27	1,240,900.10	933,561.03	993,740.16	16,521,348.08	15,054,408.58
Treasury Department	11,028,306.79	13,131,273.37	10,639,943.58	9,899,761.34	10,773,284.56	136,578,723.67	128,232,421.79
War Department	29,742,096.86	27,473,812.02	34,010,145.90	27,465,443.42	29,993,917.31	355,072,225.92	361,887,888.84
Department of Justice	1,893,095.86	2,119,897.48	2,198,316.47	2,127,405.48	2,039,456.12	23,774,129.23	23,495,738.96
Post Office Department	59,416.68	16,684.63	[1] 29,181.43	[1] 78,811.06	[1] 24,843.09	96,388.93	[1] 79,826.85
Navy Department	23,858,556.85	24,686,159.35	20,748,667.98	25,572,730.73	26,993,054.51	312,743,409.81	346,142,001.44
Interior Department	20,035,881.47	23,605,512.29	27,866,303.07	21,443,198.91	29,899,027.36	301,759,049.28	302,440,633.08
Department of Agriculture	9,448,731.56	10,286,839.31	9,945,088.20	8,035,286.77	10,080,869.60	155,350,432.49	164,644,283.54
Department of Commerce	2,009,367.23	2,290,650.44	2,529,125.37	2,339,733.56	2,485,856.90	29,132,015.82	25,782,961.39
Department of Labor	557,427.69	910,716.88	580,987.59	543,411.13	859,546,19	8,544,899.59	9,677,841.30
U. S. Veterans' Bureau [2]	31,331,553.61	33,392,473.62	33,650,120.88	32,110,362.92	33,193,430.16	404,692,185.22	384,715,796.72
Other independent offices and commissions	3,032,256.86	2,026,607.78	4,324,879.74	5,102,941.33	2,308,850.55	32,069,356.30	27,682,657.28
District of Columbia	2,673,729.80	3,121,251.93	2,784,345.37	2,997,446.90	3,249,568.28	34,410,707.45	32,713,000.57
Total	137,604,809.78	145,494,738.79	151,582,580.36	139,841,794.72	154,401,671.94	1,826,959,870.26	1,836,657,369.20
Deduct unclassified items	526,611.65	132,967.07	224,207.86	57,801.25	166,149.56	232,946.52	[3] 347,106.72
Total	137,078,198.13	145,361,771.72	151,358,372.50	139,783,993.47	154,235,522.38	1,826,726,923.74	1,837,004,475.92
Interest on public debt	5,633,334.38	82,650,397.97	141,350,356.25	72,842,504.80	89,445,981.68	831,937,700.16	881,806,662.36
Refunds of receipts:							
Customs	1,450,286.70	1,756,007.41	1,635,496.68	2,147,850.48	1,941,755.79	27,744,697.78	22,920,891.05
Internal revenue	620,503.45	17,802,414.46	29,132,461.27	29,152,236.84	23,505,730.68	182,220,053.01	147,777,034.05
Postal deficiency		81,198.34			11,517,408.53	39,506,490.29	23,216,783.58
Panama Canal	1,058,764.74	726,563.64	665,601.77	339,141.37	453,358.03	9,017,719.00	9,092,818.69
Operations in special accounts:							
Railroads	197,331.91	73,899.18	1,135,519.02	188,090.41	19,029.68	2,725,800.85	7,204,992.53
War Finance Corporation	[1] 714,196.26	[1] 747,797.55	[1] 554,391.16	[1] 884,927.84	[1] 630,647.92	[1] 19,691,166.28	[1] 42,901,758.13
Shipping Board	1,720,954.33	[1] 188,607.91	3,036,364.51	1,601,332.26	815,281.07	23,043,032.04	30,304,859.54
Alien property funds	398,101.54	[1] 1,205,070.01	701,385.18	37,770.62	378,729.52	3,515,999.58	4,018,131.55
Adjusted service certificate fund	25,842.54	69,894,674.74	[1] 99,294.77	[1] 100,300.29	452,384.29	120,152,238.11	99,458,769.16
Investment of trust funds:							
Government life insurance	2,633,387.50	2,541,712.50	4,593,437.50	3,277,262.50	2,692,076.90	38,290,345.65	31,991,713.82
Civil service retirement	[1] 774,965.19	[1] 632,380.89	304,418.87		[1] 186,162.63	10,815,743.02	9,745,622.04
District of Columbia teachers' retirement	49,988.28		49,976.64		65,032.52	297,036.87	258,006.70
Foreign service retirement	[1] 5,504.69	[1] 6,000.00	[1] 3,000.00	[1] 2,500.00	[1] 2,500.00	100,033.44	82,568.91
General railroad contingent		[1] 301.80	28,264.43	714,102.32	152,680.82	1,209,175.55	1,123,760.49
Total ordinary	149,372,027.36	318,108,481.80	333,334,968.69	249,096,556.94	284,855,661.34	3,097,611,822.81	3,063,105,332.26

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Public debt retirements chargeable against ordinary receipts:							
Sinking fund	2,502,450.00	148,122,950.00	3,526,450.00	1,768,050.00		317,091,750.00	306,308,400.00
Purchases from foreign repayments					4,393,500.00	4,393,500.00	386,100.00
Received from foreign governments under debt settlements					72,950,000.00	165,260,000.00	158,793,500.00
Received for estate taxes							47,550.00
Purchases and retirements from franchise tax receipts (Federal reserve and Federal intermediate credit banks)						567,900.69	794,159.88
Forfeitures, gifts, etc	2,500.00	8,550.00	6,000.00	4,000.00	3,500.00	62,900.00	208,403.95
Total	2,504,950.00	148,131,500.00	3,532,450.00	1,772,050.00	77,347,000.00	487,376,050.69	466,538,113.83
Total expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts	151,876,977.36	466,239,981.80	336,867,418.69	250,868,606.94	362,202,661.34	3,584,987,873.50	3,529,643,446.09
PUBLIC DEBT							
Public debt retirements chargeable against ordinary receipts (see above)	2,504,950.00	148,131,500.00	3,532,450.00	1,772,050.00	77,347,000.00	487,376,050.69	466,538,113.83
Other public debt expenditures	8,780,082.58	1,115,940,002.80	11,766,620.60	7,723,480.05	845,156,789.79	3,394,055,283.85	3,420,801,683.45
Total public debt	11,285,032.58	1,264,071,502.80	15,299,070.60	9,495,530.05	922,503,789.79	3,881,431,334.54	3,887,339,797.28
Recapitulation, public debt:							
Certificates of indebtedness	64,000.00	503,069,000.00	50,500.00	38,000.00	831,596,500.00	2,396,529,500.00	2,152,954,500.00
Treasury notes and certificates of indebtedness (adjusted service series)	1,100,000.00	1,500,000.00	1,700,000.00	1,500,000.00	800,000.00	53,200,000.00	4,600,000.00
Treasury notes	1,098,100.00	606,359,800.00	5,267,000.00	1,779,900.00	1,382,400.00	930,476,400.00	1,373,383,000.00
Treasury bonds		1,000.00				1,000.00	
War savings securities	1,164,903.55	21,461.00	12,874.25	10,110.00	9,729,00.	11,349,398.13	21,664,148.79
Treasury savings securities	1,988,088.65	2,046,371.80	1,822,393.85	1,722,124.50	1,583,070.40	22,501,294.25	29,203,952.20
First Liberty bonds				4,000.00	4,450,000.00	12,307,350.00	5,100.00
Second Liberty bonds	2,000.00	2,550.00	3,000.00		2,500.00	30,950.00	28,400.00
Third Liberty bonds	2,502,950.00	148,125,650.00	3,527,450.00	1,768,050.00	80,000,500.00	397,104,900.00	111,822,600.00
Fourth Liberty bonds		2,300.00	2,000.00		500.00	9,250.00	14,350.00
Victory notes	142,000.00	210,800.00	190,150.00	126,900.00	131,000.00	2,311,550.00	6,972,550.00
Loan of 1925	25,200.00	5,500.00	100.00	700.00	12,000.00	634,050.00	117,050,150.00
Other debt items	40.38		140.00	1,238.05	510.39	575,509.66	666,654.29
National-bank notes and Federal reserve bank notes	3,197,750.00	2,727,070.00	2,723,462.50	2,544,507.50	2,535,080.00	54,400,182.50	68,974,392.00
Total public debt	11,285,032.58	1,264,071,502.80	15,299,070.60	9,495,530.05	922,503,789.79	3,881,431,334.54	3,887,339,797.28

[1] Excess of credits, deduct.

[2] During the fiscal year 1926 to date allotments for veterans' relief have been made to the Treasury Department in the amount of $372,878.53, to the War Department in the amount of $4,933,149.13, to the Navy Department in the amount of $754,451.62, and to the Interior Department in the amount of $41,000. Similar allotments in the fiscal year 1925 to the Treasury Department were $394,840. to the War Department $4,075,300.07, to the Navy Department $1,536,800, and to the Interior Department in the amount of $51,250. Expenditures under these allotments, however, appear as expenditures of the respective departments and not of the Veterans' Bureau.

[3] Add.

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TABLE 7.—*Receipts and expenditures of the Government by fiscal years from 1791 to 1926*[1]

[The term "expenditures" as used in this table is on the basis of warrants issued and includes unexpended balances to the credit of disbursing officers at the end of the year but not expenditures under unexpended balances at the beginning of the year]

Fiscal year	Ordinary receipts							Surplus (+) or deficit (−) ordinary receipts compared with expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts[2]
	Customs	Internal revenue		Sales of public lands	Surplus postal receipts covered into the Treasury	Miscellaneous receipts	Total ordinary receipts	
		Income and profits taxes	Miscellaneous					
1791	$4,399,473					$19,440	$4,418,913	+$149,886
1792	3,443,071		$208,943			17,946	3,669,960	−1,409,572
1793	4,255,307		337,706		$11,021	48,889	4,652,923	+170,610
1794	4,801,065		274,090		29,478	327,272	5,431,905	−1,558,934
1795	5,588,461		337,755		22,400	165,918	6,114,534	−1,425,275
1796	6,567,988		475,290	$4,836	72,910	1,256,506	8,377,530	+2,650,544
1797	7,549,650		575,491	83,541	64,500	415,599	8,688,781	+2,555,147
1798	7,106,062		644,358	11,963	39,500	98,613	7,900,496	+223,992
1799	6,610,449		779,136		41,000	116,228	7,546,813	−2,119,642
1800	9,080,933		809,396	444	78,000	879,976	10,848,749	+62,674
1801	10,750,779		1,048,033	167,726	79,500	889,293	12,935,331	+3,540,749
1802	12,438,236		621,899	188,628	35,000	1,712,031	14,995,794	+7,133,676
1803	10,479,418		215,180	165,676	16,427	187,397	11,064,098	+3,212,445
1804	11,098,565		50,941	487,527	26,500	162,774	11,826,307	+3,106,865
1805	12,936,487		21,747	540,194	21,343	40,922	13,560,693	+3,054,459
1806	14,667,698		20,101	765,246	41,118	65,768	15,559,931	+5,756,314
1807	15,845,522		13,051	466,163	3,615	69,668	16,398,019	+8,043,868
1808	16,363,551		8,211	647,939		40,961	17,060,662	+7,128,170
1809	7,296,021		4,044	442,252		31,156	7,773,473	−2,507,275
1810	8,583,309		7,431	696,549		96,926	9,384,215	+1,227,705
1811	13,313,223		2,296	1,040,238	38	67,734	14,423,529	+6,365,192
1812	8,958,778		4,903	710,428	85,040	41,984	9,801,133	−10,479,638
1813	13,224,623		4,755	835,655	35,000	240,377	14,340,410	−17,341,442
1814	5,998,772		1,662,985	1,135,971	45,000	2,338,897	11,181,625	−23,539,301
1815	7,282,942		4,678,059	1,287,959	135,000	2,345,064	15,729,024	−16,979,115
1816	36,306,875		5,124,708	1,717,985	149,788	4,378,315	47,677,671	+17,090,980
1817	26,283,348		2,678,101	1,991,226	29,372	2,117,003	33,099,050	+11,255,230
1818	17,176,385		955,270	2,606,565	20,070	826,881	21,585,171	+1,760,050
1819	20,283,609		229,594	3,274,423	71	815,678	24,603,375	+3,139,565
1820	15,005,612		106,261	1,635,872	6,466	1,126,459	17,880,670	−379,957
1821	13,004,447		69,028	1,212,966	517	286,422	14,573,380	−1,237,373
1822	17,589,762		67,666	1,803,582	602	770,816	20,232,428	+5,232,208
1823	19,088,433		34,242	916,523	111	501,357	20,540,666	+5,833,826
1824	17,878,326		34,663	984,418		483,806	19,381,213	−945,495

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1825	20,098,713		25,771	1,216,091	470	499,813	21,840,858	+5,983,629
1826	23,341,332		21,590	1,393,785	300	503,427	25,260,434	+8,224,637
1827	19,712,283		19,886	1,495,845	101	1,738,249	22,966,364	+6,827,196
1828	23,205,524		17,452	1,018,309	20	522,325	24,763,630	+8,368,787
1829	22,681,966		14,503	1,517,175	87	613,896	24,827,627	+9,624,294
1830	21,922,391		12,161	2,329,356	55	580,153	24,844,116	+9,701,050
1831	24,224,442		6,934	3,210,815	561	1,084,069	28,526,821	+13,279,170
1832	28,465,237		11,631	2,623,381	245	765,067	31,865,561	+14,576,611
1833	29,032,509		2,759	3,967,683		945,475	33,948,427	+10,930,875
1834	16,214,957		4,196	4,857,601	100	715,082	21,791,936	+3,164,367
1835	19,391,311		10,459	14,757,601	893	1,269,823	35,430,087	+17,857,274
1836	23,409,941		370	24,877,180	11	2,539,294	50,826,796	+19,958,632
1837	11,169,290		5,494	6,776,237		7,003,132	24,954,153	−12,289,343
1838	16,158,800		2,467	3,081,940		7,059,355	26,302,562	−7,562,497
1839	23,137,925		2,553	7,076,447		1,265,824	31,482,749	+4,583,621
1840	13,499,502		1,682	3,292,683		2,686,248	19,480,115	−4,837,464
1841	14,487,217		3,261	1,365,627		1,004,055	16,860,160	−9,705,713
1842	18,187,909		495	1,335,798		451,996	19,976,198	−5,229,563
1843	7,046,844		103	897,818		357,937	8,302,702	−3,555,373
1844	26,183,571		1,777	2,059,940		1,076,086	29,321,374	+6,983,803
1845	27,528,113		3,517	2,077,022		361,454	29,970,106	+7,032,698
1846	26,712,668		2,897	2,694,452		289,950	29,699,967	+1,933,042
1847	23,747,865		375	2,498,355		249,174	26,495,769	−30,785,643
1848	31,757,071		375	3,328,643		649,690	35,735,779	−9,641,447
1849	28,346,739			1,688,960		1,172,444	31,208,143	−13,843,514
1850	39,668,686			1,859,894		2,074,359	43,603,439	+4,059,947
1851	49,017,568			2,352,305		1,189,431	52,559,304	+4,850,237
1852	47,339,327			2,043,240		464,249	49,846,816	+5,651,897
1853	58,931,866			1,667,085		988,103	61,587,054	+13,402,943
1854	64,224,190			8,470,798		1,105,353	73,800,341	+15,755,479
1855	53,025,794			11,497,049		827,732	65,350,575	+5,607,907
1856	64,022,863			8,917,645		1,116,191	74,056,699	+4,485,673
1857	63,875,905			3,829,487		1,259,921	68,965,313	+1,169,605
1858	41,789,621			3,513,716		1,352,029	46,655,366	−27,529,904
1859	49,565,824			1,756,687		2,163,954	53,486,465	−15,584,512
1860	53,187,512			1,778,558		1,098,538	56,064,608	−7,065,990
1861	39,582,126			870,659		1,057,146	41,509,931	−25,036,714
1862	49,056,398			152,204		2,778,854	51,987,456	−422,774,363
1863	69,059,642	$2,741,858	34,898,930	167,617		5,829,244	112,697,291	−602,043,434
1864	102,316,153	20,294,732	89,446,402	588,333		51,981,151	264,626,771	−600,695,871
1865	84,928,261	60,979,329	148,484,886	996,553		38,325,576	333,714,605	−963,840,619
1866	179,046,652	72,982,159	236,244,654	665,031		69,094,124	558,032,620	+37,223,203
1867	176,417,811	66,014,429	200,013,108	1,163,576		47,025,086	490,634,010	+133,091,335
1868	164,464,600	41,455,598	149,631,991	1,348,715		48,737,179	405,638,083	+28,297,798
1869	180,048,427	34,791,856	123,564,605	4,020,344		28,518,515	370,943,747	+48,078,469
1870	194,538,374	37,776,874	147,123,882	3,350,482		28,466,865	411,255,477	+101,601,916

[1] This statement does not include postal revenues and expenditures, except surplus postal revenues covered into the Treasury and postal deficiencies paid out of the general fund of the Treasury.

[2] Beginning with 1921, figures represent surplus or deficit after taking into account public debt expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts.

NOTE.—For explanation of different bases showing Government receipts and expenditures in this report, see p. 296.

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TABLE 7.—*Receipts and expenditures of the Government by fiscal years from 1791 to 1926* [1]—Continued

Fiscal year	Ordinary receipts							Surplus (+) or deficit (−) ordinary receipts compared with expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts [2]
	Customs	Internal revenue		Sales of public lands	Surplus postal receipts covered into the Treasury	Miscellaneous receipts	Total ordinary receipts	
		Income and profits taxes	Miscellaneous					
1871	$206,270,408	$19,162,651	$123,935,503	$2,388,647	.....	$31,566,736	$383,323,945	+$91,146,757
1872	216,370,287	14,436,862	116,205,316	2,575,714	.....	24,518,689	374,106,868	+96,588,905
1873	188,089,523	5,062,312	108,667,002	2,882,312	.....	29,037,056	333,738,205	+43,392,960
1874	163,103,834	139,472	102,270,313	1,852,429	.....	37,612,708	304,978,756	+2,344,883
1875	157,167,722	233	110,007,261	1,413,640	.....	19,411,195	288,000,051	+13,376,658
1876	148,071,985	588	116,700,144	1,129,467	.....	28,193,681	294,095,865	+28,994,780
1877	130,956,493	98	118,630,310	976,254	.....	30,843,264	281,406,419	+40,071,944
1878	130,170,680	.....	110,581,625	1,079,743	.....	15,931,831	257,763,879	+20,799,552
1879	137,250,048	.....	113,561,611	924,781	.....	22,090,745	273,827,185	+6,879,301
1880	186,522,064	.....	124,009,374	1,016,507	.....	21,978,666	333,526,611	+65,883,653
1881	198,159,676	3,022	135,261,364	2,201,863	.....	25,156,368	360,782,293	+100,069,405
1882	220,410,730	.....	146,497,596	4,753,140	.....	31,863,784	403,525,250	+145,543,810
1883	214,706,497	.....	144,720,369	7,955,864	.....	30,904,852	398,287,582	+132,879,444
1884	195,067,490	55,628	121,530,445	9,810,705	.....	22,055,602	348,519,870	+104,393,626
1885	181,471,939	.....	112,498,726	5,705,986	.....	24,014,055	323,690,706	+63,463,771
1886	192,905,023	.....	116,805,936	5,630,999	.....	21,097,768	336,439,726	+93,956,587
1887	217,286,893	.....	118,823,391	9,254,286	.....	26,038,707	371,403,277	+103,471,096
1888	219,091,174	.....	124,296,872	11,202,017	.....	24,676,012	379,266,075	+111,341,274
1889	223,832,742	.....	130,881,514	8,033,652	.....	24,297,151	387,050,059	+87,761,081
1890	229,668,585	.....	142,605,706	6,358,273	.....	24,447,420	403,080,984	+85,040,273
1891	219,522,205	.....	145,686,250	4,029,535	.....	23,374,457	392,612,447	+26,838,543
1892	177,452,964	.....	153,971,072	3,261,876	.....	20,251,872	354,937,784	+9,914,453
1893	203,355,017	.....	161,027,624	3,182,090	.....	18,254,898	385,819,629	+2,341,676
1894	131,818,531	.....	147,111,233	1,673,637	.....	25,751,915	306,355,316	−61,169,965
1895	152,158,617	77,131	143,344,541	1,103,347	.....	28,045,783	324,729,419	−31,465,879
1896	160,021,752	.....	146,762,865	1,005,523	.....	30,352,307	338,142,447	−14,036,999
1897	176,554,127	.....	146,688,574	864,581	.....	23,614,423	347,721,705	−18,052,454
1898	149,575,062	.....	170,900,642	1,243,129	.....	83,602,502	405,321,335	−38,047,248
1899	206,128,482	.....	273,437,162	1,678,247	.....	34,716,730	515,960,621	−89,111,558
1900	233,164,871	.....	295,327,927	2,836,883	.....	35,911,171	567,240,852	+46,380,005
1901	238,585,456	.....	307,180,664	2,965,120	.....	38,954,098	587,685,338	+63,068,413
1902	254,444,708	.....	271,880,122	4,144,123	.....	32,009,280	562,478,233	+77,243,984
1903	284,479,582	.....	230,810,124	8,926,311	.....	37,664,705	561,880,722	+44,874,595
1904	261,274,565	.....	232,904,119	7,453,480	.....	39,454,921	541,087,085	−42,572,815

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1905	261,798,857		234,095,741	4,859,250		43,520,837	544,274,685	−23,004,229
1906	300,251,878		249,150,213	4,879,834		40,702,521	594,984,446	+24,782,168
1907	332,233,363		269,660,773	7,878,811		56,081,439	665,860,386	+86,731,544
1908	286,113,130		251,711,127	9,731,560		54,306,090	601,861,907	−57,334,413
1909	300,711,934		246,212,644	7,700,568		49,695,352	604,320,498	−89,423,387
1910	333,683,445	20,951,781	268,981,738	6,355,797		45,538,954	675,511,715	−18,105,350
1911	314,497,071	33,516,977	289,012,224	5,731,637		59,075,002	701,832,911	+10,631,399
1912	311,321,672	28,583,304	293,028,896	5,392,797		54,282,535	692,609,204	+2,727,870
1913	318,891,396	35,006,300	309,410,666	2,910,205		57,892,663	724,111,230	−400,733
1914	292,320,014	71,381,275	308,659,733	2,571,775	$3,800,000	55,940,370	734,673,167	−408,264
1915	209,786,672	80,201,759	335,467,887	2,167,136	3,500,000	66,787,373	697,910,827	−62,675,975
1916	213,185,846	124,937,253	387,764,776	1,887,662		54,759,011	782,534,548	+40,537,821
1917	225,962,393	359,681,228	449,684,980	1,892,893	5,200,000	81,903,301	1,124,324,795	−961,717,309
1918	182,758,989	2,838,999,894	857,043,591	1,969,455	9,557,701	290,095,526	4,180,425,156	−9,611,482,739
1919	183,428,625	2,600,762,735	1,239,468,260	1,404,705	18,000,000	611,316,574	4,654,380,899	−14,297,760,281
1920	323,536,559	3,956,936,004	1,442,213,241	1,910,140	300,000	979,518,493	6,704,414,437	+562,669,197
1921	308,025,102	3,228,137,674	1,351,835,935	1,530,439		694,987,895	5,584,517,045	[2]+693,241,726
1922	357,544,713	2,086,918,465	1,121,239,843	895,391	81,494	536,916,625	4,103,596,531	+485,558,734
1923	562,189,039	1,691,089,535	935,699,504	656,508		657,411,097	3,847,045,683	+199,370,900
1924	545,012,115	1,841,759,317	952,530,768	522,223		544,216,719	3,884,041,142	+479,746,015
1925	548,521,795	[3] 1,761,659,049	827,786,838	623,534		469,052,948	3,607,644,164	+676,936,988
1926	579,716,611	[3] 1,974,104,141	862,667,640	754,253		491,214,930	3,908,457,575	+390,694,362

[1] This statement does not include postal revenues and expenditures, except surplus postal revenues covered into the Treasury and postal deficiencies paid out of the general fund of the Treasury.

[2] Beginning with 1921, figures represent surplus or deficit after taking into account public debt expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts.

[3] Includes corporation income tax for 1925, $916,232,697; 1926, $1,094,979,734 Previous to 1925 separate figures are not available.

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TABLE 7.—*Receipts and expenditures of the Government by fiscal years from 1791 to 1926* [1]—Continued

Fiscal year	Expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts									
	Civil and miscellaneous [4]	War Department (including rivers and harbors and Panama Canal) [5]	Navy Department [6]	Indians	Pensions [7]	Postal deficiencies [8]	Interest on the public debt	Total ordinary expenditures	Public debt retirements chargeable against ordinary receipts [9]	Total expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts
1791	$1,083,402	$632,804	$570	$27,000	$175,814	.....	$2,349,437	$4,269,027	.....	$4,269,027
1792	654,257	1,100,702	53	13,649	109,243	.....	3,201,628	5,079,532	.....	5,079,532
1793	472,451	1,130,249	.....	27,283	80,088	.....	2,772,242	4,482,313	.....	4,482,313
1794	705,598	2,639,098	61,400	13,042	81,399	.....	3,490,293	6,990,839	.....	6,990,839
1795	1,367,037	2,480,910	410,562	23,476	68,673	.....	3,189,151	7,539,809	.....	7,539,809
1796	782,475	1,260,264	274,784	113,564	100,844	.....	3,195,055	5,726,986	.....	5,726,986
1797	1,256,903	1,039,403	382,632	62,396	92,257	.....	3,300,043	6,133,634	.....	6,133,634
1798	1,111,038	2,009,522	1,381,348	16,470	104,845	.....	3,053,281	7,676,504	.....	7,676,504
1799	1,039,392	2,466,947	2,858,082	20,302	95,444	.....	3,186,288	9,666,455	.....	9,666,455
1800	1,337,613	2,560,879	3,448,716	31	64,131	.....	3,374,705	10,786,075	.....	10,786,075
1801	1,114,768	1,672,944	2,111,424	9,000	73,533	.....	4,412,913	9,394,582	.....	9,394,582
1802	1,462,929	1,179,148	915,562	94,000	85,440	.....	4,125,039	7,862,118	.....	7,862,118
1803	1,842,636	822,056	1,215,231	60,000	62,902	.....	3,848,828	7,851,653	.....	7,851,653
1804	2,191,009	875,424	1,189,833	116,500	80,093	.....	4,266,533	8,719,442	.....	8,719,442
1805	3,768,599	712,781	1,597,500	196,500	81,855	.....	4,148,999	10,506,234	.....	10,506,234
1806	2,890,137	1,224,355	1,649,641	234,200	81,876	.....	3,723,408	9,803,617	.....	9,803,617
1807	1,697,898	1,288,686	1,722,064	205,425	70,500	.....	3,369,578	8,354,151	.....	8,354,151
1808	1,423,286	2,900,834	1,884,068	213,575	82,576	.....	3,428,153	9,932,492	.....	9,932,492
1809	1,215,804	3,345,772	2,427,759	337,504	87,834	.....	2,866,075	10,280,748	.....	10,280,748
1810	1,101,145	2,294,324	1,654,244	177,625	83,744	.....	2,845,428	8,156,510	.....	8,156,510
1811	1,367,291	2,032,828	1,965,566	151,875	75,044	.....	2,465,733	8,058,337	.....	8,058,337
1812	1,683,083	11,817,798	3,959,365	277,845	91,402	.....	2,451,273	20,280,771	.....	20,280,771
1813	1,729,436	19,652,013	6,446,600	167,358	86,900	.....	3,599,455	31,681,852	.....	31,681,852
1814	2,208,030	20,350,807	7,311,291	167,395	90,164	.....	4,593,239	34,720,926	.....	34,720,926
1815	2,898,870	14,794,294	8,660,000	530,750	69,656	.....	5,754,569	32,708,139	.....	32,708,139
1816	2,989,741	16,012,097	3,908,278	274,512	188,804	.....	7,213,259	30,586,691	.....	30,586,691
1817	3,518,937	8,004,237	3,314,598	319,464	297,374	.....	6,389,210	21,843,820	.....	21,843,820
1818	3,835,840	5,622,715	2,953,695	505,704	890,720	.....	6,016,447	19,825,121	.....	19,825,121
1819	3,067,211	6,506,300	3,847,640	463,181	2,415,940	.....	5,163,538	21,463,810	.....	21,463,810
1820	2,592,022	2,630,392	4,387,990	315,750	3,208,376	.....	5,126,097	18,260,627	.....	18,260,627
1821	2,223,122	4,461,292	3,319,243	477,005	242,817	.....	5,087,274	15,810,753	.....	15,810,753
1822	1,967,996	3,111,981	2,224,459	575,007	1,948,199	.....	5,172,578	15,000,220	.....	15,000,220
1823	2,022,094	3,096,924	2,503,766	380,782	1,780,589	.....	4,922,685	14,706,840	.....	14,706,840
1824	7,155,309	3,340,940	2,904,582	429,988	1,499,327	.....	4,996,562	20,326,708	.....	20,326,708
1825	2,748,545	3,659,914	3,049,034	724,106	1,308,811	.....	4,366,769	15,857,229	.....	15,857,229
1826	2,600,178	3,943,194	4,218,902	743,448	1,556,594	.....	3,973,481	17,035,797	.....	17,035,797
1827	2,713,477	3,938,978	4,263,877	760,625	976,139	.....	3,486,072	16,139,168	.....	16,139,168
1828	3,676,053	4,145,545	3,918,786	705,084	850,574	.....	3,098,801	16,394,843	.....	16,394,843
1829	3,101,515	4,724,291	3,308,745	576,345	949,594	.....	2,542,843	15,203,333	.....	15,203,333
1830	3,237,416	4,767,129	3,239,429	622,262	1,363,297	.....	1,913,533	15,143,066	.....	15,143,066

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1831	3,064,646	4,841,836	3,856,183	930,738	1,170,665		1,383,583	15,247,651		15,247,651
1832	4,577,141	5,446,035	3,956,370	1,352,420	1,184,422		772,562	17,288,950		17,288,950
1833	5,716,246	6,704,019	3,901,357	1,802,981	4,589,152		303,797	23,017,552		23,017,552
1834	4,404,729	5,696,189	3,956,260	1,003,953	3,364,285		202,153	18,627,569		18,627,569
1835	4,229,699	5,759,157	3,864,939	1,706,444	1,954,711		57,863	17,572,813		17,572,813
1836	5,393,280	12,169,227	5,807,718	4,615,141	2,882,798			30,868,164		30,868,164
1837	9,893,609	13,682,734	6,646,915	4,348,076	2,672,162			37,243,496		37,243,496
1838	7,160,965	12,897,224	6,131,596	5,504,191	2,156,086		14,997	33,865,059		33,865,059
1839	5,728,203	8,916,996	6,182,294	2,528,917	3,142,884		399,834	26,899,128		26,899,128
1840	5,996,269	7,097,070	6,113,897	2,331,795	2,603,950		174,598	24,317,579		24,317,579
1841	6,084,037	8,805,565	6,001,077	2,594,063	2,388,496	$407,657	284,978	26,565,873		26,565,873
1842	6,788,853	6,611,887	8,397,243	1,201,062	1,379,469	53,697	773,550	25,205,761		25,205,761
1843	3,203,163	2,957,300	3,727,711	581,680	843,323	21,303	523,595	11,858,075		11,858,075
1844	5,616,408	5,179,220	6,498,199	1,179,279	2,030,598		1,833,867	22,337,571		22,337,571
1845	5,910,028	5,752,644	6,297,245	1,540,817	2,396,642		1,040,032	22,937,408		22,937,408
1846	6,034,324	10,792,867	6,454,947	1,021,461	1,810,371	810,232	842,723	27,766,925		27,766,925
1847	6,201,519	38,305,520	7,900,636	1,470,306	1,747,917	536,299	1,119,215	57,281,412		57,281,412
1848	5,620,678	25,501,963	9,408,476	1,221,792	1,211,270	22,222	2,390,825	45,377,226		45,377,226
1849	14,143,278	14,852,966	9,786,706	1,373,119	1,330,010		3,565,578	45,051,657		45,051,657
1850	14,920,119	9,400,239	7,904,709	1,665,802	1,870,292		3,782,331	39,543,492		39,543,492
1851	18,008,594	11,811,793	9,005,931	2,895,700	2,290,278		3,696,721	47,709,017		47,709,017
1852	16,590,773	8,225,247	8,952,801	2,980,403	2,403,953	1,041,444	4,000,298	44,194,919		44,194,919
1853	15,814,840	9,947,291	10,918,781	3,905,745	1,777,871	2,153,750	3,665,833	48,184,111		48,184,111
1854	26,443,374	11,733,629	10,798,586	1,553,031	1,237,879	3,207,346	3,071,017	58,044,862		58,044,862
1855	22,020,924	14,773,826	13,312,024	2,792,552	1,450,153	3,078,814	2,314,375	59,742,668		59,742,668
1856	29,310,469	16,948,197	14,091,781	2,769,430	1,298,209	3,199,118	1,953,822	69,571,026		69,571,026
1857	24,911,223	19,261,774	12,747,977	4,267,543	1,312,043	3,616,883	1,678,265	67,795,708		67,795,708
1858	22,255,130	25,485,383	13,984,551	4,926,739	1,217,488	4,748,923	1,567,056	74,185,270		74,185,270
1859	18,891,737	23,243,823	14,642,990	3,625,027	1,220,378	4,808,558	2,638,464	69,070,977		69,070,977
1860	18,086,888	16,409,767	11,514,965	2,949,191	1,102,926	9,889,546	3,177,315	63,130,598		63,130,598
1861	18,096,116	22,981,150	12,420,888	2,841,358	1,036,064	5,170,895	4,000,174	66,546,645		66,546,645
1862	17,846,762	394,368,407	42,668,277	2,273,224	853,095	3,561,729	13,190,325	474,761,819		474,761,819
1863	22,507,651	599,298,601	63,221,964	3,154,357	1,078,991	749,314	24,729,847	714,740,725		714,740,725
1864	26,505,619	690,791,843	85,725,995	2,629,859	4,983,924	999,980	53,685,422	865,322,642		865,322,642
1865	44,515,558	1,031,323,361	122,612,945	5,116,837	16,338,811	250,000	77,397,712	1,297,555,224		1,297,555,224
1866	41,115,438	284,449,702	43,324,118	3,247,065	15,605,352		133,067,742	520,809,417		520,809,417
1867	58,406,906	95,224,415	31,034,011	4,642,532	20,936,552	3,516,667	143,781,592	357,542,675		357,542,675
1868	55,957,827	123,246,648	25,775,503	4,100,682	23,782,387	4,053,192	140,424,046	377,340,285		377,340,285
1869	52,753,231	78,501,991	20,000,758	7,042,923	28,476,622	5,395,510	130,694,243	322,865,278		322,865,278
1870	64,389,438	57,655,676	21,780,230	3,407,938	28,340,202	4,844,579	129,235,498	309,653,561		309,653,561

[1] This statement does not include postal revenues and expenditures, except surplus postal revenues covered into the Treasury and postal deficiencies paid out of the general fund of the Treasury.

[4] Includes civil expenditures under War and Navy Departments at Washington to and including fiscal year 1920, and unavailable funds charged off under the act of June 3, 1922 (Private No. 71).

[5] Exclusive of civil expenditures under War Department at Washington to and including fiscal year 1920.

[6] Exclusive of civil expenditures under Navy Department at Washington to and including fiscal year 1920.

[7] Includes only Army and Navy pensions for service prior to World War, and fees of examining surgeons. Does not include salaries under Bureau of Pensions, or payments to the veterans of the World War, the expenditures for which are made by the Veterans' Bureau and included in the figures covering "civil and miscellaneous."

[8] Exclusive of the following amounts transferred to the civil service retirement and disability fund (Interior Department) on account of salary deductions of 2½ per cent under the act of May 22, 1920: 1921, $6,519,683.59; 1922, $7,899,006.28; 1923, $8,300,779.81; 1924, $8,679,658.60; 1925, $10,266,977.47; 1926, $10,472,289.59.

[9] At par

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TABLE 7.—*Receipts and expenditures of the Government by fiscal years from 1791 to 1926* [1]—Continued

Fiscal year	Expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts									
	Civil and miscellaneous [4]	War Department (including rivers and harbors and Panama Canal) [5]	Navy Department [6]	Indians	Pensions [7]	Postal deficiencies [8]	Interest on the public debt	Total ordinary expenditures	Public debt retirements chargeable against ordinary receipts [9]	Total expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts
1871	$64,367,461	$35,799,992	$19,431,027	$7,426,997	$34,443,895	$5,131,250	$125,576,566	$292,177,188		$292,177,188
1872	62,768,024	35,372,157	21,249,810	7,061,729	28,533,403	5,175,000	117,367,840	277,517,963		277,517,963
1873	72,943,555	46,323,138	23,526,257	7,951,705	29,359,427	5,490,475	104,750,688	290,345,245		290,345,245
1874	81,822,622	42,313,927	30,932,587	6,692,462	29,038,415	4,714,045	107,119,815	302,633,873		302,633,873
1875	63,859,057	41,120,646	21,497,626	8,384,357	29,456,216	7,211,646	103,093,545	274,623,393		274,623,393
1876	68,507,121	38,070,889	18,963,310	5,966,558	28,257,396	5,092,540	100,243,271	265,101,085		265,101,085
1877	52,756,194	37,082,736	14,959,935	5,277,007	27,963,752	6,170,339	97,124,512	241,334,475		241,334,475
1878	47,424,310	32,154,148	17,365,301	4,629,280	27,137,019	5,753,394	102,500,875	236,964,327		236,964,327
1879	60,968,032	40,425,661	15,125,127	5,206,109	35,121,482	4,773,524	105,327,949	266,947,884		266,947,884
1880	54,437,850	38,116,916	13,536,985	5,945,457	56,777,175	3,071,000	95,757,575	267,642,958		267,642,958
1881	61,581,934	40,466,461	15,686,672	6,514,161	50,059,280	3,895,639	82,508,741	260,712,888		260,712,888
1882	57,219,751	43,570,494	15,032,046	9,736,748	61,345,194		71,077,207	257,981,440		257,981,440
1883	68,603,519	48,911,383	15,283,437	7,362,591	66,012,574	74,503	59,160,131	265,408,138		265,408,138
1884	70,920,434	39,429,603	17,292,601	6,475,999	55,429,228		54,578,379	244,126,244		244,126,244
1885	82,952,647	42,670,578	16,021,080	6,552,495	56,102,268	4,541,611	51,386,256	260,226,935		260,226,935
1886	65,973,278	34,324,153	13,907,888	6,099,158	63,404,864	8,193,652	50,580,146	242,483,139		242,483,139
1887	78,763,579	38,561,026	15,141,127	6,194,523	75,029,102	6,501,247	47,741,577	267,932,181		267,932,181
1888	78,167,066	38,522,436	16,926,438	6,249,308	80,288,509	3,056,037	44,715,007	267,924,801		267,924,801
1889	94,087,507	44,435,271	21,378,809	6,892,208	87,624,779	3,868,920	41,001,484	299,288,978		299,288,978
1890	94,832,444	44,582,838	22,006,208	6,708,047	106,936,855	6,875,037	36,099,284	318,040,711		318,040,711
1891	115,707,616	48,720,065	26,113,896	8,527,469	124,415,951	4,741,772	37,547,135	365,773,904		365,773,904
1892	95,790,499	46,895,456	29,174,139	11,150,578	134,583,053	4,051,490	23,378,116	345,023,331		345,023,331
1893	97,786,004	49,641,773	30,136,084	13,345,347	159,357,558	5,946,795	27,264,392	383,477,953		383,477,953
1894	93,693,884	54,567,930	31,701,294	10,293,482	141,177,285	8,250,000	27,841,406	367,525,281		367,525,281
1895	82,263,188	51,804,759	28,797,796	9,939,754	141,395,229	11,016,542	30,978,030	356,195,298		356,195,298
1896	77,916,235	50,830,921	27,147,732	12,165,528	139,434,001	9,300,000	35,385,029	352,179,446		352,179,446
1897	79,252,062	48,950,268	34,561,546	13,016,802	141,053,165	11,149,206	37,791,110	365,774,159		365,774,159
1898	86,016,465	91,992,000	58,823,985	10,994,668	147,452,369	10,504,040	37,585,056	443,368,583		443,368,583
1899	110,979,686	229,841,254	63,942,104	12,805,711	139,394,929	8,211,570	39,896,925	605,072,179		605,072,179
1900	131,689,466	134,774,768	55,953,078	10,175,107	140,877,316	7,230,779	40,160,333	520,860,847		520,860,847
1901	131,976,814	144,615,697	60,506,978	10,896,073	139,323,622	4,954,762	32,342,979	524,616,925		524,616,925
1902	125,110,562	112,272,216	67,803,128	10,049,585	138,488,560	2,402,153	29,108,045	485,234,249		485,234,249
1903	133,072,506	118,629,505	82,618,034	12,935,168	138,425,646	2,788,919	28,556,349	517,006,127		517,006,127
1904	131,357,250	165,199,911	102,956,102	10,438,350	142,559,266	6,502,531	24,646,490	583,659,900		583,659,900
1905	127,968,472	126,093,894	117,550,308	14,236,074	141,773,965	15,065,257	24,590,944	567,278,914		567,278,914

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1906	131,638,657	137,326,066	110,474,264	12,746,859	141,034,562	12,673,294	24,308,576	570,202,278		570,202,278
1907	145,641,626	149,775,084	97,128,469	15,163,608	139,309,514	7,629,383	24,481,158	579,128,842		579,128,842
1908	162,532,368	175,840,453	118,037,097	14,579,756	153,892,467	12,888,041	21,426,138	659,196,320		659,196,320
1909	167,001,087	192,486,904	115,546,011	15,694,618	161,710,367	19,501,062	21,803,836	693,743,885		693,743,885
1910	171,580,830	189,823,379	123,173,717	18,504,132	160,696,416	8,495,612	21,342,979	693,617,065		693,617,065
1911	173,838,599	197,199,491	119,937,644	20,933,869	157,980,575		21,311,334	691,201,512		691,201,512
1912	172,256,794	184,122,793	135,591,956	20,134,840	153,590,456	1,568,195	22,616,300	689,881,334		689,881,334
1913	169,802,304	202,128,711	133,262,862	20,306,159	175,085,450	1,027,369	22,899,108	724,511,963		724,511,963
1914	170,530,235	208,349,746	139,682,186	20,215,076	173,440,231		22,863,957	735,081,431		735,081,431
1915	200,533,231	202,160,134	141,835,654	22,130,351	164,387,942	6,636,593	22,902,897	760,586,802		760,586,802
1916	199,555,048	182,139,305	155,029,426	17,570,284	159,302,351	5,500,000	22,900,313	741,996,727		741,996,727
1917	1,153,677,360	459,539,678	257,166,437	30,598,094	160,318,406		24,742,129	2,086,042,104		2,086,042,104
1918	6,306,354,995	5,705,136,249	1,368,642,794	30,888,400	181,137,754	2,221,095	197,526,608	13,791,907,895		13,791,907,895
1919	6,805,124,746	9,265,325,159	2,009,272,389	34,593,257	221,614,781	343,511	615,867,337	18,952,141,180		18,952,141,180
1920	3,133,100,982	1,100,865,666	629,893,116	40,516,832	213,344,204		1,024,024,440	6,141,745,240		6,141,745,240
1921	1,811,016,060	580,794,891	647,870,645	41,470,808	260,611,416	130,272,845	996,676,804	4,468,713,469	$422,561,850	4,891,275,319
1922	989,922,678	402,058,450	458,794,313	38,500,413	252,576,848	64,346,235	989,485,410	3,195,684,847	422,352,950	3,618,037,797
1923	1,169,555,294	355,722,856	322,532,909	45,142,763	264,147,869	32,526,915	1,055,088,486	3,244,717,092	402,957,691	3,647,674,783
1924	1,047,269,579	348,606,247	324,129,998	46,754,026	228,261,555	12,638,850	938,740,772	2,946,401,027	457,894,100	3,404,295,007
1925	617,537,560	357,957,420	326,365,467	38,755,457	218,321,424	23,216,784	882,014,950	2,464,169,062	466,538,114	2,930,707,176
1926	1,233,838,954	358,329,076	311,611,694	48,442,120	207,189,622	39,506,490	831,469,206	3,030,387,162	487,376,051	3,517,763,213

[1] This statement does not include postal revenues and expenditures, except surplus postal revenues covered into the Treasury and postal deficiencies paid out of the general fund of the Treasury.

[4] Includes civil expenditures under War and Navy Departments at Washington to and including fiscal year 1920, and unavailable funds charged off under the act of June 3, 1922 (Private No. 71).

[5] Exclusive of civil expenditures under War Department at Washington to and including fiscal year 1920.

[6] Exclusive of civil expenditures under Navy Department at Washington to and including fiscal year 1920.

[7] Includes only Army and Navy pensions for service prior to World War, and fees of examining surgeons. Does not include salaries under Bureau of Pensions, or payments to the veterans of the World War, the expenditures for which are made by the Veterans' Bureau and included in the figures covering "civil and miscellaneous."

[8] Exclusive of the following amounts transferred to the civil service retirement and disability fund (Interior Department) on account of salary deductions of 2½ per cent under the Act of May 22, 1920: 1921, $6,519,683.59; 1922, $7,899,006.28; 1923, $8,300,779.81; 1924, $8,679,658.60; 1925, $10,266,977.47; 1926, $10,472,289.59.

[9] At par.

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TABLE 7.—*Receipts and expenditures of the Government by fiscal years from 1791 to 1926* [1]—Continued

Fiscal year	Public debt expenditures chargeable against public debt receipts and surplus revenue [10]			Public debt receipts			Surplus (+) or deficit (−) public debt receipts compared with public debt expenditures (exclusive of public debt expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts)	Recapitulation of total receipts and expenditures		
	Public debt retirements, exclusive of retirements chargeable against ordinary receipts	Redemption of national bank and Federal reserve bank notes	Total public debt retirements chargeable against public debt receipts and surplus revenue	Public debt receipts, proceeds of bonds, and other securities	Deposits to retire national bank and Federal reserve bank notes	Total public debt receipts		Total ordinary and public debt receipts	Total ordinary and public debt expenditures	Surplus (+) or deficit (−) of all receipts
1791	$2,938,512		$2,928,512	$5,791,113		$5,791,113	+$2,852,601	$10,210,026	$7,207,539	+$3,002,487
1792	4,062,038		4,062,038	5,070,806		5,070,806	+1,008,768	8,740,766	9,141,570	−400,804
1793	3,047,263		3,047,263	1,067,701		1,067,701	−1,979,562	5,720,624	7,529,576	−1,808,952
1794	2,311,286		2,311,286	4,609,197		4,609,197	+2,297,911	10,041,102	9,302,125	+738,977
1795	2,895,260		2,895,260	3,305,268		3,305,268	+410,008	9,419,802	10,435,069	−1,015,267
1796	2,640,792		2,640,792	362,800		362,800	−2,277,992	8,740,330	8,367,778	+372,552
1797	2,492,379		2,492,379	70,135		70,135	−2,422,244	8,758,916	8,626,013	+132,903
1798	937,013		937,013	308,574		308,574	−628,439	8,209,070	8,613,517	−404,447
1799	1,410,589		1,410,589	5,074,647		5,074,647	+3,664,058	12,621,460	11,077,044	+1,544,416
1800	1,203,665		1,203,665	1,602,435		1,602,435	+398,770	12,451,184	11,989,740	+461,444
1801	2,878,794		2,878,794	10,125		10,125	−2,868,669	12,945,456	12,273,376	+672,080
1802	5,413,966		5,413,966	5,597		5,597	−5,408,369	15,001,391	13,276,084	+4,725,307
1803	3,407,331		3,407,331				−3,407,331	11,064,098	11,258,984	−194,886
1804	3,905,205		3,905,205	9,533		9,533	−3,895,672	11,835,840	12,624,647	−788,807
1805	3,220,891		3,220,891	128,815		128,815	−3,092,076	13,689,508	13,727,125	−37,617
1806	5,266,477		5,266,477	48,898		48,898	−5,217,579	15,608,829	15,070,094	+538,735
1807	2,938,142		2,938,142				−2,938,142	16,398,019	11,292,293	+5,105,726
1808	6,832,092		6,832,092	1,882		1,882	−6,830,210	17,062,544	16,764,584	+297,960
1809	3,586,479		3,586,479				−3,586,479	7,773,473	13,867,227	−6,093,754
1810	5,163,477		5,163,477	2,759,992		2,759,992	−2,403,485	12,144,207	13,319,987	−1,175,780
1811	5,543,471		5,543,471	8,309		8,309	−5,535,162	14,431,838	13,601,808	+830,030
1812	1,998,350		1,998,350	12,837,900		12,837,900	+10,839,550	22,639,033	22,279,121	+359,912
1813	7,505,668		7,505,668	26,184,435		26,184,435	+18,678,767	40,524,845	39,187,520	+1,337,325
1814	3,307,305		3,307,305	23,377,912		23,377,912	+20,070,607	34,559,537	38,028,231	−3,468,694
1815	6,874,354		6,874,354	35,264,321		35,264,321	+28,389,967	50,993,345	39,582,493	+11,410,852
1816	17,657,804		17,657,804	9,494,436		9,494,436	−8,163,368	57,172,107	48,244,495	+8,927,612
1817	19,041,826		19,041,826	734,543		734,543	−18,307,283	33,833,593	40,885,646	−7,052,053
1818	15,279,755		15,279,755	8,766		8,766	−15,270,989	21,593,937	35,104,876	−13,510,939
1819	2,540,388		2,540,388	2,291		2,291	−2,538,097	24,605,666	24,004,198	+601,468
1820	3,502,397		3,502,397	3,040,824		3,040,824	−461,573	20,921,494	21,763,024	−841,530

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1821	3,279,822		3,279,822	5,000,324		5,000,324	+1,720,502	19,573,704	19,090,575	+483,129
1822	2,676,371		2,676,371				−2,676,371	20,232,428	17,676,591	+2,555,837
1823	607,332		607,332				−607,332	20,540,666	15,314,172	+5,226,494
1824	11,571,832		11,571,832	5,000,000		5,000,000	−6,571,832	24,381,213	31,898,540	−7,517,327
1825	7,728,576		7,728,576	5,000,000		5,000,000	−2,728,576	26,840,858	23,585,805	+3,255,053
1826	7,067,602		7,067,602				−7,067,602	25,260,434	24,103,399	+1,157,035
1827	6,517,597		6,517,597				−6,517,597	22,966,364	22,656,765	+309,599
1828	9,064,637		9,064,637				−9,064,637	24,763,630	25,459,480	−695,850
1829	9,841,025		9,841,025				−9,841,025	24,827,627	25,044,358	−216,731
1830	9,442,215		9,442,215				−9,442,215	24,844,116	24,585,281	+258,835
1831	14,790,795		14,790,795				−14,790,795	28,526,821	30,038,446	−1,511,625
1832	17,067,748		17,067,748				−17,067,748	31,865,561	34,356,698	−2,491,137
1833	1,239,747		1,239,747				−1,239,747	33,948,427	24,257,299	+9,691,128
1834	5,974,412		5,974,412				−5,974,412	21,791,936	24,601,981	−2,810,045
1835	328		328				−328	35,430,087	17,573,141	+17,856,946
1836								50,826,796	30,868,164	+19,958,632
1837	21,823		21,823	2,992,989		2,992,989	+2,971,166	27,947,142	37,265,319	−9,318,177
1838	5,590,724		5,590,724	12,716,821		12,716,821	+7,126,097	39,019,383	39,455,783	−436,400
1839	10,718,154		10,718,154	3,857,276		3,857,276	−6,860,878	35,340,025	37,617,282	−2,277,257
1840	3,912,016		3,912,016	5,589,548		5,589,548	+1,677,532	25,069,663	28,229,595	−3,159,932
1841	5,315,712		5,315,712	13,659,317		13,659,317	+8,343,605	30,519,477	31,881,585	−1,362,108
1842	7,801,990		7,801,990	14,808,736		14,808,736	+7,006,746	34,784,934	33,007,751	+1,777,183
1843	338,013		338,013	12,479,708		12,479,708	+12,141,695	20,782,410	12,196,088	+8,586,322
1844	11,158,451		11,158,451	1,877,181		1,877,181	−9,281,270	31,198,555	33,496,022	−2,297,467
1845	7,536,349		7,536,349				−7,536,349	29,970,106	30,473,757	−503,651
1846	375,100		375,100				−375,100	29,699,967	28,142,025	+1,557,942
1847	5,596,068		5,596,068	28,872,399		28,872,399	+23,276,331	55,368,168	62,877,480	−7,509,312
1848	13,038,373		13,038,373	21,256,700		21,256,700	+8,218,327	56,992,479	58,415,599	−1,423,120
1849	12,804,829		12,804,829	28,588,750		28,588,750	+15,783,921	59,796,893	57,856,486	+1,940,407
1850	3,655,035		3,655,035	4,045,950		4,045,950	+390,915	47,649,389	43,198,527	+4,450,862
1851	654,951		654,951	203,400		203,400	−451,551	52,762,704	48,363,968	+4,398,736
1852	2,151,754		2,151,754	46,300		46,300	−2,105,454	49,893,116	46,346,673	+3,546,443
1853	6,412,574		6,412,574	16,350		16,350	−6,396,224	61,603,404	54,596,685	+7,006,719
1854	17,574,145		17,574,145	3,298		3,298	−17,570,847	73,803,639	75,619,007	−1,815,368
1855	6,656,066		6,656,066	800		800	−6,655,266	65,351,375	66,398,734	−1,047,359
1856	3,614,619		3,614,619	200		200	−3,614,419	74,056,899	73,185,645	+871,254
1857	3,276,606		3,276,606	3,900		3,900	−3,272,706	68,969,213	71,072,314	−2,103,101
1858	7,505,251		7,505,251	23,717,300		23,717,300	+16,212,049	70,372,666	81,690,521	−11,317,855
1859	14,702,543		14,702,543	28,287,500		28,287,500	+13,584,957	81,773,965	83,773,520	−1,999,555
1860	14,431,350		14,431,350	20,776,800		20,776,800	+6,345,450	76,841,408	77,561,948	−720,540
1861	18,142,900		18,142,900	41,861,710		41,861,710	+23,718,810	83,371,641	84,689,545	−1,317,904
1862	96,096,922		96,096,922	529,692,461		529,692,461	+433,595,539	581,679,917	570,858,741	+10,821,176
1863	181,086,635		181,086,635	774,583,362		774,583,362	+593,496,727	887,280,653	895,827,360	−8,546,707
1864	384,793,665		384,793,665	1,080,805,897		1,080,805,897	+696,012,232	1,345,432,668	1,250,116,307	+95,316,361
1865	591,785,660		591,785,660	1,456,649,159		1,456,649,159	+864,863,499	1,790,363,764	1,889,340,884	−98,977,120
1866	514,094,370		514,094,370	595,900,534		595,900,534	+81,806,164	1,153,933,154	1,034,903,797	+119,029,367
1867	558,186,181	$92,830	558,279,011	455,090,471	$81,490	455,171,961	−103,107,050	945,805,971	915,821,686	+29,984,285
1868	583,181,259	602,180	583,783,439	516,832,146	740,370	517,572,516	−66,210,923	923,210,599	961,123,724	−37,913,125
1869	115,002,117	458,409	115,460,526	76,359,939	765,720	77,125,659	−38,334,867	448,069,406	438,325,804	+9,743,602
1870	117,572,553	202,755	117,775,308	8,331,827	786,160	9,117,987	−108,657,321	420,373,464	427,428,869	−7,055,405

[1] This statement does not include postal revenues and expenditures, except surplus postal revenues covered into the Treasury and postal deficiencies paid out of the general fund of the Treasury.

[10] See page 462 for public debt expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts.

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TABLE 7.—*Receipts and expenditures of the Government by fiscal years from 1791 to 1926* [1]—Continued

Fiscal year	Public debt expenditures chargeable against public debt receipts and surplus revenue [10]			Public debt receipts			Surplus (+) or deficit (−) public debt receipts compared with public debt expenditures (exclusive of public debt expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts)	Recapitulation of total receipts and expenditures		
	Public debt retirements, exclusive of retirements chargeable against ordinary receipts	Redemption of national bank and Federal reserve bank notes	Total public debt retirements chargeable against public debt receipts and surplus revenue	Public debt receipts, proceeds of bonds, and other securities	Deposits to retire national bank and Federal reserve bank notes	Total public debt receipts		Total ordinary and public debt receipts	Total ordinary and public debt expenditures	Surplus (+) or deficit (−) of all receipts
1871	$177,323,434	$1,307,527	$178,630,961	$61,249,107	$3,017,071	$64,266,178	−$114,364,783	$447,590,123	$470,808,149	−$23,218,026
1872	254,334,064	3,374,154	257,708,218	142,173,811	3,473,104	145,646,915	−112,061,303	519,753,783	535,226,181	−15,472,398
1873	61,822,216	3,241,778	65,063,994	3,950,180	2,333,321	6,283,501	−58,780,493	340,021,706	355,409,239	−15,387,533
1874	136,070,505	1,374,500	137,445,005	142,882,880	3,284,510	146,167,390	+8,722,385	451,146,146	440,078,878	+11,067,268
1875	114,537,836	10,912,666	125,450,502	96,505,700	25,288,721	121,794,421	−3,656,081	409,794,472	400,073,895	+9,720,577
1876	137,752,615	24,324,687	162,077,302	104,553,050	32,093,381	136,646,431	−25,430,871	430,742,296	427,178,387	+3,563,909
1877	151,239,525	25,050,755	176,290,280	141,134,650	12,069,755	153,204,405	−23,085,875	434,610,824	417,624,755	+16,986,069
1878	143,997,994	12,009,876	156,007,870	198,850,250	8,816,027	207,666,277	+51,658,407	465,430,156	392,972,197	+72,457,959
1879	479,882,226	8,056,701	487,938,927	617,578,010	9,855,249	627,433,259	+139,494,332	901,260,444	754,886,811	+146,373,633
1880	280,434,937	6,401,916	286,836,853	73,065,540	14,143,476	87,209,016	−199,627,837	420,735,627	554,479,811	−133,744,184
1881	86,110,581	12,344,799	98,455,380	678,200	26,154,037	26,832,237	−71,623,143	387,614,530	359,168,268	+28,446,262
1882	166,505,256	16,808,607	183,313,863	225,300	20,718,477	20,943,777	−162,370,086	424,469,027	441,295,303	−16,826,276
1883	438,430,757	23,552,280	461,983,037	304,372,850	22,653,461	327,026,311	−134,956,726	725,313,893	727,391,175	−2,077,282
1884	101,266,335	26,857,690	128,124,025	1,404,650	30,067,900	31,472,550	−96,651,475	379,992,420	372,250,269	+7,742,151
1885	46,042,635	28,462,225	74,504,860	58,150	27,690,436	27,748,586	−46,756,274	351,439,292	334,731,795	+16,707,497
1886	44,583,843	29,557,588	74,141,431	39,850	51,209,962	51,249,812	−22,891,619	387,689,538	316,624,570	+71,064,968
1887	127,959,368	37,368,289	165,327,657	40,900	75,112,501	75,153,401	−90,174,256	446,556,678	433,259,838	+13,296,840
1888	74,862,213	50,163,957	125,026,170	48,650	44,123,883	44,172,533	−80,853,637	423,438,608	392,950,971	+30,487,637
1889	121,288,788	46,386,122	167,674,910	24,350	32,484,415	32,508,765	−135,166,145	419,558,824	466,963,888	−47,405,064
1890	104,663,800	33,633,889	138,297,689	21,650	11,202,112	11,223,762	−127,073,927	414,304,746	456,338,400	−42,033,654
1891	101,003,056	25,329,028	126,332,084	13,750	9,728,060	9,741,810	−116,590,274	402,354,257	492,105,988	−89,751,731
1892	24,348,087	16,232,721	40,580,808	15,250	2,977,838	2,993,088	−37,587,720	357,930,872	385,604,139	−27,673,267
1893	709,903	9,037,652	9,747,555	22,900	2,937,580	2,960,480	−6,787,075	388,780,109	393,225,508	−4,445,399
1894	256,447	10,929,536	11,185,983	50,014,250	16,637,784	66,652,034	+55,466,051	373,007,350	378,711,264	−5,703,914
1895	2,494,550	13,068,369	15,562,919	81,165,050	12,056,173	93,221,223	+77,658,304	417,950,642	371,758,217	+46,192,425
1896	7,294,103	11,223,150	18,517,253	131,168,800	5,965,684	137,134,484	+118,617,231	475,276,931	370,696,699	+104,580,232
1897	11,378,502	11,092,356	22,470,858	3,250	15,448,970	15,452,220	−7,018,638	363,173,925	388,245,017	−25,071,092
1898	29,942,062	15,990,460	45,932,522	5,950	22,024,970	22,030,920	−23,901,602	427,352,255	489,301,105	−61,948,850
1899	14,622,363	16,649,276	31,271,639	199,201,210	21,973,510	221,174,720	+189,903,081	737,135,341	636,343,818	+100,791,523
1900	22,790,058	17,909,793	40,699,851	117,770	17,240,290	17,358,060	−23,341,791	584,598,912	561,560,698	+23,038,214

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1901	36,112,799	18,626,428	54,739,237	3,700	12,882,869	12,886,569	−41,852,668	600,571,907	579,356,162	+21,215,745
1902	56,223,918	20,085,275	76,309,193	2,370	32,735,435	32,737,805	−43,571,388	595,216,038	561,543,442	+33,672,596
1903	16,608,833	26,272,086	42,880,919	2,050	24,270,925	24,272,975	−18,607,944	586,153,697	559,887,046	+26,266,651
1904	18,622,731	30,936,971	49,559,702	2,600	26,410,205	26,412,805	−23,146,897	567,499,890	633,219,602	−65,719,712
1905	605,231	25,857,368	26,462,599	2,750	22,557,928	22,560,678	−3,901,921	566,835,363	593,741,513	−26,906,150
1906	244,712	24,724,135	24,968,847	2,050	35,132,672	35,134,722	+10,165,875	630,119,168	595,171,125	+34,948,043
1907	30,373,043	25,454,255	55,827,298	30,005,100	30,477,420	60,482,520	+4,655,222	726,342,906	634,956,140	+91,386,766
1908	34,356,750	39,535,157	73,891,907	40,068,480	64,333,137	104,401,617	+30,509,710	706,263,524	733,088,227	−26,824,703
1909	15,434,687	89,562,083	104,996,770	30,000,000	45,624,240	75,624,240	−29,372,530	679,944,738	798,740,655	−118,795,917
1910	760,925	32,288,771	33,049,696		31,674,293	31,674,293	−1,375,403	707,186,008	726,666,761	−19,480,753
1911	246,496	34,976,840	35,223,336	17,641,634	40,232,555	57,874,189	+22,650,853	759,707,100	726,424,848	+33,282,252
1912	120,616	28,527,712	28,648,328	32,817,646	20,078,365	52,896,011	+24,247,683	745,505,215	718,529,662	+26,975,553
1913	102,575	24,089,036	24,191,611	1,929,840	21,471,010	23,400,850	−790,761	747,512,080	748,703,574	−1,191,494
1914	109,127	26,852,200	26,961,327	3,118,940	19,902,283	23,021,223	−3,940,104	757,694,390	762,042,758	−4,348,368
1915	47,533	17,205,958	17,253,491	933,540	21,553,415	22,486,955	+5,233,464	720,397,782	777,840,293	−57,442,511
1916	35,903	24,633,011	24,668,914	1,803,500	56,648,903	58,452,403	+33,783,489	840,986,951	766,665,641	+74,321,310
1917	636,980,667	40,564,116	677,544,783	2,390,724,755	37,293,045	2,428,017,800	+1,750,473,017	3,552,342,595	2,763,586,887	+788,755,708
1918	7,685,267,850	21,611,225	7,706,879,075	16,964,609,560	10,279,650	16,974,889,210	+9,268,010,135	21,155,314,366	21,498,786,970	−343,472,604
1919	15,813,848,117	23,717,893	15,837,566,010	29,053,331,758	22,644,758	29,075,976,516	+13,238,410,506	33,730,357,415	34,789,707,190	−1,059,349,775
1920	17,013,020,107	23,424,165	17,036,444,272	15,835,273,962	17,071,988	15,852,345,950	−1,184,098,322	22,556,760,387	23,178,189,512	−621,429,125
1921	8,721,751,533	37,460,631	8,759,212,164	8,824,738,839	40,186,945	8,864,925,784	+105,713,620	14,449,442,829	13,650,487,483	+798,955,346
1922	6,500,584,643	107,251,870	6,607,836,513	5,910,931,276	107,086,627	6,018,017,903	−589,318,610	10,121,614,434	10,225,874,310	−104,259,876
1923	7,486,747,506	74,414,564	7,561,162,070	7,259,180,899	90,547,571	7,349,728,470	−211,433,600	11,196,774,153	11,208,836,853	−12,062,700
1924	2,814,718,038	33,084,377	2,847,802,415	2,178,675,627	28,453,557	2,207,129,184	−640,673,231	6,091,170,326	6,252,097,542	−160,927,216
1925	3,351,798,909	68,974,392	3,420,773,301	3,047,015,791	105,447,372	3,152,463,163	−268,310,138	6,760,107,327	6,351,480,477	+408,626,850
1926	3,339,670,284	54,400,183	3,394,070,467	2,986,133,947	22,223,475	3,008,357,422	−385,713,045	6,916,814,998	6,911,833,679	+4,981,319

[1] This statement does not include postal revenues and expenditures, except surplus postal revenues covered into the Treasury and postal deficiencies paid out of the general fund of the Treasury.

[10] See page 462 for public debt expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts

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SPECIAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

TABLE 8.—*Postal receipts and expenditures for the fiscal years 1791 to 1926*

Fiscal year	Receipts	Expenditures [1]	Excess of receipts	Excess of expenditures
1791	$71,296	$67,114	$4,182	
1792	92,988	76,586	16,402	
1793	103,883	74,161	29,722	
1794	129,186	95,398	33,788	
1795	163,795	125,039	38,756	
1796	195,043	136,639	58,404	
1797	213,993	156,588	57,405	
1798	233,145	185,308	47,837	
1799	264,850	184,835	80,015	
1800	280,806	207,136	73,670	
1801	320,445	248,142	72,303	
1802	326,832	275,857	50,975	
1803	359,952	316,312	43,640	
1804	389,711	333,977	55,734	
1805	422,129	386,115	36,014	
1806	446,520	413,814	32,706	
1807	484,134	418,916	65,218	
1808	460,718	446,915	13,803	
1809	506,634	505,116	1,518	
1810	551,755	550,991	764	
1811	587,267	517,921	69,346	
1812	649,151	552,472	96,679	
1813	703,221	635,412	67,809	
1814	730,953	726,375	4,578	
1815	1,043,022	743,756	299,266	
1816	961,718	807,875	153,843	
1817	1,022,973	917,129	85,844	
1818	1,130,203	1,031,799	98,404	
1819	1,204,737	1,114,032	90,705	
1820	1,111,760	1,163,191		$51,431
1821	1,058,302	1,177,526		119,224
1822	1,117,555	1,167,359		49,804
1823	1,130,214	1,158,777		28,563
1824	1,197,299	1,190,478	6,821	
1825	1,306,253	1,238,912	67,341	
1826	1,447,660	1,395,799	51,861	
1827	1,524,602	1,481,620	42,982	
1828	1,660,276	1,679,316		19,040
1829	1,778,472	1,872,705		94,233
1830	1,919,314	1,950,116		30,802
1831	2,105,722	2,006,743	98,979	
1832	2,258,570	2,266,171		7,601
1833	2,617,012	2,930,415		313,403
1834	2,823,749	2,910,605		86,856
1835	2,993,557	2,757,350	236,207	
1836	3,408,323	2,841,766	566,557	
1837	4,945,668	3,288,319	1,657,349	
1838	4,238,733	4,430,662		191,929
1839	4,484,656	4,636,536		151,880
1840	4,543,522	4,718,236		174,714
1841	4,407,726	4,907,184		499,458
1842	4,546,850	5,728,449		1,181,599
1843	4,296,225	4,396,056		99,831
1844	4,237,288	4,296,513		59,225
1845	4,289,842	4,320,732		30,890
1846	3,487,199	4,886,268		1,399,069
1847	3,880,309	4,515,841		635,532
1848	4,555,211	4,349,072	206,139	
1849	4,705,176	4,479,049	226,127	
1850	5,499,984	5,212,953	287,031	
1851	6,410,604	6,278,401	132,203	
1852	5,184,526	8,149,894		2,965,368
1853	5,240,725	7,394,475		2,153,750
1854	6,255,586	9,462,932		3,207,346
1855	6,642,136	9,720,950		3,078,814
1856	6,920,822	10,119,940		3,199,118
1857	7,353,952	10,970,835		3,616,883
1858	7,486,793	12,235,716		4,748,923
1859	7,968,484	12,777,042		4,808,558
1860	8,518,067	18,407,613		9,889,546

[1] Exclusive of departmental expenditures in Washington by the office of the Postmaster General during the fiscal years 1791 to 1922, inclusive. Includes moneys transferred to retirement fund and expenditures from postal balances.

NOTE.—The figures in this table are on the basis of reports of the Post Office Department.

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TABLE 8.—*Postal receipts and expenditures for the fiscal years 1791 to 1926*—Continued

Fiscal year	Receipts	Expenditures [1]	Excess of receipts	Excess of expenditures
1861	$8,349,296	$13,520,191		$5,170,895
1862	8,299,820	11,861,549		3,561,729
1863	11,163,790	11,913,104		749,314
1864	12,438,254	13,438,234		999,980
1865	14,556,159	14,806,159		250,000
1866	14,436,986	14,436,986		
1867	15,297,027	18,813,694		3,516,667
1868	16,292,600	20,345,792		4,053,192
1869	18,344,511	23,740,021		5,395,510
1870	19,772,221	24,616,800		4,844,579
1871	20,037,045	25,168,295		5,131,250
1872	21,915,426	27,090,426		5,175,000
1873	22,996,742	28,487,217		5,490,475
1874	26,471,072	31,185,117		4,714,045
1875	26,701,361	34,003,007		7,211,646
1876	28,644,198	33,736,738		5,092,540
1877	27,531,585	33,701,924		6,170,339
1878	29,277,517	35,030,911		5,753,394
1879	30,041,983	34,815,507		4,773,524
1880	33,315,479	36,386,479		3,071,000
1881	36,785,398	40,681,037		3,895,639
1882	41,876,410	41,876,410		
1883	45,508,693	45,583,196		74,503
1884	43,325,959	43,325,959		
1885	42,560,843	47,102,454		4,541,611
1886	43,948,423	52,142,075		8,193,652
1887	48,837,609	55,338,856		6,501,247
1888	52,695,177	55,751,214		3,056,037
1889	56,175,611	60,044,531		3,868,920
1890	60,882,098	67,757,135		6,875,037
1891	65,931,786	70,673,558		4,741,772
1892	70,930,476	74,981,966		4,051,490
1893	75,896,993	81,843,788		5,946,795
1894	75,080,479	83,330,479		8,250,000
1895	76,983,128	87,999,670		11,016,542
1896	82,499,208	91,799,208		9,300,000
1897	82,665,463	93,814,669		11,149,206
1898	89,012,619	99,516,659		10,504,040
1899	95,021,384	103,232,954		8,211,570
1900	102,354,579	109,585,358		7,230,779
1901	111,631,193	116,585,955		4,954,762
1902	121,848,047	124,250,200		2,402,153
1903	134,224,443	136,993,362		2,768,919
1904	143,582,624	150,085,155		6,502,531
1905	152,826,585	167,891,842		15,065,257
1906	167,932,783	180,606,077		12,673,294
1907	183,585,005	191,214,388		7,629,383
1908	191,478,663	204,366,704		12,888,041
1909	203,562,383	223,063,445		19,501,062
1910	224,128,658	232,624,270		8,495,612
1911	237,879,823	237,660,705	$219,118	
1912	246,744,016	248,312,211		1,568,195
1913	266,619,526	263,136,244	3,483,282	
1914	287,934,566	283,558,103	4,376,463	
1915	287,248,165	293,884,758		6,636,593
1916	312,057,689	311,728,453	329,236	
1917	329,726,116	319,889,904	9,836,212	
1918	344,475,962	327,070,282	17,405,680	
1919	364,847,126	362,847,785	1,999,341	
1920	437,150,212	418,722,295	18,427,917	
1921	463,491,275	593,764,120		130,272,845
1922	484,853,541	545,668,941		60,815,400
1923	532,827,925	556,893,129		24,065,204
1924	572,948,778	587,412,755		14,463,977
1925	599,591,478	639,336,505		39,745,027
1926	659,819,801	679,792,180		19,972,379

[1] Exclusive of departmental expenditures in Washington by the office of the Postmaster General during the fiscal years 1791 to 1922, inclusive. Includes moneys transferred to retirement fund and expenditures from postal balances.

NOTE.—The figures in this table are on the basis of reports of the Post Office Department.

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TABLE 9.—*Panama Canal receipts and expenditures for the fiscal years 1903 to 1926, on the basis of warrants issued* [1]

Year	Construction, maintenance, and operation	Fortifications	Total	Interest paid on Panama Canal loans	Receipts covered into the Treasury
1903	$9,985.00		$9,985.00		
1904	50,164,500.00		50,164,500.00		
1905	3,918,819.83		3,918,819.83		$371,253.06
1906	19,379,373.71		19,379,373.71		380,680.10
1907	27,198,618.71		27,198,618.71		1,178,949.85
1908	38,093,929.04		38,093,929.04	$785,268.00	1,083,761.49
1909	31,419,442.41		31,419,442.41	1,319,076.58	705,402.42
1910	33,911,673.37		33,911,673.37	1,692,166.40	3,214,389.48
1911	37,038,994.71	$30,608.75	37,069,603.46	1,691,107.20	1,757,284.44
1912	34,285,276.50	1,036,091.08	35,321,367.58	3,000,669.60	2,982,823.92
1913	39,917,866.71	1,823,491.32	41,741,358.03	3,201,055.81	4,070,231.27
1914	31,452,359.61	3,376,900.85	34,829,260.46	3,194,105.95	698,647.87
1915	24,427,107.29	4,767,605.38	29,194,712.67	3,199,385.05	4,130,241.27
1916	14,638,194.78	2,868,341.97	17,506,536.75	3,189,024.79	2,869,995.28
1917	15,949,262.47	3,313,532.55	19,262,795.02	3,103,250.67	6,150,668.59
1918	13,299,762.56	7,487,862.36	20,787,624.92	2,976,476.55	6,414,570.25
1919	10,704,409.74	1,561,364.74	12,265,774.48	2,984,888.33	6,777,046.55
1920	6,031,463.72	3,433,592.82	9,465,056.54	3,040,872.89	9,039,670.95
1921	16,230,390.79	2,088,007.66	18,318,398.45	2,994,776.66	11,914,361.32
1922	2,791,035.40	896,327.45	3,687,362.85	2,995,398.14	12,049,660.65
1923	3,620,503.37	950,189.20	4,570,692.57	2,997,904.81	17,869,985.25
1924	7,141,711.97	393,963.37	7,535,675.34	2,992,461.19	26,074,513.33
1925	9,050,509.73	872,689.93	9,923,199.66	2,988,918.80	22,553,732.44
1926	8,419,333.57	1,153,322.38	9,572,655.95	2,989,598.76	23,941,917.87
Total	479,094,524.99	36,053,891.81	515,148,416.80	51,336,406.18	166,229,787.65

[1] For explanation of different bases of statements showing Government receipts and expenditures in this report, see p. 296.

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TABLE 10.—*Sources of internal revenue for the fiscal years 1863 to 1926*

[On basis of reports of collections][1]

Fiscal year	Spirits [3]	Fermented liquors [3]	Tobacco [3]	Income and profits [3]	Legacies, successions, inheritances	Estates	Manufactures and products [3,4]	Banks and bankers	Gross receipts
1863	$5,176,530.50	$1,628,933.82	$3,097,620.47	$2,741,858.25	$56,592.61		$16,524,989.24		$1,661,273.51
1864	30,329,149.53	2,290,009.14	8,592,098.98	20,294,731.74	311,161.02		36,222,716.67	$2,837,719.82	3,426,446.32
1865	18,731,422.45	3,734,928.06	11,401,373.10	60,979,329.46	546,703.17		73,318,450.37	4,940,870.90	9,853,377.12
1866	33,268,171.82	5,220,552.72	16,531,007.83	72,982,159.03	1,170,978.85		127,230,608.66	3,463,988.05	11,262,429.82
1867	33,542,951.72	6,057,500.63	19,765,148.41	66,014,429.34	1,865,315.15		91,531,331.31	2,046,562.46	7,444,719.00
1868	18,655,630.90	5,955,868.92	18,730,095.32	41,455,598.36	2,823,411.24		61,649,902.56	1,866,745.55	6,280,069.34
1869	45,071,230.86	6,099,879.54	23,430,707.57	34,791,855.84	2,434,593.23		3,345,362.95	2,196,054.17	6,300,998.82
1870	55,606,094.15	6,319,126.90	31,350,707.88	37,775,873.62	3,091,825.50		3,017,027.70	3,020,083.61	6,894,799.99
1871	46,281,848.10	7,389,501.82	33,578,907.18	19,162,650.75	2,505,067.13		3,631,516.10	3,644,241.53	2,800,563.44
1872	49,475,516.36	8,258,498.46	33,736,170.52	14,436,861.78			4,616,144.75	4,628,229.14	
1873	52,099,371.78	9,324,937.84	34,386,303.09	5,062,311.62			1,267,470.38	3,771,031.46	
1874	49,444,089.85	9,304,679.72	33,242,875.62	139,472.09			625,408.65	3,387,160.67	
1875	52,081,991.12	9,144,004.41	37,303,461.88	232.64			863,851.46	4,097,248.12	
1876	56,426,365.13	9,571,280.66	39,795,339.91	588.27			509,042.82	4,006,698.03	
1877	57,469,429.72	9,480,789.17	41,106,546.92	97.79			238,162.76	3,829,729.33	
1878	50,420,815.80	9,937,051.78	40,091,754.67				429,658.71	3,492,031.85	
1879	52,570,284.69	10,729,320.08	40,135,002.65				299,094.00	3,198,883.59	
1880	61,185,508.79	12,829,802.84	38,870,140.08				228,027.73	3,350,985.28	
1881	67,153,974.88	13,700,241.21	42,854,991.31	3,021.92			149,140.98	3,762,208.07	
1882	69,873,408.18	16,153,920.42	47,391,988.91				81,559.00	5,253,458.47	
1883	74,368,775.20	16,900,615.81	42,104,249.79				71,852.43	3,748,994.60	
1884	76,905,385.26	18,084,954.11	26,062,399.98	55,627.64			24,345.01	2,391.57	
1885	67,511,208.63	18,230,782.03	26,407,088.48				22,730.25	25,000.00	
1886	69,092,266.00	19,676,731.29	27,907,362.53				24,199.94		
1887	65,829,321.71	21,922,187.49	30,108,067.13				21,506.41	4,288.37	
1888	69,306,166.41	23,324,218.48	30,662,431.52				9,745.05	4,202.55	
1889	74,312,206.33	23,723,835.26	31,866,860.42				6,063.98	6,213.91	
1890	81,687,375.09	26,008,534.74	33,958,991.06				9,204.66	69.90	

[1] The figures concerning internal-revenue receipts as given in this statement differ from the figures carried in other Treasury statements showing the financial condition of the Government, because the former represent collections by internal-revenue officers throughout the country, including deposits by postmasters of amounts received from sale of internal-revenue stamps and deposits of internal revenue collected through customs offices, while the latter represent the deposits of these collections in the Treasury or depositaries during the fiscal year concerned, the differences being due to the fact that some of the collections in the latter part of the fiscal year can not be deposited, or are not reported to the Treasury as deposited until after June 30, thus carrying them into the following fiscal year as recorded in the statements showing the condition of the Treasury.

[3] Including special taxes relating to manufacture and sale.

[3] Including receipts from excise tax on corporations as follows: Fiscal year 1910, $20,959,783.74; 1911, $33,511,525.00; 1912, $28,583,259.81; 1913, $35,006,299.84; and 1914, $10,671,077.22; munitions manufacturers' tax for 1917, $27,663,939.63; and 1918, $13,296,927.32; also corporation income tax for 1925, $916,232,697 (separate figures for earlier years not available); 1926, $1,094,979,734.

[4] Including receipts from the tax on raw cotton as follows: Fiscal year 1863, $351,311.48; 1864, $1,268,412.56; 1865, $1,772,983.48; 1866, $18,409,654.90; 1867, $23,769,078.80; and 1868, $22,500,947.77.

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TABLE 10.—*Sources of internal revenue for the fiscal years 1863 to 1926*—Continued

Fiscal year	Spirits	Fermented liquors	Tobacco	Income and profits	Legacies, successions, inheritances	Estates	Manufactures and products	Banks and bankers	Gross receipts
1891	$83,335,963.64	$28,565,129.92	$32,796,270.97				$3,680.95		
1892	91,309,983.65	30,037,452.77	31,000,493.07				2,198.15		
1893	94,720,260.55	32,548,983.07	31,889,711.74				6,908.24		
1894	85,259,252.25	31,414,788.04	28,617,898.62				1,572.84	$2.26	
1895	79,862,627.41	31,640,617.54	29,704,907.63	$77,130.90			376.04		
1896	80,670,070.77	33,784,235.26	30,711,629.11				526.38	134.85	
1897	82,008,542.92	32,472,162.07	30,710,297.42				9,119.01	85.38	
1898	92,546,999.77	39,515,421.14	36,230,522.37				1,060.76	1,180.00	
1899	99,283,534.16	68,644,558.45	52,493,207.64		$1,235,435.25		4,716.97		$643,446.41
1900	109,868,817.18	73,550,754.49	59,355,084.27		2,884,491.55		2,921.80	1,460.50	1,079,405.14
1901	116,027,979.56	75,669,907.65	62,481,907.13		5,211,898.68		1,493.94	1,918.00	1,027,294.99
1902	121,138,013.13	71,988,902.39	51,937,925.19		4,842,966.52			227.50	730,376.50
1903	131,953,472.39	47,547,856.08	43,514,810.24		5,356,774.90			899.50	
1904	135,810,015.42	49,083,458.77	44,655,808.75		2,072,132.12				
1905	135,958,513.12	50,360,553.18	45,659,910.50		774,354.59				
1906	143,394,055.12	55,641,858.56	48,422,997.38		142,148.22			50.10	
1907	156,336,901.89	59,567,818.18	51,811,069.69		49,515.29				
1908	140,158,807.15	59,807,616.81	49,862,754.26					100.00	
1909	134,868,034.12	57,456,411.42	51,887,178.04						
1910	148,029,311.54	60,572,288.54	58,118,457.03	20,959,783.74				174.85	
1911	155,279,858.25	64,367,777.65	67,005,950.56	33,511,525.00					
1912	156,391,487.77	63,268,770.51	70,590,151.60	28,583,259.81					
1913	163,879,342.54	66,266,989.60	76,789,424.75	35,006,299.84					
1914	159,098,177.31	67,081,512.45	79,986,639.68	71,381,274.74					
1915	144,619,699.37	79,328,946.72	79,957,373.54	80,201,758.86					
1916	158,682,439.53	88,771,103.99	88,063,947.51	124,937,252.61					
1917	192,111,318.81	91,897,193.81	103,201,592.16	387,382,343.96		$6,076,575.26			
1918	317,553,687.33	126,285,857.65	156,188,659.90	2,852,324,865.89		47,452,879.78	36,570,478.37		
1919	365,211,252.26	117,839,602.21	206,003,091.84	2,600,783,902.70		82,029,983.13	75,598,257.17		
1920	97,905,275.71	41,965,874.09	295,809,355.44	3,956,936,003.60		103,635,563.24	216,230,346.67		
1921	82,598,065.01	25,363.82	255,219,385.49	3,228,137,673.75		154,043,260.39	177,802,191.37		
1922	[a] 45,563,350.47	46,086.00	270,759,384.44	2,086,918,464.85		139,418,846.04	143,942,311.65		
1923	[a] 30,354,006.88	4,078.75	309,015,492.98	1,691,089,534.56		126,705,206.55	163,981,350.30		
1924	[a] 27,580,380.64	5,327.73	325,638,931.14	1,841,759,316.80		102,966,761.68	177,531,749.14		
1925	[a] 25,902,820.28	1,954.44	345,247,210.96	1,761,659,049.51		[b] 108,939,895.52	130,382,390.60		
1926	[a] 26,436,334.44	15,694.19	370,666,438.87	1,974,104,141.33		[b] 119,216,374.82	142,492,769.19		

[a] Includes tax on distilled spirits (nonbeverage) amounting to $42,259,351.63 for 1922, $27,710,453.29 for 1923, $24,825,033.46 for 1924, $23,178,840.84 for 1925, and $23,752,221.57 for 1926.

[b] Includes gift tax amounting to $7,518,129.32 for 1925, $3,175,338.73 for 1926.

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Fiscal year	Sales (consumers' or dealers')	Stamps[7]	Playing cards	Freight transportation	Express transportation	Passenger transportation	Transportation of oil by pipe lines	Telegraph and telephone	Insurance	Beverages (nonalcoholic), soft drinks, etc.
1863	$64,003.87	$4,140,175.29								
1864	141,231.58	5,714,774.88								
1865	4,062,243.54	10,888,727.50								
1866	4,002,282.91	14,257,837.14								
1867	3,999,360.31	15,239,181.78								
1868	4,595,909.04	14,046,613.33								
1869	8,206,839.03	15,505,492.58								
1870	8,837,394.97	15,611,003.43								
1871	3,649,642.08	14,529,885.32								
1872		15,296,470.77								
1873		7,130,933.57								
1874		5,683,114.64								
1875		6,083,590.42								
1876		6,049,496.92								
1877		6,004,475.15								
1878		5,936,843.01								
1879		6,237,538.57								
1880		7,133,696.30								
1881		7,375,255.72								
1882		7,569,108.70								
1883		7,053,053.46								
1884		165,792.14								
1885		1,630.49								
1886		7,887.23								
1887		7,777.08								
1888		23.82								
1889		14.50								
1890		7,508.50								
1891		231.96								
1892		658.50								
1893										
1894										
1895			$382,402.50							
1896			259,853.76							
1897			251,306.52							
1898		794,417.60	261,080.66							
1899		43,837,818.66	271,128.84							
1900		40,964,365.30	331,010.66							

[7] Including sales by postmasters of documentary stamps as follows: Fiscal year 1918, $4,336,182.21; 1919, $10,199,466.51; 1920, $24,437,893.75; 1921, $20,880,868.86; 1922, $14,616,958.05; 1923, $11,843,403.64; 1924, $12,418,180.28; 1925, $7,737,895.47; and 1926, $7,880,707.04.

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TABLE 10.—*Sources of internal revenue for the fiscal years 1863 to 1926*—Continued

Fiscal year	Sales (consumers' or dealers')	Stamps	Playing cards	Freight transportation	Express transportation	Passenger transportation	Transportation of oil by pipe lines	Telegraph and telephone	Insurance	Beverages (nonalcoholic), soft drinks, etc.
1901		$39,241,036.32	$317,269.74							
1902		13,442,792.69	364,677.72							
1903			422,580.32							
1904			376,408.34							
1905			426,575.44							
1906			489,347.26							
1907			572,714.48							
1908			459,860.12							
1909			502,252.58							
1910			565,524.34							
1911			581,640.78							
1912			616,233.60							
1913			655,283.10							
1914			714,307.26							
1915		23,455,965.34	673,847.54							
1916		42,196,443.48	819,654.20							
1917		8,926,310.30	820,897.26							
1918		21,874,734.47	1,276,505.42	$30,002,163.38	$6,458,994.82	$26,543,050.02	$1,433,324.61	$6,299,017.18	[6] $6,492,025.48	$2,215,181.03
1919	$2,301,989.95	45,251,358.97	2,091,790.62	116,345,976.85	14,301,901.49	83,687,611.52	5,601,693.60	17,902,383.84	14,508,881.31	7,182,219.25
1920	45,310,351.30	87,687,246.55	3,088,462.02	130,785,810.57	17,597,637.69	104,861,192.22	8,426,405.68	27,677,041.19	18,421,754.01	57,460,956.04
1921	45,794,878.32	75,664,840.52	2,603,941.42	140,019,200.14	17,093,935.58	105,966,991.94	9,989,873.62	28,442,412.46	18,992,094.45	58,675,972.86
1922	28,128,719.27	[5] 58,224,526.05	2,787,920.72	85,385,186.27	12,475,870.18	64,033,854.34	7,623,816.51	29,271,521.79	10,855,403.81	33,504,284.01
1923	21,135,707.75	61,490,151.98	3,385,226.83					30,380,783.93		10,131,8[illegible].94
1924	23,389,972.43	58,526,017.06	3,731,536.90					34,662,428.90		10,418,866.08
1925	10,494,934.67	46,068,399.26	3,183,384.92							
1926	7,727,718.85	49,800,825.33	4,213,414.03							

[5] Includes consumers' or dealers' excise tax on perfumes, cosmetics, and medicinal articles amounting to $2,305,482.25.

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Fiscal year	Oleomargarine [2]	Opium and narcotics [2]	Corporation capital stock	Occupational (special taxes)	Admissions	Dues	Receipts under the national prohibition act	Penalties, etc.[9]	Miscellaneous [10]	Total
1863				$4,799,195.73				$27,170.14	$1,084,849.50	$41,003,192.93
1864				5,205,508.94				193,600.48	1,406,429.16	116,965,578.26
1865				9,806,914.25				520,362.70	2,071,161.91	210,855,864.53
1866				14,144,418.05				1,142,853.20	5,443,160.05	310,120,448.13
1867				13,627,903.25				1,459,170.80	2,471,364.27	265,064,938.43
1868				11,889,549.09				1,256,881.59	1,168,650.35	190,374,925.59
1869				9,940,917.02				877,088.79	923,106.46	159,124,126.86
1870				11,020,787.78				827,904.72	930,198.09	184,302,828.34
1871				5,002,452.85				636,980.35	385,065.45	143,198,322.10
1872								442,205.12		130,890,096.90
1873								461,653.06		113,504,012.80
1874								364,216.34		102,191,016.98
1875								281,107.61	216,027.34	110,071,515.00
1876								409,284.48		116,768,096.22
1877								419,999.41		118,549,230.25
1878								346,007.55		110,654,163.37
1879								279,497.80		113,449,621.38
1880								383,755.08		123,981,916.10
1881								231,078.21		135,229,912.30
1882								199,830.04		146,523,273.72
1883								305,803.57		144,553,344.86
1884								289,144.12		121,590,039.83
1885								222,681.19		112,421,121.07
1886								194,422.45		116,902,869.44
1887	$723,948.04							220,204.83		118,837,301.06
1888	864,139.88							155,547.61		124,326,475.32
1889	894,247.91							84,991.89		130,894,434.20
1890	786,291.72							136,720.90		142,594,696.57
1891	1,077,924.14							256,214.39		146,035,415.97
1892	1,266,326.00	$700.00						239,732.21		153,857,544.35
1893	1,670,643.50	125.00						168,357.57		161,004,989.67
1894	1,723,479.90	410.00						151,045.79		147,168,449.70
1895	1,409,211.18							168,804.55		143,246,077.75
1896	1,219,432.46	22.50						184,710.57		146,830,615.66
1897	1,034,129.60							114,958.17	18,992.38	146,619,593.47
1898	1,315,780.54	114.90		46,973.00				136,750.07	16,518.55	170,866,819.36
1899	1,956,618.56			4,921,593.21				166,576.25	25,939.04	273,484,573.44
1900	2,543,785.18	145.25		4,515,640.85				192,721.46	24,503.94	295,316,107.57

[2] Including special taxes relating to manufacture and sale.

[9] After the fiscal year 1918, all penalties are included with other receipts from the respective taxes to which they relate.

[10] Including for fiscal year 1903 receipts from sundry taxes repealed by the act of Apr. 12, 1902 (war revenue repeal act), and for 1919, 1920, and 1921 receipts which remained unclassified at the time the statistical tables were compiled.

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TABLE 10.—*Sources of internal revenue for the fiscal years 1863 to 1926*—Continued

Fiscal year	Oleomargarine [2]	Opium and narcotics [2]	Corporation capital stock	Occupational (special taxes)	Admissions	Dues	Receipts under the national prohibition act	Penalties, etc.[9]	Miscellaneous[10]	Total
1901	$2,518,101.44			$4,165,735.14				$185,867.83	$21,259.00	$306,871,669.42
1902	2,944,492.46			4,262,902.32				208,209.05	6,504.78	271,867,990.25
1903	736,783.31							148,414.07	1,059,334.41	230,740,925.22
1904	484,097.45							206,958.55	214,901.66	232,903,781.06
1905	605,478.81							228,594.73	173,996.00	234,187,976.37
1906	570,037.93							283,991.62	158,251.81	249,102,738.00
1907	887,641.31							253,652.43	184,709.58	269,664,022.85
1908	954,304.96							241,680.16	180,826.58	251,665,950.04
1909	902,197.31							411,987.53	184,658.22	246,212,719.22
1910	1,099,502.84							434,705.95	177,471.33	289,957,220.16
1911	1,000,214.79	$847.00						597,416.58	181,069.12	322,526,299.73
1912	1,128,707.25							856,407.83	180,876.32	321,615,894.69
1913	1,259,987.67							401,910.26	165,216.09	344,424,453.85
1914	1,325,219.13	738.00						284,501.61	136,523.78	380,008,893.96
1915	1,695,256.95	250,474.74		4,967,179.18				379,288.98	151,232.64	415,681,623.86
1916	1,485,970.72	245,072.07		6,908,108.21				458,772.77	154,522.68	512,723,287.77
1917	1,995,720.02	277,165.03	$10,471,688.90	5,237,043.97				871,606.22	124,184.74	809,393,640.44
1918	2,336,907.00	185,358.93	24,996,204.54	2,691,586.87	$26,357,338.80	$2,259,056.57		985,219.86	172,723.03	3,698,955,820.93
1919	2,791,831.08	726,136.79	28,775,749.66	4,721,298.16	50,919,608.42	4,072,548.59			1,501,004.15	3,850,150,078.56
1920	3,728,276.05	1,514,229.50	93,020,420.50	9,913,280.85	76,720,555.43	5,198,001.31	$641,029.34		3,045,182.81	5,407,580,251.81
1921	2,986,465.35	1,170,316.32	81,525,652.88	8,585,540.11	89,730,832.94	6,159,817.69	2,152,387.45		[11] 1,975,968.07	4,595,357,061.95
1922	2,121,079.68	1,269,089.90	80,612,239.80	8,662,759.89	73,384,955.61	6,615,633.92	1,979,586.94		[11] 3,866,190.86	3,197,451,083.00
1923	2,254,531.23	1,013,736.26	81,567,739.32	8,035,583.49	70,175,147.11	7,170,730.61	729,244.23		[11] 3,125,077.87	2,621,745,227.57
1924	2,814,104.14	1,057,341.33	87,471,691.52	7,814,413.92	77,712,523.60	8,009,861.49	855,395.37		[11] 4,232,637.19	2,796,179,257.06
1925	3,038,927.84	1,090,932.73	90,002,594.56	5,811,558.04	30,907,809.09	8,690,588.35	560,888.07		[11] 12,156,929.40	2,584,140,268.24
1926	3,070,218.26	981,739.07	97,385,755.61	4,546,978.21	23,980,676.66	10,073,838.39	416,197.63		870,777.31	2,835,999,892.19

[2] Including special taxes relating to manufacture and sale.

[9] After the fiscal year 1918, all penalties are included with other receipts from the respective taxes to which they relate.

[10] Including for fiscal year 1903 receipts from sundry taxes repealed by the act of Apr. 12, 1902 (war revenue repeal act), and for 1919, 1920, and 1921 receipts which remained unclassified at the time the statistical tables were compiled.

[11] Includes internal revenue collected through customs offices as follows: Fiscal year 1921, $356,296.21; 1922, $495,559.43; 1923, $109,291.01; 1924, $29,036.37; 1925, $51,054.05; and 1926, $55,065.43; also delinquent taxes collected under repealed law for 1923, $2,797,206.18; 1924, $4,115,676.66; 1925, $12,068,035.75; and 1926, $803,551.69.

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TABLE 11.—*Internal-revenue receipts, by States and Territories, for the fiscal years 1925 and 1926*

[On basis of reports of collections][1]

States and Territories	Income tax[2]		Miscellaneous internal revenue[3]		Total		Per cent increase (+) or decrease (−)
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	
Alabama	$8,288,275.40	$8,276,196.51	$1,151,810.61	$1,178,799.80	$9,440,086.01	$9,454,996.31	
Alaska	194,373.20	150,823.68	23,704.73	16,786.23	218,077.93	167,609.91	−23
Arizona	1,416,794.43	1,573,910.74	290,718.73	408,869.72	1,707,513.16	1,982,780.46	+16
Arkansas	4,692,973.75	4,391,734.91	649,291.81	541,770.34	5,342,265.56	4,933,495.25	−8
California	92,884,521.21	101,712,719.02	28,893,000.99	33,347,285.91	121,777,522.20	135,060,004.93	+11
Colorado	11,740,667.75	11,975,701.55	2,474,496.36	2,854,648.74	14,215,164.11	14,830,350.29	+4
Connecticut	26,565,630.68	29,001,346.93	10,385,817.95	6,535,478.50	36,951,448.63	35,536,825.43	−4
Delaware	6,563,730.62	9,539,634.48	1,753,257.17	2,092,415.57	8,316,987.79	11,632,050.05	+40
District of Columbia	12,480,534.83	15,190,626.43	1,949,680.39	1,875,178.64	14,430,215.22	17,065,805.07	+18
Florida	12,118,724.67	33,989,492.86	8,705,006.08	9,217,592.89	20,823,730.75	43,207,085.75	+107
Georgia	12,613,731.56	12,436,864.89	2,586,995.62	1,794,632.12	15,200,727.18	14,231,497.01	−6
Hawaii	5,067,186.25	6,060,722.10	682,623.11	736,429.70	5,749,809.36	6,797,151.80	+18
Idaho	1,437,069.46	1,128,838.03	312,487.67	262,143.51	1,749,557.13	1,390,981.54	−20
Illinois	159,415,517.66	176,861,248.76	42,416,402.81	39,858,538.67	201,831,920.47	216,719,787.43	+7
Indiana	23,702,838.24	24,922,712.59	14,743,591.01	14,714,646.90	38,446,429.25	39,637,359.49	+3
Iowa	10,716,799.85	11,111,594.99	2,837,444.13	2,840,488.80	13,554,243.98	13,952,083.79	+3
Kansas	15,140,741.11	15,562,895.63	2,238,783.38	1,872,627.74	17,379,524.49	17,435,523.37	
Kentucky	14,324,935.92	14,638,764.32	13,889,384.82	12,206,445.41	28,214,320.74	26,845,209.73	−5
Louisiana	12,396,172.35	12,582,610.45	4,836,389.21	3,764,518.44	17,232,561.56	16,347,128.89	−5
Maine	7,682,797.60	8,591,328.97	1,243,408.95	1,191,680.24	8,926,206.55	9,783,009.21	+10
Maryland	25,110,611.82	25,646,453.69	5,948,803.34	4,823,689.66	31,059,415.16	30,470,143.35	−2
Massachusetts	99,444,237.57	100,017,316.88	19,464,846.65	18,830,444.53	118,909,084.22	118,847,761.41	
Michigan	100,868,402.20	122,570,115.51	94,858,092.63	103,059,032.93	195,726,494.83	225,629,148.44	+15
Minnesota	22,426,721.53	28,384,381.81	5,556,493.97	5,513,800.86	27,983,215.50	33,898,182.67	+21
Mississippi	3,483,059.12	3,526,683.24	526,718.09	439,775.87	4,009,777.21	3,966,459.11	−1
Missouri	42,467,573.63	49,603,446.88	18,993,604.70	18,325,307.66	61,461,178.33	67,928,754.54	+11
Montana	1,885,190.42	1,967,948.61	564,377.73	[4] 7,132,612.80	2,449,568.15	9,100,561.41	+272
Nebraska	5,681,386.67	6,172,516.77	1,803,698.84	1,285,621.65	7,485,085.51	7,458,138.42	
Nevada	451,905.66	450,979.00	165,763.04	135,369.84	617,668.70	586,348.84	−5
New Hampshire	3,221,556.83	3,012,765.76	1,236,823.02	1,113,028.02	4,458,379.85	4,125,793.78	−7

[1] The figures concerning internal-revenue receipts as given in this statement differ from such figures carried in other Treasury statements showing the financial condition of the Government, because the former represent collections by internal-revenue officers throughout the country, including deposits by postmasters of amounts received from sale of internal-revenue stamps and deposits of internal revenue collected through customs offices, while the latter represent the deposits of these collections in the Treasury or depositaries during the fiscal year concerned, the differences being due to the fact that some of the collections in the latter part of the fiscal year can not be deposited or are not reported to the Treasury as deposited until after June 30, thus carrying them into the following fiscal year as recorded in the statements showing the condition of the Treasury.

[2] Includes income tax on Alaska railroads (act of July 18, 1914) amounting to $15,573.74 for 1925 and $15,784.13 for 1926.

[3] Includes $51,054.05 internal revenue collected through customs offices for 1925 and $55,065.43 for 1926.

[4] Includes over $6,500,000 from the estate tax.

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TABLE 11.—*Internal-revenue receipts, by States and Territories, for the fiscal years 1925 and 1926*—Continued

States and Territories	Income tax		Miscellaneous internal revenue [3]		Total		Per cent increase (+) or decrease (−)
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	
New Jersey	$66,137,027.83	$72,251,938.53	$44,062,679.23	$40,119,397.48	$110,199,707.06	$112,371,336.01	+2
New Mexico	733,076.51	635,119.85	121,436.40	104,484.79	854,512.91	739,604.64	−13
New York	496,709,727.73	569,505,487.10	161,876,254.48	[5] 164,224,046.56	658,585,982.21	733,729,533.66	+11
North Carolina	15,877,646.25	17,677,936.94	151,085,228.90	174,725,696.40	166,962,875.15	192,403,633.34	+15
North Dakota	667,994.23	778,088.68	256,841.60	239,887.16	924,835.83	1,017,975.84	+10
Ohio	95,526,111.67	109,070,914.30	46,970,972.54	46,684,708.42	142,497,084.21	155,755,622.72	+9
Oklahoma	9,820,419.90	15,788,615.86	1,801,375.26	2,265,159.18	11,621,795.16	18,053,775.04	+55
Oregon	6,784,101.67	6,399,176.86	1,439,739.60	1,090,920.83	8,223,841.27	7,490,097.69	−9
Pennsylvania	189,164,203.75	195,395,832.62	57,427,951.81	56,922,005.10	246,592,155.56	252,317,837.72	+2
Rhode Island	14,234,137.95	14,460,565.33	2,130,784.62	2,434,615.96	16,364,922.57	16,895,181.29	+3
South Carolina	5,787,515.35	4,176,144.47	835,875.20	721,360.29	6,623,390.55	4,897,504.76	−26
South Dakota	858,943.34	858,476.91	340,204.13	257,416.13	1,199,147.47	1,115,893.04	−7
Tennessee	11,770,201.37	11,398,292.06	5,176,469.94	5,859,841.84	16,946,671.31	17,258,133.90	+2
Texas	28,885,747.79	36,878,727.77	5,787,795.29	6,000,321.17	34,673,543.08	42,879,048.94	+24
Utah	3,385,994.71	3,462,747.60	761,242.45	600,512.06	4,147,237.16	4,063,259.66	−2
Vermont	3,001,689.45	2,661,312.19	338,949.38	740,068.97	3,340,638.83	3,401,381.16	+2
Virginia	15,303,807.61	17,827,023.66	33,324,469.37	42,959,014.00	48,628,276.98	60,786,037.66	+25
Washington	12,334,154.38	12,156,713.14	2,606,472.24	2,047,205.83	14,940,626.62	14,203,918.97	−5
West Virginia	12,044,165.99	11,653,718.64	4,430,949.35	3,974,637.42	16,475,115.34	15,628,356.06	−5
Wisconsin	26,697,560.11	28,650,351.23	9,462,874.69	10,945,004.60	36,160,434.80	39,595,355.83	+9
Wyoming	1,450,159.93	1,364,591.60	240,388.66	221,255.25	1,690,548.59	1,585,846.85	−6
Philippine Islands			818,746.05	[6] 788,529.73	818,746.05	788,529.73	−4
Total	1,761,659,049.51	1,974,104,141.33	822,481,218.73	861,895,750.86	2,584,140,268.24	2,835,999,892.19	+10

[3] Includes $51,054.05 internal revenue collected through customs offices for 1925 and $55,065.43 for 1926.
[5] Includes $103.25 on account of documentary stamp sales in Porto Rico and $3,857.48 collected on products from the Virgin Islands.
[6] In addition to this amount collections on tobacco manufactures from the Philippine Islands are included as follows: First California, $391.62; and Hawaii, $1,966.21.

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TABLE 12.—*Merchandise imported and customs duties collected* [1] *from 1890 to 1925, and recapitulation from 1867 to 1925*

[By schedules of the respective tariffs in force from 1890 to 1925]

Year ended—	SCHEDULE A.—Chemicals, oils, and paints			SCHEDULE B.—Earths, earthenware, and glassware			SCHEDULE C.—Metals and manufactures of			SCHEDULE D.—Wood and manufactures of		
	Values	Duties collected	Average ad valorem rates	Values	Duties collected	Average ad valorem rates	Values	Duties collected	Average ad valorem rates	Values	Duties collected	Average ad valorem rates
June 30:			*Per cent*			*Per cent*			*Per cent*			*Per cent*
1890	$21,865,347	$7,006,211	32.04	$14,362,557	$8,221,583	57.24	$48,460,028	$17,131,406	35.35	$9,873,687	$1,856,577	16.07
1891	20,052,010	6,086,113	30.35	22,716,823	10,946,381	48.19	68,788,174	23,109,252	33.59	12,074,128	2,052,592	17.00
1892	18,980,722	5,959,770	31.40	23,734,881	12,131,725	51.11	42,449,094	21,507,930	50.67	11,753,621	1,942,175	16.52
1893	20,973,252	6,429,758	30.36	23,836,492	12,438,327	52.18	47,556,563	27,248,271	57.30	12,245,089	1,759,942	14.37
1894	13,951,923	4,649,309	33.32	16,877,496	8,933,326	52.93	30,271,453	17,791,784	58.77	9,393,008	1,289,544	13.73
1895	18,623,919	5,575,075	29.94	22,285,374	8,324,735	37.36	33,168,037	14,929,358	45.01	3,218,450	679,907	21.13
1896	19,697,067	5,619,239	28.53	22,871,936	8,065,292	35.26	34,853,090	13,232,162	37.97	1,794,888	412,644	22.99
1897	19,003,638	5,440,024	28.63	21,166,515	7,605,169	35.93	23,603,665	8,955,132	37.94	1,485,479	339,974	22.88
1898	19,513,037	6,146,884	31.50	15,192,178	7,387,433	48.63	18,847,123	8,454,289	44.86	5,341,083	1,205,278	22.57
1899	21,570,616	7,009,695	32.50	17,244,220	8,863,349	51.40	18,152,727	7,809,281	43.02	7,568,420	1,671,048	22.08
1900	26,955,991	8,184,044	30.36	20,090,172	10,106,541	50.31	29,089,333	11,280,853	38.78	11,711,446	2,351,940	20.08
1901	26,414,360	7,415,496	28.07	20,166,399	10,301,486	51.08	28,631,743	10,922,077	38.15	10,635,183	2,049,457	19.27
1902	29,991,974	8,499,709	28.34	21,424,011	11,365,381	53.05	38,870,207	14,973,244	38.52	14,556,267	2,572,527	17.67
1903	31,249,644	8,980,673	28.74	25,735,463	13,320,181	51.76	65,164,750	22,368,210	34.33	16,659,208	2,814,734	16.90
1904	30,808,543	8,813,962	28.61	24,704,368	13,163,258	53.28	40,011,304	15,682,484	39.20	14,449,585	2,463,948	17.05
1905	31,010,996	8,845,176	28.52	23,126,296	12,193,546	52.73	36,327,218	14,448,673	39.77	16,707,735	2,750,017	16.46
1906	33,481,921	9,664,910	28.87	26,589,979	13,749,020	51.71	50,917,147	18,769,616	36.86	22,760,988	3,650,271	16.04
1907	40,246,137	11,124,088	27.64	31,306,009	15,350,019	49.03	67,148,963	21,882,145	32.59	24,472,483	3,701,201	15.12
1908	39,127,306	10,530,174	26.91	26,224,241	13,250,558	50.53	45,279,789	16,003,780	35.34	23,349,686	3,301,256	14.14
1909	42,936,600	11,217,784	26.13	21,148,142	10,641,572	50.32	41,103,417	15,656,102	38.09	23,285,386	3,140,844	13.49
1910	42,021,558	11,072,239	26.41	24,774,251	12,467,509	50.33	06,960,781	22,333,344	33.35	27,489,155	3,184,697	11.59
1911	48,869,382	12,563,788	25.71	24,495,258	12,669,182	51.72	58,757,341	18,869,321	32.11	24,709,532	2,959,669	11.98
1912	47,235,641	12,239,742	25.91	21,994,265	11,156,221	50.72	50,491,870	17,346,221	34.35	24,414,943	3,042,834	12.46
1913	49,386,692	13,017,094	26.36	23,001,873	11,385,195	49.50	64,299,772	20,513,874	31.90	27,851,295	3,408,227	12.24
1914	60,314,179	13,099,663	21.72	25,222,093	10,187,128	40.39	50,742,814	12,190,222	24.02	12,181,772	1,618,723	13.29
1915	54,098,081	11,221,795	20.74	18,141,905	6,804,909	37.51	31,835,773	6,990,064	21.96	4,456,846	708,531	15.90
1916	52,806,178	9,309,151	17.63	13,023,527	4,676,615	35.91	33,244,863	6,308,568	18.98	4,583,269	659,795	14.40
1917	65,613,701	12,056,119	18.37	13,530,965	4,613,852	34.10	33,913,977	7,038,419	20.75	5,207,265	756,236	14.52
1918	65,762,304	10,507,121	15.98	13,444,272	4,706,906	35.01	33,227,040	6,813,460	20.51	4,411,540	635,840	14.41
Dec. 31:												
1918 (6 months)	27,215,615	4,307,849	15.83	5,782,586	2,064,736	35.71	16,621,637	3,450,648	20.76	1,674,678	217,514	12.99
1919	108,150,726	13,922,389	12.87	14,932,536	5,009,456	33.55	43,185,823	8,671,858	20.08	6,090,259	851,797	13.99
1920	120,319,609	15,335,010	12.75	30,256,646	9,240,533	30.54	83,337,492	16,676,983	20.01	13,366,877	1,978,931	14.80
1921	64,753,030	14,143,735	21.84	28,591,086	9,864,043	34.50	62,792,649	13,671,791	21.77	9,894,212	1,546,231	15.63
1922	88,470,651	22,101,592	24.98	40,525,991	14,000,551	34.55	82,104,529	20,467,706	24.93	13,173,567	2,373,128	18.01
1923	90,122,792	26,988,715	29.95	60,181,830	23,525,814	39.09	103,306,811	35,013,136	33.89	18,230,233	4,001,186	21.95
1924	77,014,565	24,491,572	31.80	54,480,538	22,098,238	40.56	96,767,691	47,722,283	49.32	18,115,413	4,161,158	22.97
1925	93,745,640	27,465,107	29.30	56,391,271	24,529,104	43.50	113,684,393	38,961,378	34.27	18,570,388	4,164,254	22.42

[1] The amount of duty collected is calculated in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce on the basis of reports showing the quantity and value of merchandise imported.

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TABLE 12.—*Merchandise imported and customs duties collected from 1890 to 1925, etc.*—Continued

Year ended—	SCHEDULE E.—Sugar, molasses, and manufactures of			SCHEDULE F.—Tobacco and manufactures of			SCHEDULE G.—Agricultural products and provisions			SCHEDULE H.—Spirits, wines, and other beverages		
	Values	Duties collected	Average ad valorem rates	Values	Duties collected	Average ad valorem rates	Values	Duties collected	Average ad valorem rates	Values	Duties collected	Average ad valorem rates
June 30:			*Per cent*			*Per cent*			*Per cent*			*Per cent*
1890	$87,613,335	$55,168,658	62.97	$16,626,045	$13,317,367	80.10	$37,298,471	$10,647,676	28.55	$12,499,327	$8,566,503	68.54
1891	43,057,639	32,511,296	75.51	21,065,863	16,172,277	76.77	46,560,858	14,275,401	30.66	13,572,368	9,547,548	70.35
1892	659,153	128,900	19.56	10,150,633	10,265,067	101.13	34,579,463	11,063,116	31.99	12,717,443	8,838,353	69.50
1893	1,328,999	193,294	14.54	12,589,004	14,831,989	117.82	38,427,051	12,735,144	33.14	13,921,426	9,435,263	67.77
1894	1,955,360	273,764	14.00	11,289,510	13,668,906	121.08	28,422,078	9,562,098	33.64	10,160,219	7,063,170	69.52
1895	39,228,916	15,600,529	39.77	13,672,464	14,916,305	109.10	37,733,091	9,925,557	26.30	11,285,766	7,068,176	62.63
1896	73,064,318	29,910,006	40.94	13,625,272	14,859,117	109.06	34,175,778	7,721,677	22.59	11,287,894	6,859,390	60.77
1897	98,283,469	41,346,400	42.07	18,782,759	20,971,882	111.66	33,716,958	8,613,987	25.55	11,880,430	8,136,014	68.48
1898	38,330,580	29,695,301	77.47	8,225,482	9,916,183	120.55	29,853,286	11,608,121	38.88	9,319,646	6,026,607	64.66
1899	81,227,498	61,660,942	75.91	9,371,597	10,627,399	113.40	32,505,236	12,743,785	39.21	11,072,774	7,490,074	67.64
1900	80,890,937	57,823,285	71.48	13,597,162	14,382,305	105.77	35,762,588	13,183,635	36.86	12,897,506	8,828,660	68.45
1901	87,079,079	63,089,412	72.45	15,055,501	16,655,744	110.63	38,566,704	13,043,820	33.82	14,099,924	9,533,524	67.61
1902	61,116,367	53,040,877	86.79	16,331,536	18,756,035	114.85	43,682,461	16,012,639	36.66	15,367,757	10,562,022	68.73
1903	65,959,060	63,625,731	96.46	18,298,780	21,891,687	119.63	46,221,428	16,282,144	35.23	16,784,603	11,646,532	69.39
1904	77,898,029	58,152,347	74.65	17,875,683	21,176,293	118.46	49,013,792	16,890,988	34.46	17,120,014	12,105,786	70.71
1905	91,577,274	51,442,112	56.17	20,725,297	22,689,611	109.48	47,570,416	15,418,334	32.41	17,912,332	12,547,900	70.05
1906	86,133,491	52,648,866	61.12	22,917,352	23,927,700	104.41	53,868,946	18,126,575	33.65	19,669,398	14,009,516	71.22
1907	92,784,081	60,338,523	65.03	29,959,081	26,125,037	87.20	63,720,855	19,203,886	30.14	23,083,420	16,318,120	70.69
1908	83,626,684	50,168,155	59.99	26,495,243	22,160,089	83.64	69,609,535	21,618,559	31.06	21,419,770	15,213,085	71.02
1909	93,478,607	56,414,434	60.35	27,332,038	23,269,458	85.14	71,719,009	23,633,333	32.95	23,381,943	16,144,031	69.05
1910	101,586,708	53,105,357	52.28	29,581,469	24,124,239	81.55	84,872,747	25,160,516	29.64	25,315,878	18,113,512	71.55
1911	97,877,463	52,809,371	53.95	29,788,180	26,159,615	87.82	105,974,044	28,744,295	27.12	20,354,501	17,298,858	84.99
1912	105,744,519	50,951,199	48.18	31,116,052	25,571,508	82.18	117,711,156	34,146,071	29.01	20,731,233	17,409,815	83.98
1913	91,447,551	53,481,801	58.48	32,437,743	26,748,124	82.46	99,798,484	27,754,576	27.81	22,372,476	19,475,562	87.05
1914	108,255,115	61,870,457	57.15	32,332,220	26,892,273	83.17	122,304,972	24,817,322	20.29	21,763,934	19,674,992	90.40
1915	157,570,801	49,607,651	31.48	29,499,102	24,875,246	84.33	87,672,955	18,035,830	20.57	14,392,643	13,404,931	93.14
1916	205,512,242	55,875,639	27.19	30,195,472	27,580,595	91.34	94,634,995	16,164,123	17.08	17,330,417	15,550,582	89.73
1917	243,354,335	55,471,364	22.79	37,299,651	29,837,013	79.99	132,717,946	17,916,075	13.50	18,611,977	13,586,271	73.00
1918	240,380,144	49,092,779	20.42	31,963,105	21,960,646	68.76	125,359,740	14,594,871	11.64	10,563,410	7,038,123	66.63
Dec. 31:												
1918 (6 months)	87,179,747	18,249,994	20.93	20,308,623	12,269,984	60.42	49,322,271	5,546,942	11.25	3,109,079	1,628,191	52.37
1919	387,282,529	68,608,819	17.72	51,609,315	27,562,571	53.41	161,168,393	15,802,553	9.80	2,338,327	1,194,499	51.08
1920	926,467,270	79,536,137	8.58	63,815,739	33,695,003	52.80	253,569,428	24,521,305	9.67	2,542,570	1,157,483	45.52
1921	233,451,028	71,325,054	30.55	66,614,395	35,949,905	53.97	156,496,923	26,206,159	16.75	3,197,179	1,514,604	47.37
1922	232,940,755	147,969,113	63.52	62,414,760	31,788,741	50.93	199,478,617	42,505,421	21.31	2,657,321	1,111,481	41.83
1923	353,872,621	128,064,475	36.19	64,881,310	35,830,692	55.22	236,976,025	61,577,650	25.98	1,371,353	612,575	44.67
1924	337,862,439	135,906,273	40.23	67,529,922	33,941,280	50.26	235,197,684	60,093,479	25.55	1,064,729	431,384	40.52
1925	221,347,278	139,102,919	62.84	69,943,239	35,428,430	50.65	259,917,095	60,567,872	23.30	1,161,300	491,774	42.35

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Year ended—	SCHEDULE I.—Cotton manufactures			SCHEDULE J.—Flax, hemp, and jute, and manufactures of			SCHEDULE K.—Wool and manufactures of			SCHEDULE L.—Silk and silk goods		
	Values	Duties collected	Average ad valorem rates	Values	Duties collected	Average ad valorem rates	Values	Duties collected	Average ad valorem rates	Values	Duties collected	Average ad valorem rates
June 30:			*Per cent*			*Per cent*			*Per cent*			*Per cent*
1890	$29,312,028	$11,691,611	39.89	$48,325,898	$12,219,836	25.29	$70,375,615	$42,918,996	60.99	$38,246,787	$18,945,959	49.54
1891	20,197,123	9,892,223	48.98	38,784,260	15,034,934	38.77	60,306,714	41,410,169	68.67	37,300,387	19,368,764	51.93
1892	17,052,525	9,468,347	55.52	40,028,471	17,360,296	43.37	53,496,633	42,096,021	78.69	31,442,180	16,965,637	53.96
1893	20,510,438	11,333,605	55.26	43,493,657	18,989,344	43.66	55,410,291	44,608,120	80.51	37,919,948	20,310,258	53.56
1894	13,724,012	7,446,758	54.26	28,060,445	12,174,473	43.39	24,798,231	21,200,263	85.49	24,160,529	12,824,084	53.08
1895	19,628,096	8,906,189	45.37	34,874,867	14,060,096	40.32	37,014,061	20,922,958	56.53	31,023,148	14,739,550	47.51
1896	21,276,405	9,311,340	43.76	29,756,618	12,018,082	40.39	48,352,585	23,127,569	47.83	26,627,731	12,504,006	46.96
1897	22,650,234	9,903,895	43.73	34,852,448	14,110,685	40.49	48,902,866	22,702,726	46.42	26,517,092	12,421,970	46.85
1898	14,663,418	7,500,252	51.15	33,704,889	15,712,121	46.62	18,360,631	13,057,164	71.12	22,639,597	12,231,681	54.03
1899	17,002,769	8,934,913	52.55	44,412,454	20,892,285	47.04	22,342,090	17,230,152	77.12	25,026,504	13,506,312	53.97
1900	20,684,578	10,565,562	51.08	54,732,531	25,701,451	46.96	30,656,717	21,637,428	70.58	30,358,771	15,771,795	51.95
1901	19,568,242	9,715,747	49.65	57,669,270	26,218,962	45.46	30,727,663	21,575,104	70.21	26,836,267	14,245,693	53.12
1902	21,129,139	10,422,930	49.33	68,133,003	30,694,804	45.05	35,363,788	26,396,923	74.64	32,242,228	17,293,290	53.64
1903	25,332,216	11,944,300	47.15	71,297,682	33,190,646	46.55	40,560,037	29,195,736	71.98	36,047,873	19,276,546	53.47
1904	23,442,254	11,035,018	47.07	71,460,146	32,898,495	46.04	39,962,848	27,252,492	68.19	31,483,007	16,610,210	52.76
1905	22,027,367	10,409,188	47.26	73,284,154	33,768,719	46.08	53,465,490	33,077,578	61.87	31,822,655	17,010,130	53.45
1906	26,656,366	12,292,896	46.12	92,055,209	41,777,068	45.38	63,265,115	37,968,695	60.02	32,591,910	17,351,095	53.24
1907	31,857,017	14,284,628	44.84	114,124,372	49,890,953	43.72	62,831,601	36,561,217	58.19	38,816,839	20,313,706	52.33
1908	31,577,132	13,878,022	43.95	96,177,445	41,921,732	43.59	45,822,496	28,845,245	62.95	31,755,212	16,493,078	51.94
1909	26,228,434	11,666,308	44.48	91,209,596	42,144,980	46.21	52,814,238	33,365,316	63.17	31,001,307	16,284,117	52.53
1910	28,310,523	13,619,191	48.11	106,374,854	49,735,027	46.75	70,745,252	41,904,850	59.23	32,295,926	17,023,622	52.71
1911	26,204,150	12,325,584	47.04	99,401,935	47,053,000	47.34	48,395,406	28,982,553	59.89	30,993,562	16,053,261	51.80
1912	24,358,360	11,085,150	45.51	108,698,102	49,062,348	45.14	48,361,374	27,072,116	55.98	26,571,510	13,695,239	51.54
1913	25,057,288	11,061,514	44.14	116,587,298	48,911,742	41.95	45,335,616	25,833,028	56.98	29,224,018	14,811,561	50.68
1914	32,529,134	9,260,408	28.47	56,470,796	19,913,016	35.26	39,264,823	16,957,341	43.19	34,039,755	15,376,702	45.17
1915	24,065,209	6,442,047	26.31	30,051,243	8,794,568	29.27	30,437,555	9,911,637	32.56	23,098,167	9,810,495	42.47
1916	24,244,523	5,968,827	24.62	30,943,574	8,619,140	27.85	18,352,968	6,128,567	33.39	28,304,619	11,927,952	42.14
1917	36,417,492	8,259,958	22.68	29,130,379	8,208,910	28.19	21,184,027	7,080,906	33.43	35,123,949	14,654,690	41.72
1918	30,946,831	6,871,746	22.21	26,587,130	7,199,925	27.08	27,047,896	8,956,449	33.11	24,473,609	10,066,714	41.13
Dec. 31:												
1918 (6 months)	13,622,237	3,105,547	22.80	10,873,228	2,682,414	24.67	9,826,501	2,962,190	30.14	10,748,947	4,307,698	40.08
1919	33,219,952	7,715,786	23.23	27,187,093	6,552,591	24.10	18,127,883	5,695,227	31.42	49,684,244	20,276,171	40.81
1920	89,274,578	21,185,002	23.73	52,925,870	13,362,385	25.25	49,800,160	16,720,378	33.57	55,793,487	21,772,950	39.02
1921	58,413,927	15,242,215	26.09	36,827,736	10,118,185	27.47	52,410,182	18,307,296	34.93	45,054,936	18,575,772	41.23
1922	73,334,530	20,046,723	27.34	63,505,151	15,999,377	25.19	79,955,754	48,225,260	60.31	36,652,674	16,621,550	45.35
1923	68,206,717	21,945,801	32.18	121,126,239	24,632,043	20.34	162,015,968	91,465,593	56.45	40,793,507	21,692,353	53 18
1924	59,981,349	18,082,820	30.15	117,216,203	26,120,771	22.28	123,904,028	62,581,626	50.51	33,233,937	17,629,072	53.05
1925	49,998,799	15,347,459	30.70	143,723,493	25,684,338	17.87	162,458,424	71,018,524	43.71	40,303,751	21,388,274	53.07

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TABLE 12.—*Merchandise imported and customs duties collected from 1890 to 1925, etc.*—Continued

Year ended—	SCHEDULE M.—Pulp, paper, and books			SCHEDULE N.—Sundries			Tea		
	Values	Duties collected	Average ad valorem rates	Values	Duties collected	Average ad valorem rates	Values	Duties collected	Average ad valorem rates
June 30:			*Per cent*			*Per cent*			*Per cent*
1890	$7,480,109	$1,445,625	19.33	$65,232,530	$16,179,068	24.65			
1891	7,398,716	1,690,669	22.85	54,580,110	13,693,067	25.09			
1892	7,191,116	1,809,161	25.16	51,290,806	13,561,172	26.44			
1893	8,680,133	2,070,034	23.85	63,390,176	15,990,103	25.22			
1894	5,761,472	1,402,193	24.34	38,819,967	10,602,196	27.31			
1895	5,443,425	1,257,348	23.10	47,072,376	10,995,435	23.36			
1896	5,664,593	1,260,864	22.26	47,748,386	11,203,210	23.46			
1897	5,319,055	1,200,043	22.56	41,184,008	10,031,293	25.04			
1898	4,684,291	1,202,328	25.67	56,868,214	14,073,599	24.75	$76,240	$41,322	54.20
1899	5,223,698	1,349,575	25.84	66,420,324	16,272,012	24.50	6,631,988	4,812,607	72.57
1900	7,695,417	1,764,834	22.93	77,801,134	18,773,587	24.13	10,835,047	8,008,636	73.91
1901	7,021,206	1,702,776	24.25	76,193,074	17,912,848	23.51	10,005,430	8,259,353	82.55
1902	8,047,824	1,896,456	23.56	86,667,841	20,180,984	23.29	10,327,118	7,882,607	76.33
1903	9,907,819	2,220,756	22.28	98,422,646	20,843,433	21.18	3,028,168	2,178,278	71.93
1904	10,771,269	2,379,354	22.09	78,680,617	18,767,420	23.85			
1905	11,974,859	2,525,896	21.09	92,512,767	20,771,250	22.45			
1906	14,173,917	3,020,980	21.31	119,640,146	26,600,776	22.23			
1907	20,005,025	4,136,029	20.67	133,092,951	29,892,107	22.45			
1908	22,335,007	4,414,633	19.75	94,616,374	24,475,066	25.87			
1909	22,764,740	4,412,020	19.39	113,862,410	26,387,061	23.17			
1910	24,832,627	5,285,103	21.28	120,594,291	29,133,889	24.16			
1911	26,110,975	5,645,302	21.62	109,049,968	27,448,145	25.17			
1912	22,828,121	4,886,671	21.41	108,952,769	26,931,900	24.72			
1913	24,899,335	5,091,232	20.45	128,017,638	30,758,685	24.03			
1914	13,999,054	3,114,380	22.25	144,587,674	48,538,937	33.57			
1915	9,385,676	1,988,769	21.19	100,816,766	37,158,600	36.86			
1916	6,491,285	1,257,726	19.38	123,485,312	39,495,871	31.98			
1917	8,036,289	1,681,547	20.92	134,557,532	40,286,383	29.94			
1918	6,368,356	1,184,752	18.60	106,803,244	30,567,547	28.62			
Dec. 31:									
1918 (6 months)	2,759,314	460,009	16.67	44,034,747	12,653,317	28.73			
1919	6,797,212	1,105,951	16.27	206,447,070	54,433,012	26.37			
1920	10,487,814	1,749,469	16.68	233,907,615	68,703,615	29.37			
1921	8,901,536	1,671,847	18.78	165,192,437	54,222,384	32.82			
1922	12,806,269	2,775,724	21.67	197,512,567	65,369,922	33.10			
1923	19,217,235	4,667,233	24.29	226,318,858	86,646,712	38.29			
1924	18,728,945	4,813,168	25.70	215,845,978	86,695,074	40.17			
1925	18,682,332	4,415,590	23.64	217,279,354	83,287,966	38.33			

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[Recapitulation of merchandise imported and duties collected from 1867 to 1925]

Year ended—	Values				Amount of duties collected			Average ad valorem rate of duty on—	
	Free	Dutiable	Total	Free	Ordinary	Additional	Total	Dutiable	Free and dutiable
June 30:				*Per cent*				*Per cent*	*Per cent*
1867	$17,033,130	$361,125,553	$378,158,683	4.50	$168,503,750	.....	$168,503,750	46.66	44.56
1868	15,147,618	329,661,302	344,808,920	4.39	160,309,941	$222,838	160,532,779	48.63	46.56
1869	21,692,532	372,756,642	394,449,174	5.50	176,114,904	442,680	176,557,584	47.25	44.76
1870	20,214,105	406,131,905	426,346,010	4.74	191,221,769	292,205	191,513,974	47.08	44.92
1871	40,619,064	459,597,058	500,216,122	8.12	201,985,575	461,098	202,446,673	43.95	40.47
1872	47,683,747	512,735,287	560,419,034	8.51	212,030,727	588,378	212,619,105	41.35	37.94
1873	178,399,796	484,746,861	663,146,657	26.90	184,556,045	372,997	184,929,042	38.07	27.89
1874	151,694,834	415,748,693	567,443,527	26.73	160,185,383	336,902	160,522,285	38.53	28.29
1875	146,465,463	379,795,113	526,260,576	27.83	154,271,806	283,177	154,554,983	40.62	29.37
1876	140,561,381	324,024,926	464,586,307	30.26	144,982,442	196,161	145,178,603	44.74	31.25
1877	140,840,149	298,989,240	439,829,389	32.02	128,223,207	205,136	128,428,343	42.89	29.20
1878	141,339,059	297,083,409	438,422,468	32.24	127,015,185	179,974	127,195,159	42.75	29.01
1879	142,550,159	296,742,215	439,292,374	32.45	133,159,025	236,411	133,395,436	44.87	30.37
1880	208,049,180	419,506,091	627,555,271	33.15	182,415,162	332,492	182,747,654	43.48	29.12
1881	202,557,412	448,061,587	650,618,999	31.13	193,561,011	239,869	193,800,880	43.20	29.79
1882	210,721,981	505,491,967	716,213,948	29.42	215,617,669	521,247	216,138,916	42.66	30.18
1883	206,913,289	493,916,384	700,829,673	29.52	209,659,699	977,594	210,637,293	42.45	30.06
1884	211,280,265	456,295,124	667,575,389	31.65	189,344,995	437,841	190,282,836	41.61	28.50
1885	192,912,234	386,667,820	579,580,054	33.28	177,319,550	832,051	178,151,601	45.86	30.74
1886	211,530,759	413,778,055	625,308,814	33.83	188,379,397	1,031,051	189,410,448	45.53	30.29
1887	233,093,659	450,325,322	683,418,981	34.11	212,032,424	2,189,886	214,222,310	47.08	31.35
1888	244,104,852	468,143,774	712,248,626	34.27	213,509,802	2,532,454	216,042,256	45.61	30.33
1889	256,574,630	484,856,768	741,431,398	34.61	218,701,774	1,875,215	220,576,989	45.11	29.75
1890	266,103,048	507,571,764	773,674,812	34.39	225,317,076	1,222,961	226,540,037	44.39	29.28
1891	388,064,404	466,455,173	854,519,577	45.41	215,790,686	1,095,015	216,885,701	46.26	25.38
1892	458,074,604	355,526,741	813,601,345	56.30	173,097,670	1,026,600	174,124,270	48.69	21.40
1893	444,172,064	400,282,519	844,454,583	52.60	198,373,452	770,226	199,143,678	49.56	23.58
1894	378,968,717	257,645,703	636,614,420	59.53	128,881,868	677,024	129,558,892	50.02	20.35
1895	376,890,100	354,271,990	731,162,090	51.55	147,901,218	1,549,390	149,450,608	41.75	20.44
1896	368,897,523	390,796,561	759,694,084	48.56	156,104,598	908,908	157,013,506	39.95	20.67
1897	381,902,414	407,348,616	789,251,030	48.39	171,779,194	981,167	172,760,361	42.17	21.89
1898	291,534,005	295,619,695	587,153,700	49.65	144,258,563	1,179,822	145,438,385	48.80	24.77
1899	299,668,977	385,772,915	685,441,892	43.72	200,873,429	1,198,621	202,072,050	52.07	29.48
1900	366,759,922	463,759,330	830,519,252	44.16	228,364,556	996,215	229,360,771	49.24	27.62

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TABLE 12.—*Merchandise imported and customs duties collected from 1890 to 1925, etc.*—Continued

Year ended—	Values				Amount of duties collected			Average ad valorem rate of duty on—	
	Free	Dutiable	Total	Free	Ordinary	Additional	Total	Dutiable	Free and dutiable
June 30—Continued.				*Per cent*				*Per cent*	*Per cent*
1901	$339,093,256	$468,670,045	$807,763,301	41.98	$232,641,499	$914,610	$233,556,109	49.64	28.91
1902	396,542,233	503,251,521	899,793,754	44.07	250,550,428	902,727	251,453,155	49.79	27.95
1903	437,290,728	570,669,382	1,007,960,110	43.38	279,779,587	972,828	280,752,415	49.03	27.85
1904	454,153,100	527,681,459	981,834,559	46.26	257,392,055	830,188	258,222,243	48.78	26.30
1905	517,073,277	570,044,856	1,087,118,133	47.56	257,898,130	528,165	258,426,295	45.24	23.77
1906	548,695,764	664,721,885	1,213,417,649	45.22	293,557,984	352,412	293,910,396	44.16	24.22
1907	641,953,451	773,448,834	1,415,402,285	45.35	329,121,659	358,389	329,480,048	42.55	23.28
1908	525,704,745	657,415,920	1,183,120,665	44.43	282,273,432	309,462	282,582,894	42.94	23.88
1909	599,375,868	682,265,867	1,281,641,735	46.77	294,377,360	289,694	294,667,054	43.15	22.99
1910	761,353,117	785,756,020	1,547,109,137	49.21	326,263,095	298,588	326,561,683	41.52	21.11
1911	776,963,955	750,981,697	1,527,945,652	50.85	309,581,944	383,748	309,965,692	41.22	20.29
1912	881,512,987	759,209,915	1,640,722,902	53.73	304,597,035	302,331	304,899,366	40.12	18.58
1913	986,972,333	779,717,079	1,766,689,412	55.87	312,252,215	257,731	312,509,946	40.05	17.69
1914	1,152,392,059	754,008,335	1,906,400,394	60.45	283,511,564	207,517	283,719,081	37.60	14.88
1915	1,032,863,558	615,522,722	1,648,386,280	62.66	205,755,073	191,769	205,946,842	33.43	12.49
1916	1,495,881,357	683,153,244	2,179,034,601	68.65	209,523,151	202,650	209,725,801	30.67	9.62
1917	1,852,530,536	814,689,485	2,667,220,021	69.46	221,447,743	211,323	221,659,066	27.18	8.31
1918	2,117,555,366	747,338,621	2,864,893,987	73.91	180,196,879	392,955	180,589,834	24.11	6.30
Dec. 31:									
1918 (6 months)	1,149,881,796	303,079,210	1,452,961,006	79.14	73,907,033	21,037	73,928,070	24.39	5.09
1919	2,711,462,069	1,116,221,362	3,827,683,431	70.84	237,402,680	54,000	237,456,680	21.27	6.20
1920	3,115,958,238	1,985,865,155	5,101,823,393	61.08	325,635,175	10,390	325,645,565	16.40	6.38
1921	1,564,278,455	992,591,256	2,556,869,711	61.18	292,359,221	37,531	292,396,752	29.45	11.44
1922	1,888,240,127	1,185,533,136	3,073,773,263	61.43	451,356,289	.....	451,356,289	38.07	14.68
1923	2,165,148,317	1,566,621,499	3,731,769,816	58.02	566,663,978	.....	566,663,978	36.17	15.18
1924	2,118,167,861	1,456,943,421	3,575,111,282	59.25	544,768,198	.....	544,768,198	37.39	15.24
1925	2,708,827,567	1,467,206,757	4,176,034,324	64.87	551,852,989	.....	551,852,989	37.61	13.21

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TABLE 13.—*Customs statistics, by districts, for the fiscal year 1926, on the basis of reports of collections*

District	Value of imports	Value of exports	Receipts					Payments		Expenses	Cost to collect one dollar	Vessels clearing from ports		
			Duties	Tonnage tax	Head tax	All other	Total	Excess deposits refunded	Drawback paid			Foreign for foreign ports	Domestic for foreign ports	Domestic for domestic ports
Alaska (No. 31)	$815,813	$675,516	$28,859.38	$2,835.20	$424.00	$16,120.07	$48,238.65			$62,318.25	$1.291	279	276	2,205
Arizona (No. 26)	13,477,841	14,569,554	804,633.51		25,024.00	5,672.83	835,330.34	$1,617.33		106,986.83	.125			
Buffalo (No. 9)	126,640,836	187,106,824	5,624,339.85	4,763.34		47,308.64	5,676,411.83	50,399.08	$7,044.43	295,052.04	.052	1,222	252	2,626
Chicago (No. 39)	49,607,640	11,195,726	15,159,505.08	425.16		30,727.65	15,190,657.89	247,655.25	38,054.12	458,333.89	.030	56	119	4,936
Colorado (No. 47)	1,578,512		195,890.64			15,748.93	211,639.57	1,351.26		16,407.23	.077			
Connecticut (No. 6)	8,149,000	[illegible]50	763,482.39	987.64		20,439.09	784,909.12	5,270.91	3,844.99	59,258.88	.075	33	3	5
Dakota (No. 34)	26,593,346	51,325,407	908,221.06			16,779.71	925,000.77	11,196.36	666.08	94,125.10	.102			
Duluth and Superior (No. 36)	20,662,038	46,881,525	670,545.66	590.02		10,220.13	681,355.81	14,515.35	148.50	66,579.87	.097	269	519	6,692
El Paso (No. 24)	6,839,873	14,001,714	149,800.99		172,712.00	27,684.19	350,197.18	3,869.44		164,518.23	.469			
Florida (No. 18)	35,160,840	66,833,974	3,103,878.60	54,885.80	33,512.00	104,329.27	3,296,605.67	32,000.00	2,246.34	214,196.89	.065	550	1,468	760
Galveston (No. 22)	32,652,107	501,741,702	8,153,809.31	69,532.98	2,120.00	66,399.10	8,291,861.39	26,965.76	8,721.79	154,353.17	.018	742	563	873
Georgia (No. 17)	21,367,301	110,119,361	7,937,474.27	16,644.06	104.00	19,244.71	7,973,467.04	11,475.13	47,367.46	78,102.37	.009	206	637	48
Hawaii (No. 32)	10,362,915	1,920,577	1,663,683.21	38,645.98	14,552.00	31,359.95	1,748,241.14	19,713.21	2,203.11	134,173.93	.076	72	106	324
Indiana (No. 40)	2,024,981		678,462.51			1,494.46	679,956.97	2,733.13		20,214.94	.029			
Iowa (No. 44)	250,950		92,665.56			1,217.50	93,883.06	478.32		12,523.50	.135			
Kentucky (No. 42)	724,647		520,033.64			511.20	521,444.84	1,232.37	338,849.20	16,862.80	.032			
Los Angeles (No. 27)	49,020,502	87,965,850	4,746,973.55	131,309.16	23,872.00	109,532.68	5,011,687.39	59,818.81	2,743.67	322,556.15	.064	923	1,307	2,151
Maine and New Hampshire (No. 1)	29,521,783	11,828,931	1,283,786.69	23,510.74	568.00	54,382.94	1,362,248.37	4,591.98		292,589.14	.214	1,194	1,219	371
Maryland No. 13)	96,609,661	95,313,467	15,888,599.35	62,924.08	308.00	97,906.99	16,049,738.42	192,288.86	465,513.25	473,285.75	.029	375	164	2,468
Massachusetts (No. 4)	327,859,519	44,255,271	54,966,867.84	158,936.82	82,330.00	493,121.28	55,701,255.94	270,036.34	471,775.06	1,353,920.74	.024	772	328	1,539
Michigan (No. 38)	93,307,229	269,624,583	5,286,616.79	502.76		63,578.36	5,350,697.91	47,999.47	17,569.83	360,994.32	.067	1,000	1,960	6,619
Minnesota (No. 35)	7,470,628		1,768,919.38			3,653.67	1,772,573.05	6,891.62	2,108.00	57,402.85	.032			
Mobile (No. 19)	8,738,522	46,434,330	399,586.06	22,174.86	472.00	29,486.59	451,719.51	1,519.56	3,616.29	68,755.18	.152	442	112	248
Montana and Idaho (No. 33)	2,650,726	6,795,200	356,056.95			16,743.42	372,800.37	21,852.81		59,566.07	.159			
New Orleans (No. 20)	229,696,766	441,928,999	29,200,081.20	156,726.70	12,312.00	159,896.16	29,529,016.06	132,589.70	2,272,592.92	561,063.50	.019	1,304	695	788
New York (No. 10)	2,274,561,041	1,716,126,430	319,379,433.34	614,493.50	1,738,564.00	2,066,377.92	323,798,868.76	4,420,838,48	12,094,326.07	7,182,155.43	.022	3,701	1,706	3,156
North Carolina (No. 15)	10,176,322	10,804,917	7,362,653.11	5,878.74	8.00	8,151.47	7,376,691.32	2,022.42		30,881.14	.0041	12	7	56
Ohio (No. 41)	19,329,421	27,566,160	3,960,556.28	2,255.30		32,560.65	3,995,372.23	39,287.20	51,806.53	160,860.09	.040	877	2,650	6,604

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TABLE 13.—*Customs statistics, by districts, for the fiscal year 1926, on the basis of reports of collections*—Continued

District	Value of imports	Value of exports	Receipts					Payments		Expenses	Cost to collect one dollar	Vessels clearing from ports		
			Duties	Tonnage tax	Head tax	All other	Total	Excess deposits refunded	Drawback paid			Foreign for foreign ports	Domestic for foreign ports	Domestic for domestic ports
Omaha (No. 46)	$1,339,283		$256,567.58			$7,758.19	$264,325.77	$965.19	$1,119.10	$12,583.47	$0.047			
Oregon (No. 29)	13,132,106	$57,037,356	1,201,853.77	$31,752.64	$112.00	19,382.05	1,253,100.46	17,361.91	13,760.83	118,764.03	.094	325	310	2,176
Philadelphia (No. 11)	198,367,728	92,389,851	48,091,490.71	99,219.73	1,598.00	139,610.36	48,331,918.80	304,719.69	5,197,335.89	928,171.42	.019	483	198	1,202
Pittsburgh (No. 12)	12,480,679		4,948,361.65			11,696.76	4,960,058.41	36,623.66	594.00	55,915.95	.011			
Porto Rico (No. 49)	12,054,034	7,321,720	2,161,086.78	15,934.76	6,576.00	54,898.75	2,238,496.29	29,502.67	899.84	256,776.66	.115	429	703	423
Rhode Island (No. 5)	8,116,394	110,218	796,181.09	8,400.80	23,432.00	6,643.32	834,657.21	4,427.29	48.51	48,852.72	.058	30	50	161
Rochester (No. 8)	7,459,252	8,049,705	2,003,786.97	470.44		3,178.45	2,007,435.86	14,148.30	1,852.37	84,993.33	.042	1,225	146	306
Sabine (No. 21)	2,744,012	72,427,125	15,958.36	40,487.32	24.00	13,478.75	69,948.43			25,195.76	.360	244	137	168
San Antonio (No. 23)	4,173,583	46,953,353	375,430.75		142,376.00	27,274.52	545,081.27	6,858.01		162,117.46	.297			1
San Francisco (No. 28)	208,177,242	192,393,408	11,847,504.38	79,525.68	47,368.00	208,269.35	12,182,667.41	195,164.29	336,445.13	804,788.75	.066	860	456	2,637
South Carolina (No. 16)	12,274,592	29,004,567	150,639.53	17,102.54	32.00	5,798.20	173,572.27	2,561.60	80.19	17,544.56	.101	89	87	142
St. Lawrence (No. 7)	135,595,383	66,334,605	2,745,736.48	3,450.79		71,288.19	2,820,475.46	6,153.37	55.97	237,840.81	.084	1,466	5,204	819
St. Louis (No. 45)	12,769,484		2,799,622.33			8,415.62	2,808,037.95	36,548.10	41,869.04	112,626.73	.040			
Tennessee (No. 43)	1,676,874		234,071.68			1,891.11	235,962.79	2,509.04	292.36	18,890.39	.088			
Utah and Nevada (No. 48)	133,821		42,160.80			228.60	42,389.40	239.23		7,022.35	.165			
Vermont (No. 2)	45,410,851	54,704,876	2,149,999.59	11.10		52,931.19	2,202,941.88	6,005.10	156.02	282,725.34	.128	182	2	3
Virginia, (No. 14)	19,638,848	196,741,451	3,215,248.00	58,441.40	172.00	70,022.58	3,343,883.98	7,412.14		141,433.40	.042	1,469	227	2,051
Washington (No. 30)	259,601,829	135,918,947	4,976,244.41	108,862.50	106,232.00	287,879.76	5,479,218.67	65,819.25	6,033.72	497,607.04	.090	3,540	2,538	2,293
Wisconsin (No. 37)	5,617,066	1,377,550	1,055,036.22	343.72		3,971.19	1,059,351.13	9,671.31	33,023.60	52,806.30	.049	13	156	12,938
Parcel post		28,277,091												
Total	4,466,613,821	4,754,057,991	577,962,210.50	1,816,091.50	2,428,228.00	4,490,367.75	586,696,897.75	6,347,397.63	21,463,864.37	16,487,918.09	.0292	23,955	23,602	67,366

NOTE.—Porto Rico figures not included in totals, excepting those relating to values of imports and exports.

The duties and tonnage covered into the Treasury by warrants during the fiscal year 1926 amounted to $579,716,610.62. This sum represents the official "customs receipts" for 1926. The figures in the above statement are based on reports by collectors of receipts from all sources, and include estimated duties, duties and fines on mail importations, increased and additional duties, fines, penalties, and forfeitures, and sundry miscellaneous receipts, as well as collections for the Departments of Commerce and Labor.

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SUMMARY

Total expenses paid from customs appropriation during fiscal year 1926, as reported by collectors		$16,487,918.09
Items not included in above total:		
Salaries and expenses of the United States Customs Court	$215,514.90	
Salaries and expenses of the special agency service	753,671.00	
Travel, transportation, and miscellaneous expenses not reported by collectors	107,206.27	
		1,076,392.17
Total expenses paid from the customs appropriation, including expenses incurred on account of enforcement of the navigation laws		17,564,310.26
Refunds to the customs appropriation on account of reimbursable expenditures		600,087.00
Total		16,964,223.26
Cost to collect one dollar (based on total receipts from all sources and total expenditures, except reimbursable)		.0292

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TABLE 14.—*Interest collected by fiscal years, from June 1, 1913, to June 30, 1926, on deposits of Government funds with national-bank, insular, and foreign depositaries*

1913	$122, 218. 89	1920	$1, 865, 975. 76
1914	1, 409, 426. 07	1921	2, 580, 746. 84
1915	1, 222, 706. 93	1922	865, 848. 30
1916	791, 671. 45	1923	584, 192. 96
1917	703, 771. 76	1924	570, 336. 05
1918	1, 134, 569. 09	1925	[1] 533, 859. 89
1919	5, 507, 742. 43	1926	[2] 517, 313. 83

TABLE 15.—*Interest collected to June 30, 1926, by Federal reserve districts, on deposits in special depositaries on account of sales of Liberty bonds, Victory notes, Treasury notes, and certificates of indebtedness, and income and profits tax payments, under acts of April 24, 1917, September 24, 1917, April 4, 1918, July 9, 1918, September 24, 1918, and March 3, 1919*

Federal reserve district	April 24 to June 30, 1917	Fiscal year July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918	Fiscal year July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919	Fiscal year July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920
Boston	$5, 340. 47	$1, 252, 390. 26	$1, 872, 782. 67	$818, 214. 39
New York	338, 480. 60	4, 904, 637. 35	9, 689. 021. 74	5, 224, 046. 11
Philadelphia	1, 044. 64	757, 344. 83	1, 656, 104. 38	700, 612. 29
Cleveland		1, 093, 702. 40	1, 569, 142. 58	882, 228. 69
Richmond		210, 113. 66	352, 238. 82	696, 026. 03
Atlanta	252. 06	124, 275. 95	347, 716. 97	236, 720. 03
New Orleans branch		86, 653. 09	167, 145. 88	102, 349. 52
Chicago	9, 023. 53	958, 476. 78	2, 081, 734. 44	1, 172, 858. 15
St. Louis		325, 138. 58	773, 272. 32	365, 006. 43
Minneapolis		200, 829. 89	476, 583. 82	276, 087. 26
Kansas City		190, 531. 88	641, 252. 28	254, 537. 32
Dallas	1, 353. 62	116, 080. 10	400, 980. 97	300, 971. 08
San Francisco	2, 726. 51	346, 483. 26	968, 232. 14	429, 319. 59
Total	358, 221. 43	10, 566, 658. 03	20, 996, 209. 01	11, 458, 976. 89

Federal reserve district	Fiscal year July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921	Fiscal year July 1, 1921, to June 30, 1922	Fiscal year July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923	Fiscal year July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924
Boston	$329, 002. 71	$522, 344. 91	$401, 286. 50	$437, 680. 57
New York	1, 742, 118. 06	2, 513, 569. 67	1, 830, 459. 16	1, 375, 835. 24
Philadelphia	326, 357. 00	492, 945. 69	488, 019. 97	293, 249. 18
Cleveland	269, 748. 24	548, 520. 22	362, 812. 55	373, 318. 34
Richmond	90, 524. 55	158, 870. 90	214, 288. 01	125, 633. 42
Atlanta	33, 575. 17	65, 019. 63	110, 233. 06	64, 121. 22
New Orleans branch	29, 191. 96	34, 628. 00	50, 591. 26	113, 253. 99
Chicago	247, 372. 69	769, 050. 62	562, 095. 11	395, 571. 32
St. Louis	101, 257. 61	202, 594. 21	164, 001. 86	188, 757. 27
Minneapolis	59, 185. 74	138, 248. 51	139, 095. 64	108, 118. 41
Kansas City	89, 859. 96	133, 263. 75	130, 720. 93	52, 319. 68
Dallas	32, 407. 84	120, 791. 19	130, 620. 90	104, 520. 72
San Francisco	161, 706. 49	258, 071. 05	251, 654. 79	329, 493. 14
Total	3, 512, 308. 02	5, 957, 918. 35	4, 835, 879. 74	3, 961, 872. 50

Federal reserve district	Fiscal year July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	Fiscal year July 1, 1925, to June 30, 1926	Total
Boston	$497, 169. 20	$335, 382. 98	$6, 471, 594. 66
New York	915, 859. 15	920, 408. 77	29, 454, 435. 85
Philadelphia	519, 107. 16	478, 816. 55	5, 713, 601. 69
Cleveland	401, 604. 61	421, 255. 80	5, 922, 333. 43
Richmond	165, 464. 77	164, 958. 32	2, 178, 118. 48
Atlanta	57, 678. 49	110, 137. 98	1, 149, 730. 56
New Orleans branch	80, 731. 27	105, 174. 48	769, 719. 45
Chicago	529, 280. 74	549, 630. 16	7, 275, 093. 54
St. Louis	130, 731. 98	178, 004. 78	2, 428, 765. 04
Minneapolis	102, 481. 51	88, 864. 46	1, 589, 495. 24
Kansas City	54, 411. 38	64, 996. 55	1, 611, 893. 73
Dallas	99, 653. 99	143, 240. 99	1, 450, 621. 40
San Francisco	309, 450. 64	361, 194. 94	3, 418, 332. 55
Total	3, 863, 624. 89	3, 922, 066. 76	69, 433, 735. 62

[1] Amended figures. [2] Incomplete and subject to revision.

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ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND APPROPRIATIONS

TABLE 16.—*Estimated receipts for the fiscal years 1928 and 1927, and actual receipts for the fiscal year 1926, according to the latest information received from the Bureau of the Budget*

	Estimated, 1928	Estimated, 1927	Actual, 1926
Ordinary receipts:			
Customs	[1] $601,800,000.00	[1] $616,800,000.00	$579,430,092.86
Internal revenue—			
Income tax	2,090,000,000.00	2,190,000,000.00	1,982,040,088.58
Miscellaneous taxes	568,985,000.00	619,685,000.00	855,599,289.26
Miscellaneous:			
Interest, premium, and discount—			
Interest on loans to foreign governments	----------	[2] 7,800.00	[2] 19,556,925.99
Interest on funded obligations of foreign governments	140,029,291.00	139,915,037.00	139,804,662.99
Interest on miscellaneous obligations	2,017,361.00	2,022,849.00	1,201,493.95
Interest on farm loan bonds	----------	100,000.00	3,648,139.22
Interest on public deposits	4,179,700.00	4,435,200.00	4,530,081.48
Premiums on veterans' term insurance	----------	5,910,780.00	9,875,033.69
Dividend on capital stock	----------	----------	350,000.00
Gain by exchange	20,000.00	20,000.00	24,418.98
Interest on railroad securities	13,968,848.00	15,484,654.00	17,319,962.22
Sales of Government property—			
Sale of war supplies	2,900,000.00	3,300,000.00	13,655,956.39
Miscellaneous Government property	19,113,043.00	15,063,930.00	14,492,004.95
Public-domain receipts—			
Sale of public lands	600,000.00	600,000.00	754,252.79
Receipts under mineral leasing acts	8,500,000.00	8,500,000.00	8,477,539.02
Forest-reserve fund	6,140,000.00	5,810,000.00	5,291,545.76
National park revenues	722,474.00	647,090.00	797,446.35
Royalties from naval petroleum reserves	3,600,000.00	6,500,000.00	----------
Other	897,000.00	897,000.00	945,464.68
Federal reserve and Federal intermediate credit bank franchise tax	800,000.00	1,000,000.00	567,890.23
Profits on coinage, bullion deposits, etc	7,500,000.00	8,500,000.00	9,903,032.85
Revenue-producing enterprises—			
Emergency Fleet Corporation, construction loan funds	4,140,703.00	4,913,490.00	6,603,156.75
Panama Canal, tolls, profits, etc	24,000,000.00	24,000,000.00	23,725,100.42
Other	4,691,200.00	4,443,200.00	3,090,611.64
Rent of public buildings and grounds	1,170,695.00	1,171,697.00	1,385,423.55
Fees, fines, penalties, forfeitures, etc.—			
Fees on letters patent	3,700,000.00	3,488,960.00	3,421,404.17
Consular and passport fees	8,328,000.00	8,328,000.00	8,624,682.68
Tax on circulation of national banks	3,300,440.00	3,280,495.00	3,277,512.90
Customs service	1,500,000.00	1,450,000.00	1,429,792.67
Collections under enforcement of national prohibition act (Treasury and Judicial)	5,000,000.00	5,500,000.00	5,230,147.12
Navy fines and forfeitures	900,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,236,257.37
Naturalization fees	750,000.00	750,000.00	477,650.00
Immigration head tax	3,501,200.00	3,001,200.00	3,592,492.49
Judicial	3,325,000.00	3,325,000.00	3,261,604.97
Other	1,984,175.00	1,926,138.00	3,498,668.37
Gifts and contributions—			
For river and harbor improvements	3,250,000.00	3,250,000.00	3,872,545.23
For Forest Service cooperative work	1,800,000.00	1,800,000.00	1,920,222.19
Other	230,233.00	224,596.00	450,302.54
Repayments of investments—			
Principal of unfunded loans to foreign governments	----------	425,682.00	289,125.17
Liquidation of capital stock, Federal land banks	180,000.00	200,000.00	332,605.00
Principal of bonds of foreign governments under funding agreements	68,643,185.00	75,322,893.00	34,587,243.00
Sale of farm loan bonds	----------	60,495,000.00	28,390,000.00
Return of advances made to reclamation fund	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Principal of loans made by United States Housing Corporation	35,000.00	321,000.00	353,992.77
Principal of railroad securities	1,433,100.00	17,103,600.00	19,415,364.65

[1] Includes $1,800,000 estimated by Department of Commerce for tonnage tax, receipts on account of which are covered into the Treasury as customs revenue.
[2] Includes interest on miscellaneous obligations of foreign governments.

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TABLE 16.—*Estimated receipts for the fiscal years 1928 and 1927, and actual receipts for the fiscal year 1926 according to the latest information received from the Bureau of the Budget*—Continued

	Estimated, 1928	Estimated, 1927	Actual, 1926
Miscellaneous—Con.			
Assessments and reimbursements—			
Salaries and expenses, national-bank examiners	$2, 250, 000. 00	$2, 250, 000. 00	$2, 492, 387. 16
Expenses of redeeming national currency	523, 650. 00	550, 151. 00	606, 366. 02
Reclamation fund	5, 640, 000. 00	5, 860, 000. 00	7, 724, 880. 38
Assessments on Federal reserve banks and Federal intermediate credit and land banks	2, 574, 000. 00	2, 574, 000. 00	2, 545, 274. 43
General railroad contingent fund	3, 000, 000. 00	2, 000, 000. 00	1, 218, 240. 03
Payment by German Government under terms of the armistice	13, 101, 895. 00	13, 101, 895. 00	
Work done by individuals, corporations, et al	178, 000. 00	177, 000. 00	103, 410. 87
Settlement of claims, War and Navy Departments			1, 300, 198. 42
Payment for quarters, subsistence, laundry, etc., Veterans' Bureau			1, 166, 210. 88
Other	2, 555, 610. 00	2, 693, 574. 00	1, 980, 583. 75
District of Columbia—			
Revenues of the District of Columbia—			
District of Columbia share (excluding trust funds)	27, 206, 000. 00	26, 160, 000. 00	24, 466, 334. 40
United States share			93, 977. 94
Miscellaneous unclassified receipts	3, 715, 798. 00	6, 415, 847. 00	7, 626, 493. 06
Army and Navy miscellaneous collections	1, 509, 900. 00	2, 198, 200. 00	337, 252. 13
War Department replacing funds	2, 500, 000. 00	2, 516, 000. 00	
Trust funds—			
Government life insurance fund—			
Premium on converted insurance	57, 600, 000. 00	52, 650, 000. 00	44, 484, 225. 31
Interest	10, 950, 000. 00	9, 001, 866. 00	6, 730, 905. 38
Civil service retirement and disability fund	3, 500. 00	3, 500. 00	2, 302, 161. 06
Soldiers' Home permanent fund	757, 700. 00	690, 000. 00	454, 619. 70
Army, Navy, and Marine Corps deposit funds	1, 900, 000. 00	1, 900, 000. 00	2, 024, 877. 76
Indian moneys—			
Proceeds of labor	1, 500, 000. 00	1, 500, 000. 00	2, 672, 448. 98
Proceeds of sale of Indian lands and timber	18, 000, 000. 00	20, 000, 000. 00	23, 461, 952. 16
Other	40, 000. 00	40, 000. 00	479, 521. 08
Miscellaneous trust funds	312, 376, 00	323, 364. 00	76, 920. 67
District of Columbia trust funds	2, 294, 000. 00	2, 255, 000. 00	2, 382, 893. 52
	511, 968, 077. 00	600, 295, 688. 00	547, 393, 892. 28
Deduct excess of receipts by warrant over cash receipts			1, 707, 672. 84
Total miscellaneous receipts, including Panama Canal and sales of public lands	511, 968, 077. 00	600, 295, 688. 00	545, 686, 219. 44
Total ordinary receipts, exclusive of postal revenues	3,772,753,077. 00	4,026,780,688. 00	3, 962, 755, 690. 14

TABLE 17.—*Estimated receipts from customs, internal revenue classified according to source, and miscellaneous receipts classified according to departments and establishments for the fiscal years 1928 and 1927 according to the latest information received from the Bureau of the Budget*

Source of revenue	Fiscal year 1928	Fiscal year 1927
Customs	[1] $601, 800, 000	[1] $616, 800. 00 0
Internal revenue (under revenue act approved Feb. 26, 1926):		
Income tax	2, 090, 000, 000	2, 190, 000, 000
Miscellaneous internal revenue (see details below)	568, 985, 000	619, 685, 000
Total internal revenue	2, 658, 985, 000	2, 809, 685, 000
Miscellaneous internal revenue—		
Estate tax	35, 000, 000	72, 000. 000
Alcoholic spirits, etc	17, 000, 000	24, 000, 000
Tobacco manufactures	385, 000, 000	380, 000, 000
Admissions and dues	23, 500, 000	25, 000, 000
Automobiles and motorcycles	70, 000, 000	70, 000, 000
Pistols and revolvers	200, 000	200. 000
Cereal beverages	260, 000	260, 000
Yachts and motor boats (use)	25, 000	25, 000
Corporation capital stock tax		7, 000, 000
Stamp taxes, including playing cards	32, 000, 000	35, 000, 000
Oleomargarine, process butter, etc	3, 500, 000	3, 500, 000
Miscellaneous, including prohibition and narcotic taxes, delinquent taxes under repealed laws, etc	2, 500, 000	2, 700, 000
Total	568, 985, 000	619, 685, 000

[1] Includes $1,800,000 estimated by Department of Commerce for tonnage tax, receipts on account of which are covered into the Treasury as customs revenue.

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TABLE 17.—*Estimated receipts from customs, internal revenue classified according to source, and miscellaneous receipts classified according to departments and establishments for the fiscal years 1928 and 1927, according to the latest information received from the Bureau of the Budget*—Continued

Source of revenue	Fiscal year 1928	Fiscal year 1927
Miscellaneous receipts by departments and Government establishments:		
Legislative	$698,225	$678,450
Executive and independent offices	108,649,617	121,316,304
Department of Agriculture	8,776,000	8,527,500
Department of Commerce	4,428,500	4,308,122
Department of the Interior	38,293,353	40,453,618
Department of Justice	8,754,000	8,739,000
Department of Labor	4,802,050	4,803,550
Navy Department	9,785,200	15,945,400
Department of State	8,520,959	8,511,654
Treasury Department	230,816,553	299,982,105
War Department	34,943,620	34,614,985
Panama Canal	24,000,000	24,000,000
District of Columbia	29,500,000	28,415,000
Total miscellaneous receipts	511,968,077	600,295,688
Total estimated ordinary receipts	3,772,753,077	4,026,780,688

TABLE 18.—*Estimates of appropriations for 1928 compared with appropriations for 1927, according to the latest information received from the Bureau of the Budget*

	1928 estimates, including permanent annual	1927 appropriations, including revised permanent annual	Increase, 1928 estimates over 1927 appropriations (+), decrease (−)
Legislative	$16,174,988.76	$17,834,919.57	−$1,659,930.81
Executive Office	438,460.00	819,460.00	−381,000.00
Independent offices:			
Alien Property Custodian	98,000.00	130,650.00	−32,650.00
American Battle Monuments Commission	600,000.00	800,000.00	−200,000.00
Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00	
Board of Tax Appeals	570,000.00	614,224.64	−44,224.64
Bureau of Efficiency	210,350.00	210,350.00	
Civil Service Commission	1,002,742.00	1,001,592.00	+1,150.00
Commission of Fine Arts	7,300.00	5,295.00	+2,005.00
Employees' Compensation Commission	2,694,740.00	2,744,540.00	−49,800.00
Federal Board for Vocational Education	8,165,230.00	8,210,620.00	−45,390.00
Federal Power Commission	42,500.00	32,400.00	+10,100.00
Federal Trade Commission	984,350.00	997,000.00	−12,650.00
General Accounting Office	3,783,000.00	[1] 3,859,960.00	−76,960.00
Housing Corporation	564,236.00	673,398.00	−109,162.00
Interstate Commerce Commission	6,104,967.00	6,153,157.00	−48,190.00
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	523,000.00	513,000.00	+10,000.00
Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital	2,422,950.00	[2] 2,306,850.00	+116,100.00
Oldroyd collection of Lincoln relics		50,000.00	−50,000.00
Public Buildings Commission		260,000.00	−260,000.00
Board of Mediation	390,000.00	285,220.00	+104,780.00
Smithsonian Institution	909,871.00	893,301.00	+16,570.00
Tariff Commission	682,000.00	699,000.00	−17,000.00
United States Commission for celebration of two hundredth anniversary of birth of George Washington		10,000.00	−10,000.00
United States Geographic Board	3,945.00	345.00	+3,600.00
United States Shipping Board	12,290,000.00	24,198,574.00	−11,908,574.00
United States Vermont Sesquicentennial Commission		1,000.00	−1,000.00
U. S. Veterans' Bureau—			
Salaries and miscellaneous	42,625,000.00	44,165,000.00	−1,540,000.00
Military and naval compensation	168,500,000.00	140,800,000.00	+27,700,000.00
Medical and hospital facilities and services	36,275,000.00	39,000,000.00	−2,725,000.00
Adjusted service certificate fund	112,000,000.00	116,000,000.00	−4,000,000.00
Military and naval insurance	116,000,000.00	123,000,000.00	−7,000,000.00
Protection of interests of United States in leases and matters affecting oil lands in former naval reserves		100,000.00	−100,000.00
Indigent in Alaska, special fund	15,000.00	15,000.00	
District of Columbia	38,519,869.00	[3] 36,532,128.00	+1,987,741.00
Department of Agriculture	144,487,820.00	139,635,823.00	+4,851,997.00
Department of Commerce	35,240,430.00	[4] 30,632,847.00	+4,607,583.00

[1] Exclusive of $5,000 transferred to Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital.
[2] Includes $5,000 transferred from General Accounting Office (see note 1).
[3] Includes $275,000 for additional building, jail, District of Columbia, included in deficiency act of July 3, 1926.
[4] Includes $50,000 for light station, Cleveland, Ohio, included in deficiency act of July 3, 1926.

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TABLE 18.—*Estimates of appropriations for 1928 compared with appropriations for 1927, according to the latest information received from the Bureau of the Budget*—Continued

	1928 estimates, including permanent annual	1927 appropriations, including revised permanent annual	Increase, 1928 estimates over 1927 appropriations (+), decrease (−)
Department of the Interior:			
Civil	$30,670,331.00	$26,443,258.00	+$4,227,073.00
Pensions and Pension Office	222,996,000.00	193,921,000.00	+29,075,000.00
Indian Service	32,051,265.00	32,598,060.00	−546,795.00
Department of Justice	25,895,349.50	25,628,707.00	+266,642.50
Department of Labor	8,558,540.00	9,561,305.00	−1,002,765.00
Navy Department:			
Pay of the Navy	124,300,000.00	119,863,500.00	+4,436,500.00
Provisions, maintenance, fuel, and transportation	40,830,000.00	42,657,000.00	−1,827,000.00
Marine Corps	23,377,700.00	23,620,347.00	−242,647.00
Increase of the Navy	25,460,000.00	35,775,000.00	−10,315,000.00
Other items under Navy Department	99,847,800.00	100,146,128.00	−298,328.00
State Department	11,969,119.41	17,357,062.64	−5,387,943.23
Treasury Department:			
Collecting the revenue	52,951,860.00	52,924,915.00	+26,945.00
Refunds, drawbacks, etc., of revenue	26,640,500.00	21,915,000.00	+4,725,500.00
Public buildings, construction, operating expenses, repairs, equipment, etc	14,822,550.00	27,630,200.00	−12,807,650.00
Other items under Treasury Department	76,053,543.00	74,167,350.63	+1,886,192.37
War Department	366,722,142.00	354,345,801.16	+12,376,340.84
Interest on public debt	755,000,000.00	785,000,000.00	−30,000,000.00
Sinking fund	354,157,085.00	336,058,208.26	+18,098,876.74
Other public debt retirements chargeable against ordinary receipts	209,472,475.93	233,923,596.58	−24,451,120.65
Total, excluding Postal Service payable from the postal revenues	3,256,602,009.60	[1] 3,259,222,093.48	−2,620,083.88
Post Office Department (payable from postal revenues)	757,969,115.00	738,805,303.00	+19,163,812.00
Grand total	4,014,571,124.60	[1] 3,998,027,396.48	+16,543,728.12

[1] After adding $44,398,406.40 increase for revised estimates covering principal and interest on the public debt and amounts shown under footnotes 3 and 4.

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TABLE 19.—*Appropriations made by Congress for the fiscal years 1914 to 1927, including estimated permanent and indefinite appropriations and deficiencies for prior years*

Appropriated	Third session Sixty-second Congress, 1914	First and second sessions Sixty-third Congress, 1915	Third session Sixty-third Congress, 1916	First session Sixty-fourth Congress, 1917	Second session Sixty-fourth Congress and first session Sixty-fifth Congress, 1918	Second session Sixty-fifth Congress, 1919
Legislative	$13,964,075.22	$14,796,236.92	$14,034,240.33	$14,540,138.33	$16,865,770.34	$18,571,305.51
Executive Office	210,092.55	210,443.59	210,440.00	213,780.88	221,280.00	218,780.00
Independent offices	3,089,025.08	9,326,517.98	7,404,650.55	58,395,108.61	1,305,307,260.87	3,051,158,732.86
District of Columbia	12,353,403.21	13,554,936.43	12,893,383.21	14,044,332.87	15,687,936.43	16,936,880.87
Department of Agriculture	23,676,425.86	27,103,383.11	30,942,091.04	36,973,191.41	66,891,234.79	66,420,066.43
Department of Commerce	10,329,608.44	12,137,881.90	11,259,145.37	12,452,424.28	13,687,424.88	15,310,850.71
Department of the Interior	239,832,411.16	212,077,124.45	210,848,789.26	210,026,630.56	223,294,460.59	295,777,748.10
Department of Justice	11,005,512.61	11,096,176.86	10,889,181.32	11,662,275.87	12,016,477.18	14,974,858.98
Department of Labor	3,370,545.75	4,245,339.64	3,466,717.13	3,724,781.79	6,158,354.46	11,609,642.46
Navy Department	144,982,547.89	150,357,571.24	153,097,154.46	320,718,084.53	1,606,052,674.57	1,793,682,080.19
Post Office Department payable from Treasury [1]	1,929,350.78	2,558,633.89	1,849,979.56	2,007,187.96	1,986,719.98	1,994,749.57
Post Office Department and Postal Service payable from postal revenues [2]	286,319,125.26	316,777,886.96	314,245,638.39	326,493,008.82	335,696,345.12	385,712,029.58
Department of State	4,621,908.62	6,436,129.07	4,906,553.04	9,970,633.09	31,622,435.33	11,359,760.83
Treasury Department	64,433,406.41	69,694,516.62	65,462,815.79	80,080,605.15	7,336,095,502.27	3,418,605,750.54
Interest on the public debt	22,860,000.00	22,900,000.00	22,970,000.00	23,300,000.00	241,795,323.00	655,107,269.00
Sinking fund and other public debt retirements chargeable against ordinary receipts	60,685,000.00	60,717,000.00	60,723,000.00	60,727,000.00	60,748,000.00	288,889,865.00
War Department	194,939,626.80	188,476,640.46	189,286,924.64	443,082,460.66	7,592,813,043.98	16,993,818,562.39
Increase of compensation (indefinite) estimated					15,000,000.00	25,000,000.00
Total	1,098,602,065.61	1,122,471,919.12	1,114,490,704.09	1,628,411,644.81	18,881,940,243.79	27,065,148,933.02
Deduct Post Office Department and Postal Service payable from postal revenues [2]	286,319,125.26	316,777,886.96	314,245,638.39	326,493,008.82	335,696,345.12	385,712,029.58
Total, exclusive of Post Office Department and Postal Service payable from postal revenues [1]	812,282,940.38	805,694,032.16	800,245,065.70	1,301,918,635.99	18,546,243,898.67	26,679,436,903.44

[1] These figures cover only those appropriations which have been specifically designated by Congress as payable from the Treasury and are exclusive of amounts which may be required under indefinite appropriations (payable from the Treasury) provided by law to supply deficiencies in the postal revenues. (See note 2 below.)

[2] These figures include amounts which may be required under indefinite appropriations (payable from the Treasury) to supply deficiencies, if any, in the postal revenues.

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TABLE 19—*Appropriations made by Congress for the fiscal years 1914 to 1927, including estimated permanent and indefinite appropriations and deficiencies for prior years*—Continued

Appropriated	Third session Sixty-fifth Congress and first session Sixth-sixth Congress, 1920	Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, 1921	Third session Sixty-sixth Congress and first session Sixty-seventh Congress, to July 12, 1921, fiscal year 1922	First session Sixty-seventh Congress from July 13, 1921, and second session Sixty-seventh Congress, to July 1, 1922, fiscal year 1923	Second session Sixty-seventh Congress from July 2, 1922, and third and fourth sessions Sixty-seventh Congress, fiscal year 1924	First session Sixty-eighth Congress, fiscal year 1925	Second session Sixty-eighth Congress, fiscal year 1926	First session Sixty-ninth Congress, fiscal year 1927
Legislative	$17,637,214.67	$18,452,570.22	$18,704,639.44	$15,164,781.72	$14,786,006.59	$14,648,136.13	$15,719,806.21	$20,159,979.29
Executive Office	221,080.50	222,880.00	228,884.00	351,040.00	497,325.00	426,027.63	534,180.00	823,710.00
Independent offices	2,246,238,467.70	931,951,812.18	165,732,573.40	757,412,716.01	522,562,946.59	411,216,020.48	596,346,702.32	639,941,425.65
District of Columbia	17,202,938.00	20,749,021.13	23,174,963.83	26,651,609.12	26,633,374.00	27,967,059.41	40,209,376.66	38,459,259.38
Department of Agriculture	196,175,393.18	144,796,021.64	49,812,678.45	145,545,265.81	110,661,561.06	74,636,707.16	146,714,807.90	167,571,650.53
Department of Commerce	30,679,124.25	23,912,398.82	17,911,419.04	20,784,277.56	22,115,621.94	24,123,472.86	25,143,491.11	31,526,372.73
Department of the Interior	271,567,331.13	346,356,959.05	352,395,185.33	328,255,752.95	343,518,583.31	292,322,988.51	274,825,930.95	270,351,203.91
Department of Justice	18,376,751.26	16,175,965.69	17,679,748.00	20,676,443.10	23,845,964.04	24,227,141.64	28,103,687.21	27,209,414.59
Department of Labor	5,363,895.40	6,098,739.86	5,393,019.25	8,607,395.53	7,518,677.95	8,363,910.44	9,338,003.25	10,183,979.18
Navy Department	910,560,128.78	453,578,251.07	489,651,232.99	300,513,661.17	325,322,863.18	278,600,933.22	324,752,032.96	325,790,513.07
Post Office Department payable from Treasury [1]	[3] 38,068,801.61	[4] 16,841,282.38	[5] 14,338,758.15	554,288.22	441,826.65	173,449.43	244,353.02	31,995.10
Post Office Department and Postal Service payable from postal revenues [2]	412,528,240.12	523,468,269.65	701,424,454.76	572,528,197.64	596,909,425.24	629,198,748.71	651,256,441.65	842,419,757.54
Department of State	12,762,191.23	11,098,034.64	11,021,902.75	17,569,844.41	15,896,026.53	15,246,097.09	18,187,323.23	17,818,512.78
Treasury Department	317,690,154.92	432,152,326.94	359,327,529.00	243,844,996.14	279,612,266.36	269,354,848.75	340,914,931.81	339,206,570.99
Interest on the public debt	1,052,300,000.00	1,017,500,000.00	922,650,000.00	[6] 1,100,000,000.00	940,000,000.00	865,000,000.00	830,000,000.00	795,000,000.00
Sinking fund and other public debt retirements chargeable against ordinary receipts	[7]	287,500,000.00	265,754,864.87	330,088,800.00	507,011,325.00	471,806,401.00	484,766,130.00	515,583,398.44
War Department	876,464,936.81	494,974,977.08	459,080,356.20	359,591,500.61	355,210,518.60	341,339,807.89	364,624,851.63	367,385,646.63
Increase of compensation (indefinite) estimated	30,760,000.00	35,000,000.00	35,000,000.00	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]
Total	6,454,596,649.56	4,780,829,510.35	3,909,282,209.46	4,248,140,569.99	4,092,544,312.04	3,748,651,750.35	4,151,682,049.91	4,409,463,389.81
Deduct Post Office Department and Postal Service payable from postal revenues [2]	412,528,240.12	523,468,269.65	701,424,454.76	572,528,197.64	596,909,425.24	629,198,748.71	651,256,441.65	842,419,757.54
Total, exclusive of Post Office Department and Postal Service payable from postal revenues [1]	6,042,068,409.44	4,257,361,240.70	3,207,857,754.70	3,675,612,372.35	3,495,634,886.80	3,119,453,001.64	3,500,425,608.26	3,567,043,632.27

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[1] These figures cover only those appropriations which have been specifically designated by Congress as payable from the Treasury and are exclusive of amounts which may be required under indefinite appropriations (payable from the Treasury) provided by law to supply deficiencies in the postal revenues. (See note 2 below.)
[2] These figures include amounts which may be required under indefinite appropriations (payable from the Treasury) to supply deficiencies, if any, in the postal revenues.
[3] Includes $35,698,400 additional compensation, Postal Service.
[4] Includes $14,000,000 for deficit under Federal control of telegraph and telephone systems.
[5] Includes $11,053,081.92 certified claims.
[6] Includes $125,000,000 of accumulated interest on war-savings certificates, series of 1918, to be paid during the fiscal year 1923 though properly allocable to the full five years of their life and not simply to the fiscal year 1923.
[7] The sinking fund created by the act of Feb. 25, 1862, was repealed by the act of Mar. 3, 1919 (40 Stat., p. 1312, sec. 6). The act of Mar. 3, 1919, created a cumulative sinking fund beginning with the fiscal year 1921.
[8] Definite amounts appropriated by Congress, which are included in this column as appropriations under the several departments and independent establishments.
[9] Absorbed by rates of pay included under the classification act, approved March 4, 1923.

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TABLE 20.—*Appropriations, expenditures, amounts carried to surplus fund, and unexpended balances for the fiscal years 1885 to 1926*

Fiscal year	Unexpended balances brought forward [1]	Appropriations by Congress, exclusive of appropriations for Postal Service from postal revenues and redemptions of the principal of the public debt, but inclusive of appropriations to cover postal deficiencies		Total available appropriations	Expenditures, exclusive of expenditures for the Postal Service payable from postal revenues and principal of the public debt redeemed, but inclusive of expenditures on account of postal deficiencies [2]	Carried to surplus fund	Unexpended balances carried forward [1]	Principal of public debt redeemed not included in foregoing statement [3]	Postal expenditures from postal revenues not included in foregoing statement
		Appropriations for fiscal years as entered on the books during the respective fiscal years	Permanent annual and indefinite appropriations						
1885	$101, 889, 060. 40	$160, 000, 940. 16	$77, 514, 865. 61	$339, 404, 866. 17	$260, 226, 935. 11	$5, 839, 431. 95	$73, 338, 499. 11	$74, 504, 860. 43	$42, 560, 843. 83
1886	73, 338, 499. 11	172, 914, 330. 08	72, 293, 586. 66	318, 546, 415. 85	242, 483, 138. 50	2, 643, 213. 08	73, 420, 064. 27	74, 141, 431. 36	43, 948, 422. 95
1887	73, 420, 064. 27	232, 699, 501. 37	75, 513, 215. 59	381, 632, 781. 23	267, 898, 188. 87	29, 371, 191. 23	84, 363, 401. 13	165, 327, 657. 15	48, 837, 609. 39
1888	84, 363, 401. 13	198, 345, 626. 56	66, 606, 102. 68	349, 315, 130. 37	267, 924, 801. 13	6, 076, 268. 18	75, 314, 061. 06	125, 026, 170. 50	52, 695, 176. 79
1889	75, 314, 061. 06	282, 554, 759. 62	62, 572, 339. 39	420, 441, 160. 07	299, 288, 978. 25	4, 817, 370. 54	116, 334, 811. 28	167, 674, 910. 25	56, 175, 611. 18
1890	116, 334, 811. 28	241, 231, 209. 33	59, 028, 067. 79	416, 594, 088. 40	318, 040, 710. 66	10, 081, 406. 86	88, 471, 970. 88	138, 297, 688. 50	60, 882, 097. 92
1891	88, 471, 970. 88	337, 895, 329. 58	80, 038, 878. 20	506, 406, 178. 66	365, 774, 681. 61	4, 706, 145. 02	135, 925, 352. 03	126, 332, 083. 87	65, 931, 785. 72
1892	135, 925, 352. 03	275, 031, 685. 27	58, 085, 253. 96	469, 042, 291. 26	345, 023, 275. 83	4, 060, 776. 14	119, 958, 239. 29	40, 580, 807. 98	70, 930, 475. 98
1893	119, 958, 239. 29	347, 190, 061. 44	62, 201, 680. 49	529, 349, 981. 22	383, 477, 954. 49	14, 320, 826. 03	131, 551, 200. 70	9, 747, 554. 50	75, 896, 993. 16
1894	131, 551, 200. 70	293, 642, 449. 44	64, 745, 458. 84	489, 939, 108. 98	367, 525, 279. 83	5, 757, 208. 64	116, 656, 620. 51	11, 185, 982. 95	75, 080, 479. 04
1895	116, 656, 620. 51	341, 504, 421. 98	54, 564, 438. 16	512, 725, 480. 65	356, 195, 298. 29	8, 654, 642. 71	147, 875, 539. 65	15, 562, 918. 93	76, 983, 128. 19
1896	147, 875, 539. 65	294, 200, 426. 21	56, 597, 280. 53	498, 673, 246. 39	352, 179, 446. 08	30, 313, 317. 49	116, 180, 482. 82	18, 517, 253. 35	82, 499, 208. 40
1897	116, 180, 482. 82	338, 746, 047. 56	61, 358, 528. 34	516, 285, 058. 72	365, 774, 159. 57	14, 868, 817. 48	135, 642, 081. 67	22, 470, 857. 50	82, 665, 462. 73
1898	135, 642, 081. 67	443, 832, 514. 59	60, 314, 975. 42	639, 789, 571. 68	443, 368, 582. 80	6, 968, 244. 48	189, 452, 744. 40	45, 932, 522. 00	89, 012, 618. 55
1899	189, 452, 744. 40	623, 585, 762. 99	71, 447, 806. 13	884, 486, 313. 52	605, 072, 179. 85	4, 126, 647. 22	275, 287, 486. 45	31, 271, 638. 98	95, 021, 384. 17
1900	275, 287, 486. 45	394, 601, 309. 30	103, 057, 092. 00	772, 945, 887. 75	520, 860, 846. 52	27, 273, 090. 02	224, 811, 951. 21	40, 699, 851. 25	102, 354, 579. 29
1901	224, 811, 951. 21	486, 014, 663. 01	81, 378, 628. 73	792, 205, 242. 95	524, 616, 926. 10	26, 583, 269. 06	241, 005, 047. 79	54, 739, 236. 28	111, 631, 193. 39
1902	241, 005, 047. 79	462, 681, 026. 18	75, 335, 556. 23	779, 021, 630. 20	485, 234, 248. 78	35, 945, 270. 59	257, 842, 110. 83	76, 309, 192. 50	121, 848, 047. 26
1903	257, 842, 110. 83	545, 981, 442. 88	75, 054, 298. 24	878, 877, 851. 95	517, 006, 126. 86	45, 603, 839. 86	316, 267, 885. 23	42, 880, 919. 00	134, 224, 443. 24
1904	316, 267, 885. 23	522, 601, 322. 39	62, 027, 358. 99	900, 896, 566. 61	583, 659, 899. 32	56, 154, 438. 77	261, 082, 228. 52	49, 559, 701. 75	143, 582, 624. 34
1905	261, 082, 228. 52	510, 015, 853. 17	62, 831, 521. 36	833, 929, 603. 05	567, 278, 913. 45	26, 161, 888. 93	240, 488, 800. 67	26, 462, 598. 80	152, 826, 585. 10
1906	240, 488, 800. 67	457, 156, 765. 19	67, 247, 048. 30	764, 892, 614. 16	570, 202, 278. 59	10, 956, 354. 53	183, 733, 981. 04	24, 968, 846. 80	167, 932, 782. 95
1907	183, 733, 981. 04	615, 679, 778. 74	75, 708, 934. 74	875, 122, 694. 52	579, 128, 843. 72	9, 045, 251. 78	286, 948, 599. 02	55, 827, 297. 50	183, 585, 005. 57
1908	286, 948, 599. 02	559, 772, 505. 46	73, 572, 748. 77	920, 293, 853. 25	659, 196, 319. 68	11, 007, 455. 48	250, 090, 078. 09	73, 891, 906. 50	191, 478, 663. 41
1909	250, 090, 078. 09	660, 936, 760. 48	72, 677, 728. 66	983, 704, 567. 23	693, 743, 887. 18	16, 274, 203. 09	273, 686, 476. 96	104, 996, 770. 00	203, 562, 383. 07
1910	273, 686, 476. 96	608, 617, 145. 69	69, 999, 595. 12	952, 303, 217. 77	693, 617, 064. 45	23, 068, 345. 79	235, 617, 807. 53	33, 049, 695. 50	224, 128, 657. 62

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1911	235,617,807.53	661,119,312.30	79,529,394.05	976,266,513.88	691,201,513.22	22,890,702.12	262,174,298.54	35,223,336.35	237,660,705.48
1912	262,174,298.54	616,054,909.78	81,703,426.70	959,932,635.02	689,881,334.13	18,393,716.80	251,657,584.09	28,648,327.53	246,744,015.88
1913	251,657,584.09	690,778,086.41	80,814,477.27	1,023,250,147.77	724,511,963.54	15,523,748.99	283,214,435.24	24,191,610.50	262,108,874.74
1914	283,214,435.24	636,835,844.03	73,282,480.02	993,332,759.29	735,081,431.47	12,434,558.71	245,816,769.11	26,961,327.00	283,558,102.62
1915	245,816,769.11	707,231,005.83	95,251,877.48	1,048,299,652.42	760,586,801.33	17,229,236.31	270,483,614.78	17,253,491.00	287,248,165.27
1916	270,483,614.78	643,037,750.30	77,227,202.33	990,748,567.41	740,980,416.47	20,400,442.40	229,367,708.54	24,668,913.50	306,228,452.76
1917	229,367,708.54	8,267,364,375.04	95,063,791.26	8,591,795,874.84	2,085,894,308.58	23,217,384.12	6,482,684,182.14	677,544,782.25	319,889,904.41
1918	6,482,684,182.14	14,469,457,762.24	309,441,481.56	21,261,583,425.94	13,795,287,290.39	18,671,009.15	7,447,625,126.40	7,706,879,075.13	324,849,188.16
1919	7,447,625,126.40	23,747,189,792.25	783,391,870.92	31,978,206,789.57	18,952,075,835.61	7,234,325,874.78	5,791,805,079.18	15,837,566,009.13	362,504,274.24
1920	5,791,805,079.18	4,300,395,182.99	1,266,212,148.73	11,358,412,410.90	6,139,748,221.24	1,011,050,482.23	4,207,613,707.43	17,036,444,271.25	418,722,295.05
1921	4,207,613,707.43	2,009,222,779.36	[4] 2,532,039,016.11	8,748,875,502.90	[5] 4,880,049,960.36	1,839,406,923.53	2,029,418,619.01	8,759,380,663.87	463,491,274.70
1922	2,029,418,619.01	2,006,563,919.93	[4] 1,778,043,529.33	5,814,026,068.27	[5] 3,615,733,139.08	778,030,215.62	1,420,262,713.57	6,607,836,512.92	484,853,540.71
1923	1,420,262,713.57	2,031,149,639.58	[4] 1,778,723,282.47	5,230,135,635.62	[5] 3,647,320,641.75	136,452,451.03	1,446,362,542.84	7,561,162,069.59	532,827,925.09
1924	1,446,362,542.84	1,851,282,152.15	[4] 1,643,442,311.33	4,941,087,006.32	[5] 3,402,732,714.39	170,452,585.67	1,367,901,706.26	2,847,802,415.22	572,948,778.41
1925	1,367,901,706.26	1,960,339,560.72	[4] 1,580,980,294.44	4,909,221,561.42	[5] 2,930,706,986.60	1,056,756,494.58	921,758,080.24	3,420,773,301.15	599,591,477.59
1926	921,758,080.24	2,022,201,707.72	[4] 1,601,516,916.80	4,545,476,704.76	[5] 3,517,785,852.51	141,640,194.58	886,050,657.67	3,394,070,466.72	659,819,801.08

[1] Includes balances under annual, permanent, and continuous appropriations. Balances of annual appropriations are available for use only in accordance with the provisions of section 3690, R. S.

[2] Net expenditures by warrants.

[3] The face amount of public debt retirements chargeable against ordinary receipts, on basis of warrants issued, not included in this column, follows: 1921, $422,561,850; 1922, $422,352,950; 1923, $402,957,691.10; 1924, $457,894,100; 1925, $466,538,113.83; 1926, $487,376,050.69.

[4] Includes appropriation for retirement of public debt chargeable against ordinary receipts.

[5] Includes public debt redemptions chargeable against ordinary receipts.

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CONDITION OF THE TREASURY

TABLE 21.—*Condition of the United States Treasury at the close of the fiscal years 1926, 1925, and 1924, on the basis of daily Treasury statements (revised)*

	1926	1925	1924
GOLD			
Assets:			
Gold coin	$581,330,755.28	$614,944,311.15	$459,971,195.04
Gold bullion	3,132,501,538.74	3,076,255,889.42	3,326,089,793.94
Total	3,713,832,294.02	3,691,200,200.57	3,786,060,988.98
Liabilities:			
Gold certificates	1,680,510,609.00	1,609,687,619.00	1,218,350,659.00
Gold fund, Federal Reserve Board	1,717,348,235.12	1,752,744,435.12	2,260,891,035.12
Gold reserve	154,188,886.20	153,620,985.51	152,979,025.63
Gold in general fund	161,784,563.70	175,147,160.94	153,840,269.23
Total	3,713,832,294.02	3,691,200,200.57	3,786,060,988.98
SILVER			
Assets:			
Silver dollars	465,291,706.00	452,510,212.00	427,694,079.00
Liabilities:			
Silver certificates	457,903,515.00	448,724,195.00	408,365,410.00
Treasury notes of 1890	1,356,304.00	1,386,882.00	1,422,626.00
Silver in general fund	6,031,887.00	2,399,135.00	17,906,043.00
Total	465,291,706.00	452,510,212.00	427,694,079.00
GENERAL FUND			
Assets:			
Gold	161,784,563.70	175,147,160.94	153,840,269.23
Silver dollars	6,031,887.00	2,399,135.00	17,906,043.00
United States notes	3,835,118.00	2,193,375.00	4,260,547.00
Federal reserve notes	916,526.50	1,474,262.50	1,124,848.00
Federal reserve bank notes	134,743.00	87,890.00	193,898.00
National-bank notes	17,759,852.50	19,595,231.00	18,291,051.50
Subsidiary silver	6,147,965.93	7,537,767.75	8,073,620.73
Minor coin	2,439,819.92	1,782,509.74	2,738,648.76
Silver bullion at cost	8,431,438.88	16,387,694.52	31,072,996.78
Unclassified	[1] 60,801,453.14	3,285,897.20	34,342,165.80
Public debt paid awaiting reimbursement			126,949.12
Total in Treasury offices	268,283,368.57	229,890,923.65	271,971,037.92
In Federal land banks—			
To credit of Treasurer of the United States			1,000,000.00
In Federal reserve banks—			
To credit of Treasurer of the United States	10,718,586.49	25,434,368.53	43,250,226.26
In transit	6,629,183.48	20,701,960.10	3,874,540.84
Total in Federal reserve banks	17,347,769.97	46,136,328.63	47,124,767.10
In special depositaries account of sales of Treasury notes and certificates	202,728,706.99	150,716,572.04	162,091,572.40
In national-bank depositaries—			
To credit of Treasurer of the United States	6,642,814.30	6,809,268.69	6,821,829.92
To credit of other Government officers	21,184,947.21	22,002,977.91	20,022,705.27
In transit	2,651,280.43	2,821,710.99	2,699,865.99
Total in national-bank depositaries	30,479,041.94	31,633,957.59	29,544,401.18
In treasury Philippine Islands—			
To credit of Treasurer of the United States	1,032,444.73	896,150.92	732,487.25
In transit	671.10	80.43	822.11
Total in treasury Philippine Islands	1,033,115.83	896,231.35	733,309.36
In foreign depositaries—			
To credit of Treasurer of the United States	87,928.12	85,129.01	135,907.47
To credit of other Government officers	66,342.00	172,842.97	244,349.32
In transit	725.00	250.00	150.00
Total in foreign depositaries	154,995.12	258,221.98	380,406.79
Total assets in general fund	520,026,998.42	459,532,235.24	512,845,494.75

[1] Includes $58,704,051.63 in Federal farm loan drafts covering sale of bonds.

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TABLE 21.—*Condition of the United States Treasury at the close of the fiscal years 1926, 1925, and 1924, on the basis of daily Treasury statements (revised)*—Con.

	1926	1925	1924
GENERAL FUND—continued			
Liabilities:			
Deposits—			
Redemption of Federal reserve notes (5 per cent fund, gold)	$152,373,227.61	$161,594,675.70	$141,046,727.99
Redemption of national-bank notes (5 per cent fund, lawful money)	26,301,669.29	26,993,525.27	30,314,179.01
Retirement of additional circulating notes, act of May 30, 1908	4,065.00	4,740.00	8,745.00
Board of trustees, Postal Savings System (5 per cent reserve, lawful money)	7,000,360.78	7,043,441.20	7,867,446.87
Undistributed assets of insolvent national banks		2,574.41	5,151,652.94
Total redemption and trust funds in the general fund	185,679,322.68	195,638,956.58	184,388,751.81
Exchanges of currency, coin, etc	[1] 62,511,610.49	3,911,175.42	37,359,742.51
Treasurer's checks outstanding	808,912.83	1,277,960.18	1,267,180.65
Post Office Department balance	6,651,315.13	8,036,827.50	14,955,576.26
Balance to credit of postmasters, clerks of courts, etc	53,247,758.86	30,687,874.74	36,844,728.78
Total liabilities, general fund	308,898,919.99	239,552,794.42	274,815,980.01
Balance in general fund [2]	211,128,078.43	219,979,440.82	238,029,514.74
Total	520,026,998.42	459,532,235.24	512,845,494.75

[1] Includes $58,704,051.63 in Federal farm loan drafts covering sale of bonds.
[2] Balance in general fund for years 1791 to 1922 is shown in Table I of the annual report for the fiscal year 1922.

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PUBLIC DEBT OUTSTANDING

TABLE 22.—*Statement of the public debt of the United States, June 30, 1926*

Detail	Amount issued	Amount retired	Amount outstanding		
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT					
Bonds:					
2 per cent consols of 1930	$646,250,150.00	$46,526,100.00		$599,724,050.00	
2 per cent Panama Canal loan of 1916-36	54,631,980.00	5,677,800.00		48,954,180.00	
2 per cent Panama Canal loan of 1918-38	30,000,000.00	4,052,600.00		25,947,400.00	
3 per cent Panama Canal loan of 1961	50,000,000.00	200,000.00		49,800,000.00	
3 per cent conversion bonds of 1946-47	28,894,500.00			28,894,500.00	
2½ per cent postal savings bonds (first to thirtieth series)	12,540,040.00			12,540,040.00	
					$765,860,170.00
First Liberty loan	1,989,455,550.00	50,243,250.00			
3½ per cent bonds of 1932-47			$1,397,689,100.00		
Converted 4 per cent bonds of 1932-47			5,156,800.00		
Converted 4¼ per cent bonds of 1932-47			532,874,250.00		
Second converted 4¼ per cent bonds of 1932-47			3,492,150.00		
				1,939,212,300.00	
Second Liberty loan	3,807,865,000.00	703,337,200.00			
4 per cent bonds of 1927-42			20,849,700.00		
Converted 4¼ per cent bonds of 1927-42			3,083,678,100.00		
				3,104,527,800.00	
Third Liberty loan—					
4¼ per cent bonds of 1928	4,175,650,050.00	1,687,377,600.00		2,488,272,450.00	
Fouth Liberty loan—					
4¼ per cent bonds of 1933-38	6,964,581,100.00	640,109,150.00		6,324,471,950.00	
					13,856,484,500.00
Treasury bonds—					
4¼ per cent bonds of 1947-52	763,962,300.00	14,000.00		763,948,300.00	
4 per cent bonds of 1944-54	1,047,088,500.00	1,000.00		1,047,087,500.00	
3¾ per cent bonds of 1946-56	494,898,100.00			494,898,100.00	
					2,305,933,900.00
Notes:					
Treasury notes—					
Series B-1926	486,940,100.00	72,017,800.00		414,922,300.00	
Series A-1927	366,981,500.00	11,201,600.00		355,779,900.00	
Series B-1927	668,201,400.00			668,201,400.00	
Adjusted service—					
Series A-1930	50,000,000.00			50,000,000.00	
Series A-1931	53,500,000.00			53,500,000.00	
Series B-1931	70,000,000.00			70,000,000.00	
					1,612,403,600.00
Certificates of indebtedness:					
Series TD-1926	452,879,000.00			452,879,000.00	
Adjusted service—					
Series A-1927	38,200,000.00	7,800,000.00		30,400,000.00	
					483,279,000.00
Treasury savings certificates:[1]					
Treasury savings certificates, series 1921, issue of Dec. 15, 1921	2,462,233.45	636,997.90		1,825,235.55	
Treasury savings certificates, series 1922, issue of Dec. 15, 1921	127,357,745.05	31,773,273.95		95,584,471.10	

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Treasury savings certificates, series 1922, issue of Sept. 30, 1922	20,662,736.15	6,103,955.20		14,558,780.95	
Treasury savings certificates, series 1923, issue of Sept. 30, 1922	169,460,140.50	40,012,055.55		129,448,084.95	
Treasury savings certificates, series 1923, issue of Dec. 1, 1923	29,250,803.70	5,741,024.10		23,509,779.60	
Treasury savings certificates, series 1924, issue of Dec. 1, 1923	113,095,633.50	18,212,295.60		94,883,337.90	
					359,809,690.05
Total interest-bearing debt outstanding					19,383,770,860.05
MATURED DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED—PAYABLE ON PRESENTATION					
Old debt matured—issued prior to Apr. 1, 1917				2,324,500.26	
Certificates of indebtedness, at various interest rates, matured				1,890,000.00	
Treasury notes, at various interest rates, matured				4,651,200.00	
3¾ per cent Victory notes of 1922–23				29,000.00	
4¾ per cent Victory notes of 1922–23				4,433,100.00	
Total outstanding matured debt on which interest has ceased					13,327,800.26
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST—PAYABLE ON PRESENTATION					
Obligations required to be reissued when redeemed:					
United States notes			346,681,016.00		
Less: Gold reserve			154,188,886.20		
				192,492,129.80	
Obligations that will be retired on presentation:					
Old demand notes				53,012.50	
National-bank notes and Federal reserve bank notes assumed by the United States on deposit of lawful money for their retirement				47,837,812.00	
Fractional currency				1,994,201.66	
Thrift and Treasury savings stamps, unclassified sales, etc				3,707,263.42	
Total outstanding debt bearing no interest					246,084,419.38
Total gross debt [2]					19,643,183,079.69
Matured interest obligations, etc.:					
Matured interest obligations outstanding				49,449,755.65	
Discount accrued (partly estimated) on Treasury (war) savings certificates, matured series				10,201,765.00	
Settlement warrant checks outstanding				1,818,983.03	
Disbursing officers' checks outstanding				79,179,066.84	
					140,649,570.52
					19,783,832,650.21
Balance held by the Treasurer of the United States as per daily Treasury statement for June 30, 1926				210,002,026.71	
Add: Net excess of receipts over disbursements in June reports subsequently received				1,126,051.72	
					211,128,078.43
Net debt, including matured interest obligations, etc.[3]					19,572,704,571.78

[1] Amounts issued and amounts outstanding of Treasury savings certificates are on basis of net redemption value.

[2] The total gross debt June 30, 1926, on the basis of daily Treasury statements was $19,643,216,315.19, and the net amount of public debt redemption and receipts in transit, etc. was $33,235.50.

[3] No deduction is made on account of obligations of foreign governments or other investments.

NOTE.—For details of outstanding interest-bearing issues see Table 23.

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TABLE 23.—*Public debt of the United States outstanding June 30, 1926*

Title and authorizing act	Date of loan	When redeemable or payable	Rate of interest	Interest payable	Average price received	Amount authorized	Amount issued	Amount outstanding
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT								
CONSOLS OF 1930								
Act of Mar. 14, 1900 (31 Stats. 48)	Apr. 1, 1900	After Apr. 1, 1930	*Per cent* 2	Jan., Apr., July, and Oct. 1.	$100.5116	$839,146,340.00	$646,250,150.00	$599,724,050.00
PANAMA CANAL LOAN								
Acts of June 28, 1902 (32 Stats. 484) and Dec. 21, 1905 (34 Stats. 5).	Aug. 1, 1906	After Aug. 1, 1916; on Aug. 1, 1936.	2	Feb., May, Aug., and Nov. 1.	103.513	130,000,000.00	54,631,980.00	48,954,180.00
	Nov. 1, 1908	After Nov. 1, 1918; on Nov. 1, 1938.	2	do	102.436		30,000,000.00	25,947,400.00
Acts of Aug. 5, 1909 (36 Stats. 117); Feb. 4, 1910 (36 Stats. 192); and Mar. 2, 1911 (36 Stats. 1013).	June 1, 1911	On June 1, 1961	3	Mar., June, Sept., and Dec. 1.	102.582	290,569,000.00	50,000,000.00	49,800,000.00
POSTAL SAVINGS BONDS								
Act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stats. 817)	Jan. 1, July 1, 1911–1926.	On and after one year; 20 years from issue.	2½	Jan. and July 1	Par	Indefinite	12,540,040.00	12,540,040.00
CONVERSION BONDS								
Act of Dec. 23, 1913 (38 Stats. 269)	Jan. 1, 1916–1917.	30 years from issue	3	Jan., Apr., July, and Oct. 1.	Exchange		28,894,500.00	28,894,500.00
FIRST LIBERTY LOAN								
First 3½'s, act of Apr. 24, 1917 (40 Stats. 35)	June 15, 1917	On and after June 15, 1932; on June 15, 1947.	3½	June and Dec. 15	Par	5,538,945,460.00	1,989,455,550.00	1,397,689,100.00
First 4's, acts of Apr. 24, 1917 (40 Stats. 35); Sept. 24, 1917 (40 Stats. 292), as amended.	Nov. 15, 1917	do	4		Exchange	1,989,455,550.00	568,318,450.00	5,156,800.00
First 4¼'s, acts of Apr. 24, 1917 (40 Stats. 35); Sept. 24, 1917 (40 Stats. 292), as amended.	May 9, 1918	do	4¼		Exchange	1,989,455,550.00	555,212,150.00	532,874,250.00
First second 4¼'s, acts of Apr. 24, 1917 (40 Stats. 35); Sept. 24, 1917 (40 Stats. 292), as amended.	Oct. 24, 1918	do	4¼		Exchange	1,413,566,550.00	3,492,150.00	3,492,150.00
SECOND LIBERTY LOAN								
Second 4's, act of Sept. 24, 1917 (40 Stats. 288)	Nov. 15, 1917	On and after Nov. 15, 1927; on Nov. 15, 1942.	4	May and Nov. 15	Par	7,538,945,460.00	3,807,865,000.00	20,849,700.00
Second 4¼'s, act of Sept. 24 1917 (40 Stats. 288), as amended.	May 9, 1918	do	4¼	do	Exchange	3,807,865,000.00	3,707,933,850.00	3,083,678,100.00

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THIRD LIBERTY LOAN								
Act of Sept. 24, 1917 (40 Stats. 288), as amended	May 9, 1918	On Sept. 15, 1928	4¼	Mar. and Sept. 15	Par	8,192,135,000.00	4,175,650,050.00	2,488,272,450.00
FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN								
Act of Sept. 24, 1917 (40 Stats. 288), as amended	Oct. 24, 1918	On and after Oct. 15, 1933; on Oct. 15, 1938.	4¼	Apr. and Oct. 15	Par	12,016,484,950.00	6,964,581,100.00	6,324,471,950.00
TREASURY BONDS								
Act of Sept. 24, 1917 (40 Stats. 288), as amended:								
4¼ per cent bonds of 1947–1952	Oct. 16, 1922	On and after Oct. 15, 1947; on Oct. 15, 1952.	4¼	Apr. and Oct. 15	Par and exchange.	763,962,300.00	763,962,300.00	763,948,300.00
4 per cent bonds of 1944–1954	Dec. 15, 1924	On and after Dec. 15, 1944; on Dec. 15, 1954.	4	June and Dec. 15	do	1,047,088,500.00	1,047,088,500.00	1,047,087,500.00
3¾ per cent bonds of 1946–1956	Mar. 15, 1926	On and after Mar. 15, 1946; on Mar. 15, 1956.	3¾	Mar. and Sept. 15	do	494,898,100.00	494,898,100.00	494,898,100.00
TREASURY NOTES								
Act of Sept. 24, 1917 (40 Stats. 288), as amended:								
Series B-1926	Aug. 1, 1922	On Sept. 15, 1926	4¼	do	do	Not exceeding $7,500,000,000 outstanding at any one time.	486,940,100.00	414,922,300.00
Series A-1927	Jan. 15, 1923	On Dec. 15, 1927	4½	June and Dec. 15	do		366,981,500.00	355,779,900.00
Series B-1927	May 15, 1923	On Mar. 15, 1927	4¾	Mar. and Sept. 15	do		668,201,400.00	668,201,400.00
Adjusted service—								
Series A-1930	Jan. 1, 1925	On or after 1 year from date of issue; 5 years from date of issue.	4	Jan. 1	Par	50,000,000.00	50,000,000.00	50,000,000.00
Series A-1931	Jan. 1, 1926	do	4	do	do	53,500,000.00	53,500,000.00	53,500,000.00
Series B-1931	Mar. 5, 1926	On or after 1 year from Jan. 1, 1926; 5 years from Jan. 1, 1926.	4	do	do	70,000,000.00	70,000,000.00	70,000,000.00
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS								
Act of Sept. 24, 1917 (40 Stats. 288), as amended:								
Series TD-1926	Dec. 15, 1925	On Dec. 15, 1926	3¾	June and Dec. 15	Par and exchange.	Not exceeding $10,000,000,000 outstanding at any one time.	452,879,000.00	452,879,000.00
Adjusted service—								
Series A-1927	Jan. 1, 1926	On Jan. 1, 1927	4	At maturity	Par	38,200,000.00	38,200,000.00	30,400,000.00

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TABLE 23.—*Public debt of the United States outstanding June 30, 1926*—Continued

Title and authorizing act	Date of loan	When redeemable or payable	Rate of interest	Interest payable	Average price received	Amount authorized	Amount issued	Amount outstanding
INTEREST BEARING DEBT—Con.								
TREASURY SAVINGS CERTIFICATES [1]								
Act of Sept. 24, 1917 (40 Stats. 288), as amended:								
Series 1921, issue of Dec. 15, 1921	Dec. 15, 1921	Five years from date of issue.	3½–4½	Sold at a discount; payable at par on maturity.		Not exceeding $4,000,000,000 outstanding at any one time.	$2,462,233.45	$1,825,235.55
Series 1922, issue of Dec. 15, 1921	do	do	3½–4½				127,357,745.05	95,584,471.10
Series 1922, issue of Sept. 30, 1922	Sept. 30, 1922	do	3 –4				20,662,736.15	14,558,780.95
Series 1923, issue of Sept. 30, 1922	do	do	3 –4				169,460,140.50	129,448,084.95
Series 1923, issue of Dec. 1, 1923	Dec. 1, 1923	do	3½–4½				29,250,803.70	23,509,779.60
Series 1924, issue of Dec. 1, 1923	do	do	3½–4½				113,095,633.50	94,883,337.90
Total interest-bearing debt								19,383,770,860.05
MATURED DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED								
OLD DEBT								
For detailed information in regard to the earlier loans embraced under this head, see Finance Report for 1876		On demand	Various				243,665,341.60	151,610.26
LOAN OF 1847								
Act of Jan. 28, 1847 (9 Stats. 118)	1847–1860	Jan. 1, 1868	6				[2] 28,230,350.00	950.00
TEXAN INDEMNITY STOCK								
Act of Sept. 9, 1850 (9 Stats. 447)	1851	Jan. 1, 1865	5				5,000,000.00	19,000.00
LOAN OF 1858								
Act of June 14, 1858 (11 Stats. 365)	1858–1860	Jan. 1, 1874	5				20,000,000.00	2,000.00
LOAN OF FEBRUARY, 1861 (1881's)								
Act of Feb. 8, 1861 (12 Stats. 129)	1861	Dec. 31, 1880	6				18,415,000.00	5,000.00
TREASURY NOTES OF 1861								
Act of Mar. 2, 1861 (12 Stats. 178)	1861–1863	60 days or 2 years after date.	6				35,364,450.00	2,300.00

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OREGON WAR DEBT								
Act of Mar. 2, 1861 (12 Stats. 198)	1861-62	July 1, 1881	6				1,090,850.00	2,250.00
LOAN OF JULY AND AUGUST, 1861								
Acts of July 17, 1861 (12 Stats. 259); Aug. 5, 1861 (12 Stats. 316).	1861-1872	After June 30, 1881	6				189,321,350.00	15,050.00
Bonds of this loan continued at 3½ per cent interest and redeemable at the pleasure of the Government.	1881	Various	3½				127,597,200.00	600.00
SEVEN-THIRTIES OF 1861								
Act of July 17, 1861 (12 Stats. 259)	1861-62	Aug. 19 and Oct. 1, 1864.	7 3/10				139,999,750.00	9,300.00
FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1862								
Acts of Feb. 25, 1862 (12 Stats. 345); Mar. 3, 1864 (13 Stats. 13); Jan. 28, 1865 (13 Stats. 425).	1862-1865	May 1, 1867	6				514,772,100.00	105,250.00
TEMPORARY LOAN								
Acts of Feb. 25, 1862 (12 Stats. 346); Mar. 17, 1862 (12 Stats. 370); July 11, 1862 (12 Stats. 532); June 30, 1864 (13 Stats. 218).	1862-1868	After 10 days' notice.	4, 5, 6				716,099,247.16	2,850.00
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS								
Acts of Mar. 1, 1862 (12 Stats. 352); May 17, 1862 (12 Stats. 370); Mar. 3, 1863 (12 Stats. 710).	1862-1866	1 year after date	6				561,753,241.65	3,000.00
LOAN OF 1863								
Acts of Mar. 3, 1863 (12 Stats. 709); June 30, 1864 (13 Stats. 219).	1864-1868	July 1, 1881	6				75,000,000.00	3,100.00
Bonds of this loan continued at 3½ per cent interest and redeemable at the pleasure of the Government.		Various	3½				50,457,950.00	100.00
ONE-YEAR NOTES OF 1863								
Act of Mar. 3, 1863 (12 Stats. 710)	1864	1 year after date	5				44,520,000.00	30,060.00
TWO-YEAR NOTES OF 1863								
Act of Mar. 3, 1863 (12 Stats. 710)	1863-1864	2 years after date	5				166,480,000.00	26,700.00

[1] Amounts issued and amounts outstanding of Treasury savings certificates are on basis of net redemption value.
[2] Including conversion of Treasury notes.

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TABLE 23.—*Public debt of the United States outstanding June 30, 1926*—Continued

Title and authorizing act	Date of loan	When redeemable or payable	Rate of interest	Interest payable	Average price received	Amount authorized	Amount issued	Amount outstanding
MATURED DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED—Continued								
COMPOUND-INTEREST NOTES								
Acts of Mar. 3, 1863 (12 Stats. 710); June 30, 1864 (13 Stats. 218).	1864–1866	3 years from date	[8] 6				$262,932,000.00	$157,170.00
TEN-FORTIES OF 1864								
Act of Mar. 3, 1864 (13 Stats. 13)	1864–1868	Mar. 1, 1874	5				196,118,300.00	18,350.00
FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1864								
Act of June 30, 1864 (13 Stats. 218)	1864–1867	Nov. 1, 1869	6				125,561,300.00	13,950.00
SEVEN-THIRTIES OF 1864 AND 1865								
Acts of June 30, 1864 (13 Stats. 218); Jan. 28, 1865 (13 Stats. 425); Mar. 3, 1865 (13 Stats. 468).	1864–1868	Aug. 15, 1867; June 15, 1868; July 15, 1868.	7 3/10				[4] 829,992,500.00	119,400.00
FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1865								
Acts of Mar. 3, 1865 (13 Stats. 468); Apr. 12, 1866 (14 Stats. 31).	1865–1868	Nov. 1, 1870	6				203,327,250.00	119,750.00
CONSOLS OF 1865								
Acts of Mar. 3, 1865 (13 Stats. 468); Apr. 12, 1866 (14 Stats. 31).	1866–1868	July 1, 1870	6				332,998,950.00	55,350.00
CONSOLS OF 1867								
Acts of Mar. 3, 1865 (13 Stats. 468); Apr. 12, 1866 (14 Stats. 31).	1867–1877	July 1, 1872	6				379,618,000.00	84,050.00
CONSOLS OF 1868								
Acts of Mar. 3, 1865 (13 Stats. 468); Apr. 12, 1866 (14 Stats. 31).	1868–1869	July 1, 1873	6				42,539,350.00	3,800.00

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THREE PER CENT CERTIFICATES								
Acts of Mar. 2, 1867 (14 Stats. 558); July 25, 1868 (15 Stats. 183).	1867–1872	Called	3				[4] 85, 155, 000. 00	5, 000. 00
FUNDED LOAN OF 1881								
Acts of Jan. 14, 1875 (18 Stats. 296); Mar. 3, 1875 (18 Stats. 466); July 14, 1870 (16 Stats. 272); Jan. 20, 1871 (16 Stats. 399); Dec. 17, 1873 (18 Stats. 1).	1871–1877	May 1, 1881	5				517, 994, 150. 00	22, 400. 00
FUNDED LOAN OF 1891 (REFUNDING)								
Act of July 14, 1870 (16 Stats. 272)	1876–1878	Sept. 1, 1891	4½				185, 000, 000. 00	18, 800. 00
FUNDED LOAN OF 1891 (RESUMPTION)								
Act of Jan. 14, 1875 (18 Stats. 296)	1876–1878	do	4½				65, 000, 000. 00	
FUNDED LOAN OF 1907 (REFUNDING)								
Act of July 14, 1870 (16 Stats. 272)	1877–1880	July 1, 1907	4				710, 438, 100. 00	358, 250. 00
FUNDED LOAN OF 1907 (RESUMPTION)								
Act of Jan. 14, 1875 (18 Stats. 296)	1877–1880	do	4				30, 500, 000. 00	
REFUNDING CERTIFICATES								
Act of Feb. 26, 1879 (20 Stats. 321)	1879	Called	4				40, 012, 750. 00	9, 470. 00
FUNDED LOAN OF 1881 (CONTINUED)								
These bonds were issued in exchange for 5 per cent bonds of the funded loan of 1881, by mutual agreement between the Secretary of the Treasury and the holders, and were made redeemable at the pleasure of the Government.	1881	Various	3½				401, 504, 900. 00	50. 00
FUNDED LOAN OF 1891 (CONTINUED)								
These bonds were issued in exchange for the 4½ per cent bonds of the funded loan of 1891, by mutual agreement between the Secretary of the Treasury and the holders, and were made redeemable at the pleasure of the Government.	1891	do	2				25, 412, 200. 00	1, 000. 00

[3] Interest compounded.

[4] Including reissues.

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TABLE 23.—*Public debt of the United States outstanding June 30, 1926*—Continued

Title and authorizing act	Date of loan	When redeemable or payable	Rate of interest	Interest payable	Average price received	Amount authorized	Amount issued	Amount outstanding
MATURED DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED—Continued								
LOAN OF JULY 12, 1882								
Act of July 12, 1882	1882–1883	Various	3				$305,581,250.00	$200.00
LOAN OF 1904								
Act of Jan. 14, 1875 (18 Stats. 296)	1894	On Feb. 1, 1904	5				100,000,000.00	13,050.00
LOAN OF 1908–1918								
Act of June 13, 1898 (30 Stats. 467)	1898	On Aug. 1, 1918	3				198,792,660.00	239,740.00
LOAN OF 1925								
Acts of July 14, 1870 (16 Stats. 272), as amended Jan. 14, 1875 (18 Stats. 296).	Feb. 1, 1895	After Feb. 1, 1925	4	Feb., May, Aug., and Nov. 1.	$104.4946 111.166	Unlimited	162,315,400.00	805,600.00
VICTORY NOTES								
Victory notes, 3¾	1919	Called	3¾					29,000.00
Victory notes, 4¾, serial letters A to F	1919	Called Dec. 15, 1922.	4¾					1,208,650.00
Victory notes, 4¾, serial letters G to L	1919	May 20, 1923	4¾					3,224,450.00
TREASURY NOTES								
Treasury notes, series A-1924	June 15, 1921	On June 15, 1924	5¾				311,191,600.00	141,000.00
Treasury notes, series B-1924	Sept. 15, 1921	On Sept. 15, 1924	5½				390,706,100.00	237,100.00
Treasury notes, series A-1925	Feb. 1, 1922	On Mar. 15, 1925	4¾				601,599,500.00	232,500.00
Treasury notes, series A-1926	Mar. 15, 1922	On Mar. 15, 1926	4¼				617,769,700.00	2,857,300.00
Treasury notes, series B-1925	June 15, 1922	On Dec. 15, 1925	4¾				335,141,300.00	586,300.00
Treasury notes, series C-1925	Dec. 15, 1922	On June 15, 1925	4½				469,213,200.00	597,000.00
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS								
Certificates of indebtedness	Various	Various	Various.					1,890,000.00
Total matured debt on which interest has ceased								13,327,800.26

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Detail	Authorized to be outstanding at one time	Issues or deposits, including reissues	Authorized to be outstanding at present time	Amount outstanding
NONINTEREST-BEARING DEBT				
OLD DEMAND NOTES				
Acts of July 17, 1861 (12 Stats. 259); Aug. 5, 1861 (12 Stats. 313); Feb. 12, 1862 (12 Stats. 338)	$60,000,000	[4] $60,030,000		$53,012.50
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY				
Acts of July 17, 1862 (12 Stats. 592); Mar. 3, 1863 (12 Stats. 711); June 30, 1864 (13 Stats. 220)	50,000,000	[4] 368,724,080		[5] 1,994,201.66
LEGAL-TENDER NOTES				
Acts of Feb. 25, 1862 (12 Stats. 345); July 11, 1862 (12 Stats. 532); Mar. 3, 1863 (12 Stats. 710); May 31, 1878 (20 Stats. 87); Mar. 14, 1900 (31 Stats. 45); Mar. 4, 1907 (34 Stats. 1290)	450,000,000		$346,681,016.00	346,681,016.00
NATIONAL-BANK NOTES (REDEMPTION ACCOUNT)				
The act of July 14, 1890 (26 Stats. 289), provides that balances standing with the Treasurer of the United States to the respective credits of national banks for deposits made to redeem the circulating notes of such banks, and all deposits thereafter received for like purpose, shall be covered into the Treasury as a miscellaneous receipt, and the Treasurer of the United States shall redeem from the general cash in the Treasury the circulating notes of said banks which may come into his possession subject to redemption, * * * and the balance remaining of the deposits so covered shall, at the close of each month, be reported on the monthly public debt statement as debts of the United States bearing no interest	Indefinite.			47,837,812.00
Thrift and Treasury savings stamps, unclassified sales, etc				3,707,263.42
Total noninterest-bearing debt				400,273,305.58
Total debt				19,797,371,965.89
Less gold reserve				154,188,886.20
Gross debt as shown on statement of the public debt, June 30, 1926				19,643,183,079.69

[4] Including reissues.
[5] After deducting amounts officially estimated to have been lost or irrevocably destroyed.

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TABLE 24.—*Principal of the public debt at the end of each fiscal year, from 1853 to 1926,*[1] *exclusive of gold certificates, silver certificates, currency certificates, and Treasury notes of 1890*

June 30—	Interest bearing [2]	Matured	Noninterest bearing [3]	Total gross debt	Gross debt per capita
1853	$59,642,412	$162,249		$59,804,661	$2.36
1854	42,044,517	199,248		42,243,765	1.62
1855	35,418,001	170,498		35,588,499	1.32
1856	31,805,180	168,901		31,974,081	1.15
1857	28,503,377	197,998		28,701,375	1.01
1858	44,743,256	170,168		44,913,424	1.53
1859	58,333,156	165,225		58,498,381	1.93
1860	64,683,256	160,575		64,843,831	2.06
1861	90,423,292	159,125		90,582,417	2.83
1862	365,356,045	230,520	$158,591,390	524,177,955	16.03
1863	707,834,255	171,970	411,767,456	1,119,773,681	33.56
1864	1,360,026,914	366,629	455,437,271	1,815,830,814	53.33
1865	2,217,709,407	2,129,425	458,090,180	2,677,929,012	77.07
1866	2,322,116,330	4,435,865	429,211,734	2,755,763,929	77.69
1867	2,238,954,794	1,739,108	409,474,321	2,650,168,223	73.19
1868	2,191,326,130	1,246,334	390,873,992	2,583,446,456	69.87
1869	2,151,495,065	5,112,034	388,503,491	2,645,110,590	67.41
1870	2,035,881,095	3,569,664	397,002,510	2,436,453,269	63.19
1871	1,920,696,750	1,948,902	399,406,489	2,322,052,141	58.70
1872	1,800,794,100	7,926,547	401,270,191	2,209,990,838	54.44
1873	1,696,483,950	51,929,460	402,796,935	2,151,210,345	51.62
1874	1,724,930,750	3,216,340	431,785,640	2,159,932,730	50.47
1875	1,708,676,300	11,425,570	436,174,779	2,156,276,649	49.06
1876	1,696,685,450	3,902,170	430,258,158	2,130,845,778	47.21
1877	1,697,888,500	16,648,610	393,222,793	2,107,759,903	45.47
1878	1,780,735,650	5,594,070	373,088,595	2,159,418,315	45.37
1879	1,887,716,110	37,015,380	374,181,153	2,298,912,643	47.05
1880	1,709,993,100	7,621,205	373,294,567	2,090,908,872	41.69
1881	1,625,567,750	6,723,615	386,994,363	2,019,285,728	39.35
1882	1,449,810,400	16,260,555	390,844,689	1,856,915,644	35.37
1883	1,324,229,150	7,831,165	389,898,603	1,721,958,918	32.07
1884	1,212,563,850	19,655,955	393,087,639	1,625,307,444	29.60
1885	1,182,150,950	4,100,745	392,299,474	1,578,551,169	28.11
1886	1,132,014,100	9,704,195	413,941,255	1,555,659,550	27.10
1887	1,007,692,350	6,114,915	451,678,029	1,465,485,294	24.97
1888	936,522,500	2,495,845	445,613,311	1,384,631,656	23.09
1889	815,853,990	1,911,235	431,705,286	1,249,470,511	20.39
1890	711,313,110	1,815,555	409,267,919	1,122,396,584	17.92
1891	610,529,120	1,614,705	393,662,736	1,005,806,561	15.75
1892	585,029,330	2,785,875	380,403,636	968,218,841	14.88
1893	585,037,100	2,094,060	374,300,606	961,431,766	14.49
1894	635,041,890	1,851,240	380,004,687	1,016,897,817	15.04
1895	716,202,060	1,721,590	378,989,470	1,096,913,120	15.91
1896	847,363,890	1,636,890	373,728,570	1,222,729,350	17.40
1897	847,365,130	1,346,880	378,081,703	1,226,793,713	17.14
1898	847,367,470	1,262,680	384,112,913	1,232,743,063	16.80
1899	1,046,985,750	1,218,300	389,433,654	1,436,700,704	19.33
1900	1,028,478,860	1,176,320	238,761,733	1,263,416,913	16.56
1901	987,141,040	1,415,620	233,015,585	1,221,572,245	15.71
1902	931,070,340	1,280,860	245,680,157	1,178,031,357	14.89
1903	914,541,410	1,205,090	243,659,413	1,159,405,913	14.40
1904	895,157,440	1,970,920	239,130,656	1,136,259,016	13.88
1905	895,158,340	1,370,245	235,828,510	1,132,357,095	13.60
1906	895,159,140	1,128,135	246,235,695	1,142,522,970	13.50
1907	894,834,280	1,086,815	251,257,098	1,147,178,193	13.33
1908	897,503,990	4,139,015	276,056,398	1,177,690,403	13.46
1909	913,317,490	2,885,855	232,114,027	1,148,315,372	12.91
1910	913,317,490	2,124,395	231,497,584	1,146,939,969	12.69

[1] Figures for 1853 to 1885, inclusive, are taken from "Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the Government from 1855 to 1885 and Principal of Public Debt from 1791 to 1885," compiled from the official records of the Register's office. Later figures are taken from the monthly debt statements and revised figures published in the annual reports of the Secretary of the Treasury.

[2] Exclusive of bonds issued to the Pacific railways (provision having been made by law to secure the Treasury against both principal and interest) and the Navy pension fund (which was in no sense a debt, the principal being the property of the United States).

[3] Includes old demand notes; United States notes, less the amount of the gold reserve since 1900: postal currency and fractional currency less the amounts officially estimated to have been destroyed; and also the redemption fund held by the Treasury to retire national-bank notes of national banks failed, in liquidation, and reducing circulation, which prior to 1890 was not included in the published debt statements. Does not include gold, silver, or currency certificates or Treasury notes of 1890 for redemption of which an exact equivalent of the respective kinds of money or bullion was held in the Treasury.

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TABLE 24.—*Principal of the public debt at the end of each fiscal year, from 1853 to 1926,*[1] *exclusive of gold certificates, silver certificates, currency certificates, and Treasury notes of 1890*—Continued

June 30—	Interest-bearing [2]	Matured	Noninterest-bearing [3]	Total gross debt	Gross debt per capita
1911	$915,353,190	$1,879,830	$236,751,917	$1,153,984,937	$12.28
1912	963,776,770	1,760,450	228,301,285	1,193,838,505	12.48
1913	965,706,610	1,659,550	225,681,585	1,193,047,745	12.26
1914	967,953,310	1,552,560	218,729,530	1,188,235,400	12.00
1915	969,759,090	1,507,260	219,997,718	1,191,264,068	11.83
1916	971,562,590	1,473,100	252,109,878	1,225,145,568	11.96
1917	2,712,549,477	14,232,230	248,836,878	2,975,618,585	28.57
1918	11,985,882,436	20,242,550	237,503,733	12,243,628,719	115.65
1919	25,234,496,274	11,109,370	236,428,775	25,482,034,419	240.09
1920	24,061,095,362	6,747,700	230,075,350	24,297,918,412	228.33
1921	23,737,352,080	10,939,620	227,958,908	23,976,250,608	221.82
1922	22,711,035,587	25,250,880	227,792,723	22,964,079,190	209.25
1923	22,607,590,754	98,172,160	243,924,844	22,349,687,758	200.86
1924	20,981,586,430	30,241,250	239,292,747	21,251,120,427	188.59
1925	20,210,906,251	30,242,930	275,122,993	20,516,272,174	179.80
1926	19,383,770,860	13,327,800	246,084,419	19,643,183,079	170.04

[1] Figures for 1853 to 1885, inclusive, are taken from "Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the Government from 1855 to 1885 and Principal of Public Debt from 1791 to 1885," compiled from the official records of the Register's office. Later figures are taken from the monthly debt statements and revised figures published in the annual reports of the Secretary of the Treasury.

[2] Exclusive of bonds issued to the Pacific railways (provision having been made by law to secure the Treasury against both principal and interest) and the Navy pension fund (which was in no sense a debt, the principal being the property of the United States).

[3] Includes old demand notes; United States notes, less the amount of the gold reserve since 1900; postal currency and fractional currency less the amounts officially estimated to have been destroyed; and also the redemption fund held by the Treasury to retire national-bank notes of national banks failed, in liquidation, and reducing circulation, which prior to 1890 was not included in the published debt statements. Does not include gold, silver, or currency certificates or Treasury notes of 1890 for redemption of which an exact equivalent of the respective kinds of money or bullion was held in the Treasury.

TABLE 25.—*Preliminary statement of the public debt, October 31, 1926*

[On the basis of daily Treasury statements]

Bonds:		
Consols of 1930	$599,724,050.00	
Panama's of 1916-1936	48,954,180.00	
Panama's of 1918-1938	25,947,400.00	
Panama's of 1961	49,800,000.00	
Conversion bonds	28,894,500.00	
Postal savings bonds	12,881,080.00	
		$766,201,210.00
First Liberty loan of 1932-1947	1,939,210,800.00	
Second Liberty loan of 1927-1942	3,104,524,300.00	
Third Liberty loan of 1928	2,308,133,250.00	
Fourth Liberty loan of 1933-1938	6,324,466,150.00	
		13,676,334,500.00
Treasury bonds of 1947-1952	763,948,300.00	
Treasury bonds of 1944-1954	1,047,087,500.00	
Treasury bonds of 1946-1956	494,898,100.00	
		2,305,933,900.00
Total bonds		16,748,469,610.00
Treasury notes:		
Series A-1927, maturing Dec. 15, 1927	355,779,900.00	
Series B-1927, maturing Mar. 15, 1927	668,201,400.00	
Adjusted service—		
Series A-1930	50,000,000.00	
Series A-1931	53,500,000.00	
Series B-1931	70,000,000.00	
		1,197,481,300.00
Treasury certificates:		
Series TD-1926, maturing Dec. 15, 1926	452,879,000.00	
Series TJ-1927, maturing June 15, 1927	378,669,500.00	
Adjusted service—		
Series A-1927	25,600,000.00	
Civil service retirement fund series	4,700,000.00	
		861,848,500.00

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TABLE 25.—*Preliminary statement of the public debt, October 31, 1926*—Contd.

Treasury savings certificates:[1]		
Series 1921, issue of Dec. 15, 1921	$1,832,424.00	
Series 1922, issue of Dec. 15, 1921	95,762,656.60	
Series 1922, issue of Sept. 30, 1922	14,480,760.80	
Series 1923, issue of Sept. 30, 1922	128,462,507.50	
Series 1923, issue of Dec. 1, 1923	23,302,612.25	
Series 1924, issue of Dec. 1, 1923	94,229,270.60	
		$358,070,231.75
Total interest-bearing debt		19,165,869,641.75
Matured debt on which interest has ceased:		
Old debt matured—issued prior to Apr. 1, 1917	2,181,990.26	
Certificates of indebtedness	432,500.00	
Treasury notes	5,258,100.00	
3¾ per cent Victory notes of 1922-23	28,700.00	
4¾ per cent Victory notes of 1922-23	4,029,250.00	
		11,930,540.26
Debt bearing no interest:		
United States notes	346,681,016.00	
Less gold reserve	154,188,886.20	
	192,492,129.80	
Deposits for retirement of national-bank and Federal reserve bank notes	44,146,709.50	
Old demand notes and fractional currency	2,047,212.89	
Thrift and Treasury savings stamps, unclassified sales, etc.	3,674,575.92	
		242,360,628.11
Total gross debt		19,420,160,810.12

TABLE 26 (see Table 30, Item I–E).—*Treasury notes and certificates of indebtedness which matured during the fiscal year 1926, outstanding June 30, 1926, classified by issues and denominations*

Title of issue	$100	$500	$1,000	$5,000
I. Treasury notes:				
1. Series B-1925	$68,800	$113,500	$229,000	$105,000
2. Series A-1926	122,300	204,000	766,000	235,000
3. Total Treasury notes	191,100	317,500	995,000	340,000
II. Certificates of indebtedness:				
1. Series TS-1925		1,500	1,000	
2. Series TD-1925		2,500	12,000	10,000
3. Series TJ-1926		51,000	303,000	130,000
4. Series TJ2-1926		41,000	255,000	235,000
5. Total certificates of indebtedness		96,000	571,000	375,000
III. Total securities outstanding June 30, 1926, which matured during the fiscal year 1926	191,100	413,500	1,566,000	715,000

Title of issue	$10,000	$100,000	Total	Pieces
I. Treasury notes:				
1. Series B-1925	70,000		$586,300	1,172
2. Series A-1926	330,000	1,200,000	2,857,300	2,489
3. Total Treasury notes	400,000	1,200,000	3,443,600	3,661
II. Certificates of indebtedness:				
1. Series TS-1925			2,500	4
2. Series TD-1925			24,500	19
3. Series TJ-1926	150,000		634,000	446
4. Series TJ2-1926	470,000		1,001,000	431
5. Total certificates of indebtedness	620,000		1,662,000	900
III. Total securities outstanding June 30, 1926, which matured during the fiscal year 1926	1,020,000	1,200,000	5,105,600	4,561

[1] Net redemption value of certificates outstanding.

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TABLE 27 (see Table 30, Item I–F).—*Interest-bearing United States bonds, notes, and certificates of indebtedness outstanding June 30, 1926, classified by issues and denominations*

Title of issue	$20	$50	$100	$500	$1,000	$5,000	$10,000	$50,000	$100,000	Various	Total	Pieces
I. BONDS												
A. Pre-war bonds:												
1. 2 per cent consols of 1930—												
(a) Coupon	------	$3,050	$23,500	$63,000	$400,000	------	------	------	------	------	$489,550	822
(b) Registered	------	99,200	544,300	2,493,000	24,728,000	$62,540,000	$407,430,000	$101,400,000	------	------	599,234,500	92,420
2. 2 per cent Panama Canal loan, 1916–1936—												
(a) Coupon	$860	------	100	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	960	44
(b) Registered	4,120	------	154,100	------	6,115,000	------	42,680,000	------	------	------	48,953,220	12,130
3. 2 per cent Panama Canal loan, 1918–1938—												
(a) Coupon	80	------	100	------	1,000	------	------	------	------	------	1,180	6
(b) Registered	1,520	------	69,700	------	2,945,000	------	22,930,000	------	------	------	25,946,220	6,011
4. 3 per cent Panama Canal loan, 1961—												
(a) Coupon	------	------	45,500	299,000	4,903,000	------	------	------	------	------	5,247,500	5,956
(b) Registered	------	------	52,500	333,000	10,817,000	------	33,350,000	------	------	------	44,552,500	15,343
5. 3 per cent conversion bonds of 1946—												
(a) Coupon	------	------	9,300	------	8,329,000	------	------	------	------	------	8,338,300	8,422
(b) Registered	------	------	4,700	------	223,000	205,000	6,990,000	------	------	------	7,422,700	1,010
6. 3 per cent conversion bonds of 1947—												
(a) Coupon	------	------	15,800	------	8,953,000	------	------	------	------	------	8,968,800	9,111
(b) Registered	------	------	700	------	84,000	30,000	4,050,000	------	------	------	4,164,700	502
7. 2½ per cent postal savings bonds (first to thirtieth series)—												
(a) Coupon	16,580	------	99,500	141,500	------	------	------	------	------	------	257,580	2,107
(b) Registered	99,680	------	1,397,900	2,676,000	------	------	------	------	------	------	4,173,580	24,315
(c) Interim certificates	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	$8,108,880	8,108,880	12,313
8. Total pre-war bonds outstanding	122,840	102,250	2,417,700	6,005,500	67,498,000	62,775,000	517,430,000	101,400,000	------	8,108,880	765,860,170	190,512

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TABLE 27 (see Table 30, Item I–F).—*Interest-bearing United States bonds, notes, and certificates of indebtedness outstanding June 30, 1926, classified by issues and denominations*—Continued

Title of issue	$20	$50	$100	$500	$1,000	$5,000	$10,000	$50,000	$100,000	Various	Total	Pieces
I. BONDS—Continued												
B. Liberty bonds:												
1. First Liberty loan of 1932-1947—												
(a) First 3½'s—												
1. Coupon [1]		$14,112,500	$18,093,900	$30,477,500	$894,134,000	$5,000					$956,822,900	1,418,279
2. Registered			1,776,200	2,054,000	12,956,000	18,510,000	$99,720,000	$79,150,000	$226,700,000		440,866,200	52,350
(b) First 4's—												
1. Coupon		458,300	404,500	210,500	482,000	60,000	20,000				1,635,300	14,128
2. Registered		103,700	1,063,300	821,500	1,103,000	230,000	150,000	50,000			3,521,500	15,515
(c) First 4¼'s—												
1. Coupon		18,942,300	37,128,700	42,006,500	127,945,000	38,715,000	122,550,000				387,287,500	982,089
2. Registered		1,129,750	8,025,000	14,472,000	39,325,000	16,955,000	25,430,000	9,350,000	30,900,000		145,586,750	177,544
(d) First second 4¼'s—												
1. Coupon		83,550	137,800	201,000	1,217,000	145,000	660,000				2,444,350	4,763
2. Registered		15,700	67,100	94,000	291,000	180,000	150,000	50,000	200,000		1,047,800	1,518
2. Second Liberty loan of 1927-1942—												
(a) Second 4's—												
1. Coupon		2,024,200	1,667,000	899,000	2,353,000	770,000	790,000				8,503,200	61,538
2. Registered		993,400	3,042,100	2,494,000	3,877,000	1,030,000	710,000	200,000			12,346,500	59,435
(b) Second 4¼'s—												
1. Coupon		63,547,900	123,829,400	148,380,000	650,553,000	242,560,000	1,263,110,000				2,491,980,300	3,631,388
2. Registered		4,457,200	23,821,600	43,822,000	132,437,000	61,770,000	103,540,000	32,750,000	189,100,000		591,697,800	572,695
3. Third Liberty loan of 1928—												
(a) Coupon		108,400,350	178,705,300	166,491,500	540,780,000	159,365,000	821,400,000				1,975,142,150	4,942,836
(b) Registered		9,208,800	44,209,000	63,813,500	150,134,000	49,265,000	72,050,000	21,850,000	102,600,000		513,130,300	922,548
4. Fourth Liberty loan of 1933-1938—												
(a) Coupon		125,573,300	252,807,800	273,907,500	1,169,423,000	466,455,000	2,387,460,000				4,675,626,600	7,088,819
(b) Registered		13,509,750	71,126,100	105,588,500	317,196,000	137,385,000	253,740,000	99,300,000	651,000,000		1,648,845,350	1,571,176
5. Total Liberty bonds outstanding		362,560,700	765,904,800	895,733,000	4,044,206,000	1,193,400,000	5,151,480,000	242,700,000	1,200,500,000		13,856,484,500	21,516,621

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C. Treasury bonds:												
1. 4¼ per cent bonds of 1947–1952—												
(a) Coupon			4,093,400	11,906,500	106,544,000	62,550,000	340,210,000		12,700,000		538,003,900	217,949
(b) Registered			969,400	3,395,000	18,315,000	13,705,000	32,010,000	15,650,000	141,900,000		225,944,400	42,473
2. 4 per cent bonds of 1944–1954—												
(a) Coupon			1,640,900	7,665,000	68,339,000	105,470,000	513,360,000		227,000,000		923,474,900	174,778
(b) Registered			392,600	1,466,000	8,494,000	7,310,000	20,150,000	8,200,000	77,600,000		123,612,600	19,769
3. 3¾ per cent bonds of 1946–1956—												
(a) Coupon			428,200	2,231,500	25,528,000	39,115,000	210,630,000		188,800,000		466,732,700	65,047
(b) Registered			22,900	154,500	1,058,000	1,490,000	2,090,000	3,850,000	19,500,000		28,165,400	2,375
4. Total Treasury bonds outstanding			7,547,400	26,818,500	228,278,000	229,640,000	1,118,450,000	27,700,000	667,500,000		2,305,933,900	522,391
D. Total bonds outstanding	122,840	362,662,950	775,869,900	928,557,000	4,339,982,000	1,485,815,000	6,787,360,000	371,800,000	1,868,000,000	8,108,880	16,928,278,570	22,229,524
II. Treasury Notes												
1. Coupon:												
(a) Series B–1926			973,800	4,253,500	25,145,000	26,280,000	103,370,000		254,900,000		414,922,300	61,532
(b) Series A–1927			2,438,400	8,356,500	34,915,000	27,950,000	100,320,000		181,800,000		355,779,900	93,452
(c) Series B–1927			10,197,400	26,987,000	103,997,000	55,120,000	148,700,000		323,200,000		668,201,400	289,071
2. Registered:												
(a) Adjusted service, series A–1930										50,000,000	50,000,000	5
(b) Adjusted service, series A–1931										53,500,000	53,500,000	6
(c) Adjusted service, series B–1931										70,000,000	70,000,000	1
3. Total Treasury notes outstanding			13,609,600	39,597,000	164,057,000	109,350,000	352,390,000		759,900,000	173,500,000	1,612,403,600	444,067
III. Certificates of Indebtedness												
1. Coupon:												
(a) Series TD–1926				1,542,000	11,952,000	19,595,000	97,790,000		322,000,000		452,879,000	31,954
2. Registered:												
(a) Adjusted service, series A–1927										30,400,000	30,400,000	304
3. Total certificates of indebtedness outstanding				1,542,000	11,952,000	19,595,000	97,790,000		322,000,000	30,400,000	483,279,000	32,258
Total interest-bearing securities outstanding June 30, 1926	122,840	362,662,950	789,479,500	969,696,000	4,515,991,000	1,614,760,000	7,237,540,000	371,800,000	2,949,900,000	212,008,880	19,023,961,170	22,705,849

[1] Includes full-paid interim certificates not exchanged for 3½ per cent bonds.

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TABLE 28.—*Unmatured Liberty bonds, Treasury bonds, and Victory notes outstanding from June 30, 1919, to August 31, 1926, classified by denomination and form*

[000 omitted]

Date	$50	$100	$500	$1,000	$5,000	$10,000	$50,000	$100,000	Denomination unavailable	Total	Registered	Coupon
1919												
June 30	$1,995,251	$2,672,569	$1,800,678	$7,938,079	$1,271,070	$2,653,470	$192,150	$601,500	$1,750	$19,126,517	$2,508,571	$16,617,946
Dec. 31	1,814,120	2,576,529	1,870,411	8,568,804	1,404,955	3,022,920	231,150	766,100	[1] 15,419	20,239,570	3,106,936	17,132,634
1920												
June 30	1,526,353	2,348,025	1,808,337	8,033,514	1,400,675	3,115,740	255,850	879,300	213,407	19,581,201	3,515,714	16,065,487
Dec. 31	1,369,187	2,234,009	1,809,547	8,015,654	1,468,750	3,331,420	275,200	1,005,200	2,794	19,511,761	3,827,438	15,684,323
1921												
June 30	1,127,543	2,019,466	1,747,448	7,387,231	1,572,490	3,855,080	289,300	1,149,000	1,390	19,148,948	4,117,754	15,031,194
Dec. 31	1,011,947	1,856,281	1,667,767	7,135,799	1,581,095	4,064,260	284,800	1,153,300	197	18,755,446	4,091,368	14,664,078
1922												
June 30	855,744	1,593,331	1,479,495	6,198,056	1,457,020	4,108,200	270,250	1,110,700		17,072,796	3,838,919	13,233,877
Dec. 31	677,932	1,288,135	1,268,849	5,762,464	1,462,695	4,706,130	271,050	1,161,200	[2] 16,970	16,615,425	3,644,313	12,954,142
1923												
June 30	564,194	1,100,602	1,141,854	5,376,653	1,394,885	4,539,170	272,050	1,261,700		15,651,108	3,644,315	12,006,793
Dec. 31	528,195	1,047,161	1,113,409	5,214,548	1,375,610	4,527,230	283,100	1,324,400		15,413,653	3,729,221	11,684,432
1924												
Jan. 31	520,497	1,035,871	1,107,346	5,178,171	1,385,730	4,531,470	287,250	1,302,500		15,348,835	3,718,570	11,630,265
Feb. 29	513,581	1,025,930	1,101,066	5,148,940	1,381,495	4,534,570	289,850	1,303,400		15,298,832	3,719,220	11,579,612
Mar. 31	506,633	1,015,172	1,095,665	5,126,944	1,379,810	4,553,340	283,850	1,318,500		15,279,914	3,720,539	11,559,375
Apr. 30	498,145	1,001,764	1,086,800	5,077,159	1,382,285	4,610,640	280,750	1,333,100		15,270,643	3,729,710	11,540,933
May 31	488,252	984,629	1,072,319	5,013,071	1,373,080	4,700,860	280,250	1,286,600		15,199,061	3,675,333	11,523,728
June 30	479,337	968,936	1,060,458	4,955,525	1,363,840	4,763,710	277,350	1,272,600		15,141,756	3,650,772	11,490,984
July 31	470,577	953,530	1,048,938	4,903,230	1,358,265	4,857,960	274,350	1,274,900		15,141,750	3,637,696	11,504,054
Aug. 31	463,785	941,836	1,039,348	4,857,877	1,351,750	4,920,850	274,850	1,283,200		15,133,496	3,638,828	11,494,668
Sept. 30	457,073	931,056	1,030,106	4,776,822	1,347,810	5,019,550	273,700	1,287,200		15,123,317	3,637,359	11,485,958
Oct. 31	450,571	919,687	1,020,933	4,734,677	1,342,175	5,090,070	274,300	1,290,900		15,123,313	3,638,196	11,485,117
Nov. 30	445,435	910,590	1,013,933	4,701,726	1,341,645	5,145,430	272,250	1,292,300		15,123,309	3,632,404	11,490,905
Dec. 31	439,391	901,991	1,012,460	4,735,301	1,442,800	5,486,590	275,400	1,311,300	[2] 181,506	15,786,739	3,652,938	11,952,295

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1925												
Jan. 31	434,123	893,946	1,008,910	4,723,449	1,446,155	5,681,510	276,750	1,322,000	----------	15,786,843	3,671,431	12,115,412
Feb. 28	430,210	887,836	1,005,510	4,707,422	1,445,295	5,691,520	277,650	1,341,400	----------	15,786,843	3,693,918	12,092,925
Mar. 31	425,445	881,163	1,003,931	4,710,310	1,482,895	5,836,400	277,850	1,459,000	----------	16,076,994	3,712,223	12,364,771
Apr. 30	420,116	872,931	998,061	4,669,881	1,475,075	5,876,720	280,400	1,483,800	----------	16,076,984	3,733,442	12,343,542
May 31	415,308	864,692	992,523	4,653,401	1,475,180	5,886,280	278,900	1,510,700	----------	16,076,984	3,731,543	12,345,441
June 30	410,549	856,281	986,395	4,618,919	1,465,630	5,934,000	278,500	1,526,700	----------	16,076,974	3,725,897	12,351,077
July 31	406,188	848,798	980,129	4,589,465	1,458,160	5,947,830	277,200	1,559,200	----------	16,066,970	3,742,662	12,324,308
Aug. 31	402,659	842,764	975,343	4,566,069	1,453,135	5,956,750	275,950	1,568,300	----------	16,040,970	3,745,273	12,295,697
Sept. 30	399,143	836,554	970,358	4,547,612	1,449,875	5,942,770	274,850	1,572,900	----------	15,994,062	3,740,367	12,253,695
Oct. 31	395,295	829,884	965,585	4,524,474	1,445,955	5,981,110	272,550	1,579,200	----------	15,994,053	3,734,697	12,259,356
Nov. 30	391,714	823,582	960,876	4,504,921	1,442,790	6,019,820	272,150	1,578,200	----------	15,994,053	3,729,926	12,264,127
Dec. 31	387,035	815,379	954,590	4,465,323	1,435,260	5,999,350	271,600	1,579,600	----------	15,908,137	3,718,231	12,189,906
1926												
Jan. 31	382,678	808,399	951,006	4,447,902	1,435,460	6,027,320	271,650	1,583,500	----------	15,907,915	3,718,609	12,189,306
Feb. 28	379,558	803,331	947,515	4,422,981	1,429,375	6,036,150	271,000	1,615,500	----------	15,905,410	3,739,664	12,165,746
Mar. 31	374,942	795,659	943,508	4,409,748	1,455,975	6,174,860	268,450	1,829,100	----------	16,252,242	3,726,182	12,526,060
Apr. 30	370,634	788,278	936,981	4,369,051	1,444,685	6,221,880	271,500	1,845,700	----------	16,248,709	3,739,232	12,509,477
May 31	366,700	781,021	930,421	4,324,025	1,434,675	6,281,580	270,850	1,857,600	----------	16,246,872	3,734,301	12,512,571
June 30	362,561	773,452	922,552	4,272,484	1,423,040	6,269,930	270,400	1,868,000	----------	16,162,419	3,734,765	12,427,654
July 31	359,091	767,025	916,869	4,240,263	1,415,870	6,286,650	267,450	1,884,200	----------	16,137,418	3,738,214	12,399,204
Aug. 31	355,232	761,973	912,664	4,219,923	1,409,020	6,256,170	266,800	1,885,300	----------	16,068,082	3,728,385	12,339,697

[1] This amount should be deducted from the aggregate denominational totals to equal the grand total of $20,239,570.
[2] Treasury bonds, included in total column, not separated into registered and coupon.

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TABLE 29.—*United States interest-bearing debt outstanding at the end of each month from February 28, 1917, to August 31, 1926*

[000,000 omitted]

Date	Pre-war loans	First 3½'s	First 4's	First 4¼'s	First second 4¼'s	Second 4's	Second 4¼'s	Third 4¼'s	Fourth 4¼'s	Total Liberty bonds	Treasury bonds 1947–1952	Victory 4¼'s	Victory 3¾'s	Treasury notes	Loan and tax certificates of indebtedness	Pittman Act certificates	Special certificates of indebtedness	Treasury (war) savings securities [1]	Total short-term debt	Total interest-bearing debt
1917																				
Feb. 28...	$973	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$973
Mar. 31...	1,023	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,023
Apr. 30...	1,023	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$265	.....	.....	.....	$265	1,288
May 31...	1,024	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	668	.....	.....	.....	668	1,692
June 30..	974	$1,466	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1,466	.....	.....	.....	.....	273	.....	.....	.....	273	2,713
July 31...	974	1,529	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,529	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,503
Aug. 31..	974	1,923	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,923	.....	.....	.....	.....	550	.....	.....	.....	550	3,447
Sept. 30..	974	1,976	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,976	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,076	.....	.....	.....	1,076	4,026
Oct. 31...	974	1,977	.....	.....	.....	$267	.....	.....	.....	2,244	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,315	.....	.....	.....	2,315	5,533
Nov. 30..	974	1,977	.....	.....	.....	2,813	.....	.....	.....	4,790	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,879	.....	.....	.....	1,879	7,643
Dec. 31...	974	1,987	.....	.....	.....	3,450	.....	.....	.....	5,437	.....	.....	.....	.....	691	.....	.....	$14	705	7,116
1918																				
Jan. 31...	974	1,987	.....	.....	.....	3,806	.....	.....	.....	5,793	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,384	.....	.....	45	1,429	8,196
Feb. 28...	974	1,987	.....	.....	.....	3,807	.....	.....	.....	5,794	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,469	.....	.....	87	2,556	9,324
Mar. 31...	974	1,987	.....	.....	.....	3,808	.....	.....	.....	5,795	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,251	.....	.....	144	3,395	10,164
Apr. 30...	966	1,987	.....	.....	.....	3,774	.....	$246	.....	6,007	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,936	.....	.....	203	4,139	11,112
May 31...	966	1,986	.....	.....	.....	3,747	.....	3,044	.....	8,777	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,516	.....	$60	260	2,836	12,579
June 30..	966	[2] 1,989	.....	.....	.....	[3] 3,747	.....	3,228	.....	8,964	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,516	.....	190	350	2,056	11,986
July 31...	962	[2] 1,989	.....	.....	.....	[3] 3,747	.....	3,778	.....	9,514	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,145	.....	.....	558	2,703	13,179
Aug. 31..	898	[2] 1,989	.....	.....	.....	[3] 3,747	.....	4,153	.....	9,889	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,820	.....	79	670	3,569	14,356
Sept. 30..	898	[2] 1,989	.....	.....	.....	[3] 3,697	.....	4,146	$19	9,851	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,098	$26	.....	760	4,884	15,633
Oct. 31...	893	[2] 1,989	.....	.....	.....	[3] 3,635	.....	4,100	3,524	13,248	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,286	61	.....	847	4,194	18,335
Nov. 30..	893	1,414	$191	$384	.....	822	$2,790	4,054	5,423	15,078	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,183	74	15	908	3,180	19,151
Dec. 31...	893	1,414	190	385	.....	821	2,791	4,054	6,042	15,697	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,966	105	185	975	4,231	20,821
1919																				
Jan. 31...	883	1,414	190	385	.....	821	2,792	4,056	6,745	16,403	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,230	123	$02	1,013	5,668	22,954
Feb. 28...	883	1,414	190	385	.....	821	2,792	4,007	6,913	16,522	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,504	130	175	1,005	6,814	24,219
Mar. 31...	883	1,414	188	383	.....	810	2,772	3,973	6,809	16,349	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,414	143	177	993	6,727	23,959
Apr. 30...	883	1,410	183	388	$3	785	2,782	3,973	6,810	16,334	.....	[4] $123	.....	.....	5,988	157	111	981	7,360	24,577
May 31...	883	1,410	179	392	3	718	2,849	3,959	6,809	16,319	.....	[4] 2,279	.....	.....	4,944	167	111	966	8,467	25,669
June 30..	883	1,410	168	403	3	704	2,862	3,959	6,795	16,304	.....	[4] 3,468	.....	.....	3,264	179	182	954	8,047	25,234
July 31...	883	1,410	166	405	3	695	2,871	3,959	6,785	16,294	.....	[4] 3,892	.....	.....	3,314	196	35	942	8,379	25,556
Aug. 31..	883	1,410	165	406	3	688	2,879	3,954	6,714	16,219	.....	[4] 4,114	.....	.....	3,938	220	43	932	9,247	26,349
Sept. 30..	883	1,410	164	408	3	680	2,846	3,931	6,680	16,122	.....	[4] 4,278	.....	.....	3,462	241	34	919	8,934	25,939
Oct. 31...	883	1,410	160	411	3	658	2,869	3,904	6,614	16,029	.....	[4] 4,414	.....	.....	3,462	256	16	910	9,058	25,970
Nov. 30..	883	1,410	147	404	3	577	2,860	3,826	6,594	15,821	.....	[4] 4,493	.....	.....	3,462	258	57	903	9,173	25,877
Dec. 31...	883	1,410	140	411	3	573	2,854	3,781	6,574	15,746	.....	[4] 4,494	.....	.....	3,260	259	57	896	8,966	25,595

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1920																			
Jan. 31	884	1,410	139	410	3	570	2,849	3,747	6,559	15,687	.....	[4] 4,495	.....	.....	3,125	259	88	886	8,853	25,424
Feb. 29	884	1,410	139	409	3	569	2,837	3,739	6,535	15,641	.....	[4] 4,459	.....	.....	2,936	259	107	876	8,637	25,162
Mar. 31	884	1,410	132	415	3	541	2,863	3,720	6,533	15,617	.....	[4] 4,423	.....	.....	2,278	259	130	864	7,954	24,455
Apr. 30	884	1,410	115	425	3	463	2,930	3,710	6,515	15,571	.....	[4] 4,405	.....	.....	2,734	259	1	853	8,252	24,707
May 31	884	1,410	97	442	3	294	3,046	3,678	6,414	15,384	.....	[4] 4,263	.....	.....	2,837	259	269	840	8,468	24,736
June 30	884	1,410	66	473	3	240	3,085	3,663	6,395	15,335	.....	3,428	$818	.....	2,486	259	24	827	7,842	24,061
July 31	884	1,410	55	484	3	209	3,116	3,661	6,394	15,332	.....	3,438	803	.....	2,433	259	20	816	7,769	23,985
Aug. 31	884	1,410	48	491	3	189	3,136	3,659	6,394	15,330	.....	3,445	796	.....	2,571	259	.....	806	7,877	24,091
Sept. 30	884	1,410	43	497	3	170	3,154	3,650	6,366	15,293	.....	3,450	791	.....	2,348	259	33	795	7,676	23,853
Oct. 31	884	1,410	37	502	3	153	3,171	3,649	6,365	15,290	.....	3,453	785	.....	2,337	259	33	784	7,651	23,825
Nov. 30	884	1,410	33	506	3	137	3,187	3,649	6,364	15,289	.....	3,453	774	.....	2,475	259	33	772	7,766	23,939
Dec. 31	884	1,410	30	509	3	125	3,198	3,647	6,364	15,286	.....	3,482	744	.....	2,300	259	33	757	7,575	23,745
1921																			
Jan. 31	884	1,410	28	511	3	116	3,207	3,646	6,363	15,284	.....	3,490	711	.....	2,351	259	33	744	7,588	23,756
Feb. 28	884	1,410	26	513	3	109	3,213	3,646	6,362	15,282	.....	3,464	686	.....	2,484	254	33	733	7,654	23,820
Mar. 31	884	1,410	25	514	3	102	3,220	3,645	6,360	15,279	.....	3,423	678	.....	2,475	247	33	722	7,578	23,741
Apr. 30	884	1,410	23	516	3	97	3,222	3,644	6,359	15,274	.....	3,396	673	.....	2,548	239	33	713	7,602	23,760
May 31	884	1,410	20	519	3	87	3,230	3,643	6,357	15,269	.....	3,361	661	.....	2,572	227	33	703	7,557	23,710
June 30	884	1,410	18	521	3	78	3,239	3,611	6,355	15,235	.....	3,273	641	$311	2,450	216	33	694	7,618	23,737
July 31	884	1,410	17	522	3	75	3,241	3,611	6,354	15,233	.....	3,241	615	311	2,322	209	33	687	7,418	23,535
Aug. 31	884	1,410	17	522	3	73	3,243	3,610	6,353	15,231	.....	3,204	602	311	2,542	194	33	679	7,565	23,680
Sept. 30	884	1,410	16	523	3	70	3,244	3,610	6,353	15,229	.....	3,152	557	702	2,307	172	.....	672	7,562	23,675
Oct. 31	884	1,410	16	523	3	68	3,246	3,609	6,351	15,226	.....	3,108	537	702	1,932	146	.....	664	7,089	23,199
Nov. 30	884	1,410	15	524	3	66	3,248	3,609	6,350	15,225	.....	3,110	498	702	2,162	126	.....	657	7,255	23,364
Dec. 31	884	1,410	15	524	3	64	3,249	3,593	6,349	15,207	.....	3,093	455	702	2,083	113	.....	651	7,097	23,188
1922																			
Jan. 31	884	1,410	14	524	3	62	3,251	3,592	6,349	15,205	.....	3,124	389	702	2,081	113	.....	654	7,063	23,152
Feb. 28	884	1,410	14	525	3	61	3,251	3,591	6,348	15,203	.....	2,937	333	1,304	1,825	97	.....	656	7,152	23,239
Mar. 31	884	1,410	13	525	3	59	3,253	3,567	6,347	15,177	.....	2,326	296	1,913	1,559	89	.....	660	6,843	22,904
Apr. 30	884	1,410	13	525	3	58	3,254	3,532	6,347	15,142	.....	2,317	281	1,921	1,661	83	.....	666	6,929	22,955
May 31	884	1,410	13	526	3	56	3,255	3,507	6,346	15,116	.....	2,317	254	1,921	1,660	77	.....	671	6,900	22,900
June 30	884	1,410	13	526	3	55	3,256	3,474	6,345	15,082	.....	1,991	[5]	2,247	1,754	74	.....	679	6,745	22,711
July 31	884	1,410	12	526	3	54	3,257	3,474	6,345	15,081	.....	1,981	.....	2,256	1,754	71	.....	690	6,752	22,717
Aug. 31	884	1,410	12	527	3	52	3,258	3,474	6,345	15,081	.....	1,839	.....	2,743	1,493	58	.....	698	6,831	22,796
Sept. 30	884	1,410	12	527	3	51	3,251	3,472	6,345	15,071	.....	1,806	.....	2,743	1,299	48	.....	713	6,609	22,564
Oct. 31	884	1,410	12	527	3	50	3,232	3,459	6,343	15,036	$742	1,658	.....	2,743	1,001	38	.....	724	6,164	22,826
Nov. 30	884	1,410	12	527	3	49	3,220	3,456	6,337	15,014	764	1,596	.....	2,718	983	24	.....	726	6,047	22,709
Dec. 31	884	1,410	11	528	3	48	3,221	3,448	6,331	15,000	764	851	.....	3,160	1,075	.....	17	732	5,835	22,483

[1] Amounts of the series of 1918, 1919, 1920, and 1921 (except issue of Dec. 15, 1921) are on the basis of reports of sales or of cash receipts less amounts redeemed. All other series are on the basis of reports of sales or of cash receipts plus accrued discount less amounts redeemed, the amounts outstanding being the net redemption value. Includes net receipts from the sale of thrift stamps and Treasury savings stamps to Dec. 31, 1925; subsequent to that date these securities have been carried as debt bearing no interest.

[2] Separate figures for first 3½'s and first 4's not available.

[3] Separate figures for second 4's and second 4½'s not available.

[4] Separate figures for Victory 4¾'s and Victory 3¾'s not available.

[5] Matured June 15, 1922

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TABLE 29.—*United States interest-bearing debt outstanding at the end of each month from February 28, 1917, to August 31, 1926*—Continued

[000,000 omitted]

Date	Pre-war loans	First 3½'s	First 4's	First 4¼'s	First second 4¼'s	Second 4's	Second 4¼'s	Third 4¼'s	Fourth 4¼'s	Total Liberty bonds	Treasury bonds 1947–1952	Treasury bonds 1944–1954	Victory 4¾'s	Victory 3¾'s	Treasury notes	Loan and tax certificates of indebtedness	Pittman Act certificates	Special certificates of indebtedness	Treasury (war) savings securities [1]	Total short-term debt	Total interest-bearing debt
1923																					
Jan. 31	$884	$1,410	$11	$528	$3	$47	$3,221	$3,440	$6,330	$14,990	$764	.....	$843	.....	$3,522	$1,065	.....	.....	$291	$5,721	$22,359
Feb. 28	884	1,410	11	528	3	46	3,222	3,440	6,330	14,990	764	.....	841	.....	3,523	1,055	.....	.....	311	5,730	22,368
Mar. 31	884	1,410	11	528	3	45	3,223	3,439	6,330	14,989	764	.....	801	.....	3,522	1,109	.....	.....	321	5,753	22,390
Apr. 30	884	1,410	10	528	3	45	3,223	3,439	6,330	14,988	764	.....	769	.....	3,522	1,073	.....	.....	327	5,691	22,327
May 31	884	1,410	10	528	3	44	3,224	3,409	6,329	14,957	764	.....	(6)	.....	4,176	1,073	.....	.....	332	5,581	22,186
June 30	884	1,410	10	528	3	43	3,156	3,408	6,329	14,887	764	.....	.....	.....	4,104	1,032	.....	.....	337	5,473	22,008
July 31	884	1,410	10	529	3	42	3,157	3,397	6,328	14,876	764	.....	.....	.....	4,088	1,005	.....	.....	342	5,435	21,959
Aug. 31	884	1,410	10	529	3	41	3,157	3,381	6,327	14,858	764	.....	.....	.....	4,067	982	.....	.....	347	5,396	21,902
Sept. 30	884	1,410	9	530	3	38	3,160	3,362	6,327	14,839	764	.....	.....	.....	4,055	941	.....	.....	351	5,347	21,834
Oct. 31	884	1,410	8	530	3	34	3,164	3,329	6,327	14,805	764	.....	.....	.....	4,051	941	.....	.....	356	5,348	21,801
Nov. 30	884	1,410	8	530	3	33	3,165	3,305	6,326	14,780	764	.....	.....	.....	4,050	941	.....	.....	360	5,351	21,779
Dec. 31	884	1,410	8	530	3	32	3,074	3,267	6,326	14,650	764	.....	.....	.....	4,046	920	.....	.....	379	5,345	21,643
1924																					
Jan. 31	884	1,410	8	530	3	32	3,074	3,203	6,325	14,585	764	.....	.....	.....	4,046	920	.....	.....	375	5,341	21,574
Feb. 29	884	1,410	7	531	3	32	3,074	3,153	6,325	14,535	764	.....	.....	.....	4,046	903	.....	.....	389	5,338	21,521
Mar. 31	884	1,410	7	531	3	31	3,074	3,135	6,325	14,516	764	.....	.....	.....	4,046	750	.....	.....	397	5,193	21,357
Apr. 30	884	1,410	7	531	3	30	3,075	3,126	6,325	14,507	764	.....	.....	.....	4,046	750	.....	.....	403	5,199	21,354
May 31	884	1,410	7	531	3	29	3,076	3,054	6,325	14,435	764	.....	.....	.....	4,046	750	.....	.....	408	5,204	21,287
June 30	884	1,410	7	531	3	29	3,076	2,997	6,325	14,378	764	.....	.....	.....	3,735	808	.....	.....	413	4,956	20,982
July 31	884	1,410	7	531	3	28	3,077	2,997	6,325	14,378	764	.....	.....	.....	3,735	808	.....	.....	422	4,965	20,991
Aug. 31	884	1,410	7	531	3	28	3,077	2,988	6,325	14,369	764	.....	.....	.....	3,735	808	.....	.....	421	4,964	20,981
Sept. 30	884	1,410	7	531	3	27	3,077	2,979	6,325	14,359	764	.....	.....	.....	3,358	1,199	.....	.....	419	4,976	20,983
Oct. 31	884	1,410	7	531	3	27	3,077	2,979	6,325	14,359	764	.....	.....	.....	3,358	1,196	.....	.....	417	4,971	20,978
Nov. 30	884	1,410	7	531	3	27	3,077	2,979	6,325	14,359	764	.....	.....	.....	3,358	1,170	.....	.....	416	4,944	20,951
Dec. 31	884	1,410	7	531	3	26	3,078	2,887	6,325	14,267	764	$756	.....	.....	3,083	543	.....	.....	415	4,041	20,712
1925																					
Jan. 31	883	1,410	6	532	3	26	3,078	2,886	6,325	14,266	764	757	.....	.....	3,133	[7] 593	.....	.....	393	4,119	20,789
Feb. 28	766	1,410	6	532	3	25	3,079	2,886	6,325	14,266	764	757	.....	.....	3,132	[7] 582	.....	.....	391	4,105	20,658
Mar. 31	765	1,410	6	532	3	25	3,079	2,886	6,325	14,266	764	1,047	.....	.....	2,810	[7] 566	.....	.....	390	3,766	20,608
Apr. 30	765	1,410	6	532	3	24	3,080	2,886	6,325	14,266	764	1,047	.....	.....	2,810	[7] 565	.....	.....	388	3,763	20,605
May 31	765	1,410	5	533	3	22	3,082	2,886	6,325	14,266	764	1,047	.....	.....	2,810	[7] 564	.....	.....	387	3,761	20,603
June 30	765	1,410	5	533	3	21	3,083	2,886	6,325	14,266	764	1,047	.....	.....	2,404	[7] 579	.....	.....	386	3,369	20,211
July 31	766	1,410	5	533	3	21	3,084	2,875	6,325	14,256	764	1,047	.....	.....	2,404	[7] 577	.....	.....	385	3,366	20,199
Aug. 31	766	1,410	5	533	3	21	3,084	2,849	6,325	14,230	764	1,047	.....	.....	2,404	[7] 571	.....	.....	384	3,359	20,166

[1] Amounts of the series of 1918, 1919, 1920, and 1921 (except issue of Dec. 15, 1921) are on the basis of reports of sales or of cash receipts less amounts redeemed. All other series are on the basis of reports of sales or of cash receipts plus accrued discount less amounts redeemed, the amounts outstanding being the net redemption value. Includes net receipts from the sale of thrift stamps and Treasury savings stamps to Dec. 31, 1925; subsequent to that date these securities have been carried as debt bearing no interest.

[6] Matured May 20, 1923.

[7] Includes adjusted service series.

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Date	Pre-war loans	First 3½'s	First 4's	First 4¼'s	First second 4¼'s	Second 4's	Second 4¼'s	Third 4¼'s	Fourth 4¼'s	Total Liberty bonds	Treasury bonds 1947–1952	Treasury bonds 1944–1954	Treasury bonds 1946–1956	Victory 4¾'s	Victory 3¾'s	Treasury notes	Loan and tax certificates of indebtedness	Pittman Act certificates	Special certificates of indebtedness	Treasury (war) savings securities [1]	Total short-term debt	Total interest-bearing debt
1925																						
Sept. 30	$766	$1,410	$5	$533	$3	$21	$3,084	$2,802	$6,325	$14,183	$764	$1,047	------	------	------	$2,404	[7] $597	------	------	$382	$3,383	$20,143
Oct. 31	766	1,410	5	533	3	21	3,084	2,802	6,325	14,183	764	1,047	------	------	------	2,404	[7] 596	------	------	381	3,381	20,141
Nov. 30	766	1,410	5	533	3	21	3,084	2,802	6,325	14,183	764	1,047	------	------	------	2,404	[7] 595	------	------	380	3,379	20,139
Dec. 31	766	1,402	5	533	3	21	3,084	2,724	6,325	14,097	764	1,047	------	------	------	2,105	[7] 825	------	------	379	3,309	19,983
1926																						
Jan. 31	766	1,402	5	533	3	21	3,084	2,724	6,325	14,097	764	1,047	------	------	------	2,158	[7] 824	------	------	364	3,346	20,020
Feb. 28	766	1,402	5	533	3	21	3,084	2,721	6,325	14,094	764	1,047	------	------	------	2,158	[7] 823	------	------	363	3,344	20,015
Mar. 31	766	1,402	5	533	3	21	3,084	2,573	6,325	13,946	764	1,047	$495	------	------	1,613	[7] 821	------	------	362	2,796	19,814
Apr. 30	766	1,402	5	533	3	21	3,084	2,570	6,325	13,943	764	1,047	495	------	------	1,612	[7] 819	------	------	361	2,792	19,807
May 31	766	1,402	5	533	3	21	3,084	2,568	6,325	13,941	764	1,047	495	------	------	1,612	[7] 818	------	------	360	2,790	19,803
June 30	766	1,398	5	533	3	21	3,084	2,488	6,325	13,857	764	1,047	495	------	------	1,612	[7] 483	------	------	360	2,455	19,384
July 31	766	1,398	5	533	3	21	3,084	2,463	6,325	13,832	764	1,047	495	------	------	1,612	[7] 482	------	------	359	2,453	19,357
Aug. 31	766	1,398	5	533	3	21	3,084	2,394	6,324	13,762	764	1,047	495	------	------	1,606	[7,8] 482	------	------	359	2,447	19,281

[1] Amounts of the series of 1918, 1919, 1920, and 1921 (except issue of Dec. 15, 1921) are on the basis of reports of sales or cash receipts less amounts redeemed. All other series are on the basis of reports of sales or of cash receipts plus accrued discount less amounts redeemed, the amounts outstanding being the net redemption value. Includes net receipts from the sale of thrift stamps and Treasury savings stamps to Dec. 31, 1925; subsequent to that date these securities have been carried as debt bearing no interest.

[7] Includes adjusted service series.

[8] Includes civil service retirement fund series.

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TRANSACTIONS IN THE PUBLIC DEBT

TABLE 30.—*Summary statement of transactions in interest-bearing and noninterest-bearing United States securities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926*

Transactions	Bonds, notes, and certificates of indebtedness		Treasury (war) savings securities		Total	
	Amount	Pieces	Amount	Pieces	Amount	Pieces
I. Transactions in interest-bearing securities (as affecting the outstanding public debt):						
A. Interest-bearing securities outstanding June 30, 1925	$19,825,216,160.00	25,192,460	[1] $381,821,504.07	[2] 6,937,599	$20,207,037,664.07	32,130,059
B. Interest-bearing securities issued during the fiscal year 1926 (see Tables 31 and 39)—						
1. Upon original subscription against cash received	2,974,457,260.00	156,355	[3] 11,670,428.55		2,986,127,688.55	156,355
2. Upon exchange, conversion, etc., for securities of equal par value retired	2,737,462,000.00	825,713	1,321,595.00	6,230	2,738,783,595.00	831,943
3. Upon adjudicated claims for replacement	421,220.00	1,956	111,905.00	806	533,125.00	2,762
4. Total securities issued	5,712,340,480.00	984,024	13,103,928.55	7,036	5,725,444,408.55	991,060
C. Total interest-bearing securities to account for (Items A and B-4)	25,537,556,640.00	26,176,484	394,925,432.62	6,944,635	25,932,482,072.62	33,121,119
D. Interest-bearing securities retired during the fiscal year 1926 (see Tables 33 and 39)—						
1. Account of redemption	3,770,606,650.00	317,094	33,682,242.57	[2] 2,362,455	3,804,288,892.57	2,679,549
2. Account of exchange, conversion, etc., for securities of equal par value issued	2,737,462,000.00	3,147,019	1,321,595.00	6,161	2,738,783,595.00	3,153,180
3. Account of loss or destruction (covered by insurance or bonds of indemnity)	421,220.00	1,961	111,905.00	806	533,125.00	2,767
4. Total securities retired	6,508,489,870.00	3,466,074	35,115,742.57	2,369,422	6,543,605,612.57	5,835,496
E. Securities outstanding June 30, 1926, which matured during the fiscal year (see Table 26)	5,105,600.00	4,561			5,105,600.00	4,561
F. Total interest-bearing securities outstanding June 30, 1926 (see Tables 27 and 39)	19,023,961,170.00	22,705,849	359,809,690.05	[2] 4,575,213	19,383,770,860.05	27,281,062
G. Total interest-bearing securities accounted for (Items D-4, E, and F)	25,537,556,640.00	26,176,484	394,925,432.62	6,944,635	25,932,482,072.62	33,121,119

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II. Transactions in interest-bearing securities and securities which matured prior to July 1, 1925 (as affecting the accountability of the Treasury Department and its agents):						
A. Securities on hand June 30, 1925—						
1. Unissued securities in Division of Loans and Currency (see Table 48)	9,896,667,730.00	12,055,879	16,116,755.00	74,457	9,912,784,485.00	12,130,336
2. Unissued securities in Federal reserve banks and other Treasury agencies (exclusive of the Division of Loans and Currency) (see Table 49)	1,002,548,650.00	612,677	37,545.25	4,434	1,002,586,195.25	617,111
3. Retired and unissued securities not previously reported (see Table 50)	[4] 415,000.00		938,085.00	187,617	523,085.00	187,617
4. Total securities on hand June 30, 1925	10,898,801,380.00	12,668,556	17,092,385.25	266,508	10,915,893,765.25	12,935,064
B. Interest-bearing securities received from Bureau of Engraving and Printing during the fiscal year 1926 (see Table 48)	6,056,235,640.00	823,846			6,056,235,640.00	823,846
C. Securities received for retirement during the fiscal year 1926—						
1. Account redemption—						
(a) Interest-bearing securities (see Item I, D-1, above)	3,770,606,650.00	317,094	[5] 42,730,400.82	2,362,455	3,813,337,050.82	2,679,549
(b) Securities matured prior to July 1, 1925 (see Table 40)	22,020,730.00	50,094	19.18		22,020,749.18	50,094
(c) Securities bearing no interest (see Table 40)			167,563.50	653,523	167,563.50	653,523
2. Account exchange, conversions, etc., for securities of equal par value issued—						
(a) Interest-bearing securities (see Item I, D-2, above)	2,737,462,000.00	3,147,019	1,321,595.00	6,161	2,738,783,595.00	3,153,180
3. Account loss or destruction (covered by insurance or bonds of indemnity)—						
(a) Interest-bearing securities (see Item I, D-3, above)	421,220.00	1,961	111,905.00	806	533,125.00	2,767
4. Total securities received for retirement	6,530,510,600.00	3,516,168	44,331,483.50	3,022,945	6,574,842,083.50	6,539,113
D. Total securities to account for (Items II, A-4, B, and C-4)	23,485,547,620.00	17,008,570	61,423,868.75	3,289,453	23,546,971,488.75	20,298,023

[1] Excludes item of "Thrift and Treasury savings stamps, unclassified sales, etc.," in amount of $3,868,587.28, shown June 30, 1925, as interest-bearing debt, but which, beginning January, 1926, has been reported as debt bearing no interest.

[2] Represents pieces applying to all securities a portion of the value of which is reflected under "Matured interest obligations" as discount accrued on matured series. Thrift and Treasury savings stamps not included.

[3] Represents accrued discount credited as public debt receipts in the amount of $11,671,008.05, and sales adjustments resulting in a reduction of $579.50.

[4] Adjustment, deduct.

[5] Represents par value of securities redeemed at redemption value of $39,502,606.71, which includes redemptions of series 1918, 1919, 1920, and 1921, in the amount of $5,820,364.14 charged to "Interest."

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TABLE 30.—*Summary statement of transactions in interest-bearing and noninterest-bearing United States securities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926*—Continued

Transactions	Bonds, notes, and certificates of indebtedness		Treasury (war) savings securities		Total	
	Amount	Pieces	Amount	Pieces	Amount	Pieces
II. Transactions in interest-bearing securities, etc.—Continued.						
E. Securities issued during the fiscal year 1926—						
1. Upon original subscription against cash received (see Item I, B-1, above)	$2,974,457,260.00	156,355			$2,974,457,260.00	156,355
2. Upon exchange, conversion, etc., for securities of equal par value retired—						
(a) Interest-bearing securities (see Item I, B-2, above)	2,737,462,000.00	825,713	$1,321,595.00	6,230	$2,738,783,595.00	831,943
3. Upon adjudicated claims for replacment—						
(a) Interest-bearing securities (see Item I, B-3, above)	421,220.00	1,956	111,905.00	806	533,125.00	2,762
4. Total securities issued	5,712,340,480.00	984,024	1,433,500.00	7,036	5,713,773,980.00	991,060
F. Securities delivered to the Register of the Treasury during the fiscal year 1926—						
1. Account redemption—						
(a) Interest-bearing securities (see Item II, C-1 (a), above)	3,770,606,650.00	317,094	42,730,400.82	2,362,455	3,813,337,050.82	2,679,549
(b) Securities matured prior to July 1, 1925 (see Item II, C-1 (b), above)	22,020,730.00	50,094	19.18		22,020,749.18	50,094
(c) Securities bearing no interest (see Table 40)			167,563.50	653,523	167,563.50	653,523
2. Account exchange, conversion, etc., for securities of equal par value issued—						
(a) Interest-bearing securities (see Item II, C-2 (a), above)	2,737,462,000.00	3,147,019	1,321,595.00	6,161	2,738,783,595.00	3,153,180
3. Account loss or destruction (covered by insurance or bonds of indemnity)—						
(a) Interest-bearing securities (see Item II, C-3 (a), above)	421,220.00	1,961	111,905.00	806	533,125.00	2,767
4. Unissued securities (excess stock)—						
(a) By Division of Loans and Currency (see Table 48)	758,933,850.00	2,082,545	1,740,880.00	16,298	760,674,730.00	2,098,843
(b) By Federal reserve banks and other Treasury agencies (exclusive of the Division of Loans and Currency) (see Table 49)	241,462,700.00	81,982	100.00	1	241,462,800.00	81,983
5. Retired and unissued securities not previously reported (see Table 50)	[1] 415,000.00		938,085.00	187,617	523,085.00	187,617
6. Total securities delivered to the Register of the Treasury	7,530,492,150.00	5,680,695	47,010,548.50	3,226,861	7,577,502,698.50	8,907,556

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G. Securities on hand June 30, 1926—						
1. Unissued securities in Division of Loans and Currency (see Table 48)	9,431,676,490.00	9,870,688	12,942,375.00	51,123	9,444,618,865.00	9,921,811
2. Unissued securities in Federal reserve banks and other Treasury agencies (exclusive of Division of Loans and Currency) (see Table 49)	811,038,500.00	473,163	37,445.25	4,433	811,075,945.25	477,596
3. Total securities on hand June 30, 1926	10,242,714,990.00	10,343,851	12,979,820.25	55,556	10,255,694,810.25	10,399,407
H. Total securities accounted for (Items E–4, F–6, and G–3)	23,485,547,620.00	17,008,570	61,423,868.75	3,289,453	23,546,971,488.75	20,298,023

[1] Adjustment, deduct.

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TABLE 31 (see Table 30, Item I–B).—*Interest-bearing United States bonds, notes, and certificates of indebtedness issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, classified by issues and accounts*

Title of issue	Original subscription	Exchange, conversion, etc., against securities of equal par value retired								Adjudicated claims for replacement	Total	Pieces
		Exchanges					Conversion	Transfer	Mutilations, etc.[1]	Total			
		Denominational	Coupon	Registered	Temporary	Interim							
I. BONDS													
A. Pre-war bonds:													
1. 2 per cent consols of 1930			$74,450					$48,338,000		$48,412,450	$200	$48,412,650	5,107
2. 2 per cent Panama Canal loan of 1916–1936								5,758,060		5,758,060		5,758,060	1,094
3. 2 per cent Panama Canal loan of 1918–1938								2,311,040		2,311,040		2,311,040	459
4. 3 per cent Panama Canal loan of 1961			176,500					2,887,300		3,063,800	1,500	3,065,300	826
5. 3 per cent conversion bonds of 1946			46,000					465,900		511,900		511,900	128
6. 3 per cent conversion bonds of 1947			4,000					7,200		11,200		11,200	13
7. 2½ per cent postal savings bonds (first to thirtieth series)	$544,160		27,880					[2] 252,020		279,900	20	824,080	2,392
8. Total pre-war bonds issued	544,160		328,830					60,019,520		60,348,350	1,720	60,894,230	10,019
B. Liberty bonds:													
1. First Liberty loan of 1932–1947—													
(*a*) First 3½'s		$8,499,600	49,608,100	$23,763,300		$41,600		12,732,000	$12,500	94,657,100	6,200	94,663,300	40,348
(*b*) First 4's		332,850	81,250	332,000	$116,150			38,000		900,250	700	900,950	3,311
(*c*) First 4¼'s		33,173,400	10,204,500	9,218,250	49,000		$86,550	2,944,600	1,300	55,677,600	14,550	55,692,150	38,426
(*d*) First second 4¼'s		236,750	13,800	52,050	100			4,800		307,500	100	307,600	281
2. Second Liberty loan of 1927–1942—													
(*a*) Second 4's		1,444,900	38,100	1,212,600	486,350			198,750	350	3,381,050	11,300	3,392,350	11,921
(*b*) Second 4¼'s		180,567,400	70,474,050	91,926,700	237,450		241,900	15,293,800	11,900	358,753,200	66,000	358,819,200	144,570

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3. Third Liberty loan of 1928		211,645,850	22,263,000	90,539,800	1,382,850			10,491,850	34,800	336,358,150	146,150	336,504,300	177,327
4. Fourth Liberty loan of 1933–1938		265,893,200	128,673,300	106,451,350	2,270,150			35,194,100	32,500	538,514,600	170,200	538,684,800	311,147
5. Total Liberty bonds issued		701,793,950	281,356,100	323,496,050	4,542,050	41,600	328,450	76,897,900	93,350	1,388,549,450	415,200	1,388,964,650	727,331
C. Treasury bonds:													
1. 4¼ per cent Treasury bonds of 1947–1952		34,061,000	15,369,400	6,499,000				1,584,900		57,514,300	200	57,514,500	10,478
2. 4 per cent Treasury bonds of 1944–1954		108,956,700	36,324,100	3,833,500				2,719,500		151,833,800	2,500	151,836,300	13,938
3 3¾ per cent Treasury bonds of 1946–1956	494,898,100	49,532,000	25,444,000	53,500				332,100		75,361,600		570,259,700	82,724
4. Total Treasury bonds issued	494,898,100	192,549,700	77,137,500	10,386,000				4,636,500		284,709,700	2,700	779,610,500	107,140
D. Total bonds issued	495,442,260	894,343,650	358,822,430	333,882,050	4,542,050	41,600	328,450	141,553,920	93,350	1,733,607,500	419,620	2,229,469,380	844,490
II. Treasury Notes													
1. Series B–1925		27,721,200								27,721,200	1,000	27,722,200	1,453
2. Series A–1926		135,721,300								135,721,300		135,721,300	9,090
3. Series B–1926		139,578,500								139,578,500		139,578,500	7,202
4. Series A–1927		70,295,800								70,295,800		70,295,800	5,117
5. Series B–1927		156,421,200								156,421,200	600	156,421,800	8,897
6. Adjusted service, series A–1931	53,500,000											53,500,000	6
7. Adjusted service, series B–1931	70,000,000											70,000,000	1
8. Total Treasury notes issued	123,500,000	529,738,000								529,738,000	1,600	653,239,600	31,766
III. Certificates of Indebtedness													
1. Series TS–1925		21,256,000								21,256,000		21,256,000	1,093
2. Series TD–1925		37,216,000								37,216,000		37,216,000	2,700
3. Series TJ–1926		61,130,500								61,130,500		61,130,500	4,440
4. Series TJ2–1926	251,936,000	165,374,000								165,374,000		417,310,000	42,776
5. Series TD–1926	452,879,000	189,140,000								189,140,000		642,019,000	56,329
6. Adjusted service, series A–1927	38,200,000											38,200,000	382
7. Special	1,612,500,000											1,612,500,000	48
8. Total certificates of indebtedness issued	2,355,515,000	474,116,500								474,116,500		2,829,631,500	107,768
Total securities issued during fiscal year 1926	2,974,457,260	1,898,198,150	358,822,430	333,882,050	4,542,050	41,600	328,450	141,553,920	93,350	2,737,462,000	421,220	5,712,340,480	984,024

[1] Includes coupon error transactions.

[2] Includes mixed cases.

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TABLE 32.—*Treasury bonds and certificates of indebtedness issued through each Federal reserve bank and the Treasury Department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926*

Authorizing act and series	Date of issue	Date of maturity	Rate	Total amount	Federal reserve district					
					Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta
Sept. 24, 1917, as amended: Treasury bonds of 1946–1956	Mar. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1956	*Per cent* 3¾	$494,898,100	$69,110,700	$98,601,600	$67,061,300	$51,090,000	$20,740,400	$26,945,100
Issued in anticipation of income and profits taxes, 1926:										
Sept. 24, 1917, as amended—										
Series TJ2–1926	Sept. 15, 1925	June 15, 1926	3½	251,936,000	16,988,000	81,123,000	24,700,000	25,745,500	7,610,000	15,618,500
Series TD–1926	Dec. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1926	3¾	452,879,000	30,055,000	171,995,000	44,997,000	29,165,000	12,960,500	17,744,500
Total				704,815,000	47,043,000	253,118,000	69,697,000	54,910,500	20,570,500	33,363,000
Adjusted service:										
Sept. 24, 1917, as amended—Series A–1927	Jan. 1, 1926	Jan. 1, 1927	4	38,200,000						
Special short-term issues:										
Sept. 24, 1917, as amended—Apr. 4, 1918, and Mar. 3, 1919	Various.	Various.	Various.	1,612,500,000						

Authorizing act and series	Date of issue	Date of maturity	Rate	Federal reserve district						
				Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco	Treasury
Sept. 24, 1917, as amended: Treasury bonds of 1946–1956	Mar. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1956	*Per cent* 3¾	$48,655,200	$19,348,100	$13,894,700	$18,087,100	$12,920,400	$48,443,500	
Issued in anticipation of income and profits taxes, 1926:										
Sept. 24, 1917, as amended—										
Series TJ2–1926	Sept. 15, 1925	June 15, 1926	3½	25,415,500	8,121,500	6,875,000	4,402,000	9,845,000	25,492,000	
Series TD–1926	Dec. 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1926	3¾	44,404,000	16,988,500	14,219,500	12,040,000	17,622,500	40,687,500	
Total				69,819,500	25,110,000	21,094,500	16,442,000	27,467,500	66,179,500	
Adjusted service:										
Sept. 24, 1917, as amended—Series A–1927	Jan. 1, 1926	Jan. 1, 1927	4							$38,200,000
Special short-term issues:										
Sept. 24, 1917, as amended—Apr. 4, 1918, and Mar. 3, 1919	Various.	Various.	Various.							1,612,500,000

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TABLE 33 (see Table 30, Item I-D).—*Interest-bearing United States bonds, notes, and certificates of indebtedness retired during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, classified by issues and accounts*

Title of issue	Redemption	Exchange, conversion, etc., against securities of equal par value issued									Loss or destruction	Total	Pieces
		Exchanges					Conversion	Transfer	Mutilations, etc.[1]	Total			
		Denominational	Coupon	Registered	Temporary	Interim							
I. BONDS													
A. Pre-war bonds:													
1. 2 per cent consols of 1930			$74,450					$48,338,000		$48,412,450	$200	$48,412,650	6,611
2. 2 per cent Panama Canal loan of 1916-1936								5,758,060		5,758,060		5,758,060	999
3. 2 per cent Panama Canal loan of 1918-1938								2,311,040		2,311,040		2,311,040	391
4. 3 per cent Panama Canal loan of 1961			176,500					2,887,300		3,063,800	1,500	3,065,300	1,959
5. 3 per cent conversion bonds of 1946			46,000					465,900		511,900		511,900	175
6. 3 per cent conversion bonds of 1947			4,000					7,200		11,200		11,200	13
7. 2½ per cent postal savings bonds (first to thirtieth series)			27,880					[2] 252,020		279,900	20	279,920	1,505
8. Total pre-war bonds retired			328,830					60,019,520		60,348,350	1,720	60,350,070	11,653
B. Liberty bonds:													
1. First Liberty loan of 1932-1947—													
(a) First 3½'s	$12,306,850	$8,499,600	49,608,100	$23,763,300		$41,600		12,732,000	$12,500	94,657,100	6,200	106,970,150	150,453
(b) First 4's		332,850	81,250	332,000	$116,150		$86,550	38,000		986,800	700	987,500	5,873
(c) First 4¼'s	500	33,173,400	10,204,500	9,218,250	49,000			2,944,600	1,300	55,591,050	14,550	55,606,100	150,262
(d) First Second 4¼'s		236,750	13,800	52,050	100			4,800		307,500	100	307,600	861
2. Second Liberty loan of 1927-1942—													
(a) Second 4's		1,444,900	38,100	1,212,600	486,350		241,900	198,750	350	3,622,950	11,300	3,634,250	23,219
(b) Second 4¼'s	30,950	180,567,400	70,474,050	91,926,700	237,450			15,293,800	11,900	358,511,300	66,000	358,608,250	562,630
3. Third Liberty loan of 1928	397,104,900	211,645,850	22,263,000	90,539,800	1,382,850			10,491,850	34,800	336,358,150	146,150	733,609,200	1,005,782
4. Fourth Liberty loan of 1933-1938	9,250	265,893,200	128,673,300	106,451,350	2,270,150			35,194,100	32,500	538,514,600	170,200	538,694,050	1,079,698
5. Total Liberty bonds retired	409,452,450	701,793,950	281,356,100	323,496,050	4,542,050	41,600	328,450	76,897,900	93,350	1,388,549,450	415,200	1,798,417,100	2,978,778

[1] Includes coupon error transactions.

[2] Includes mixed cases.

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TABLE 33 (see Table 30, Item I–D).—*Interest-bearing United States bonds, notes, and certificates of indebtedness retired during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, classified by issues and counts*—Continued

Title of issue	Redemption	Exchange, conversion, etc., against securities of equal par value issued								Loss or destruction	Total	Pieces
		Exchanges					Conversion	Transfer	Mutilations, etc.[1]	Total			
		Denominational	Coupon	Registered	Temporary	Interim							
I. BONDS—Continued													
C. Treasury bonds:													
1. 4¼ per cent Treasury bonds of 1947–1952		$34,061,000	$15,369,400	$6,499,000				$1,584,900		$57,514,300	$200	$57,514,500	30,296
2. 4 per cent Treasury bonds of 1944–1954	$1,000	108,956,700	36,324,100	3,833,500				2,719,500		151,833,800	2,500	151,837,300	43,942
3. 3¾ per cent Treasury bonds of 1946–1956		49,532,000	25,444,000	53,500				332,100		75,361,600		75,361,600	15,302
4. Total Treasury bonds retired	1,000	192,549,700	77,137,500	10,386,000				4,636,500		284,709,700	2,700	284,713,400	89,540
D. Total bonds retired	409,453,450	894,343,650	358,822,430	333,882,050	$4,542,050	$41,600	$328,450	141,553,920	$93,350	1,733,607,500	419,620	2,143,480,570	3,079,971
II. TREASURY NOTES													
1. Series B—1925	299,073,600	27,721,200								27,721,200	1,000	326,795,800	63,117
2. Series A—1926	612,820,600	135,721,300								135,721,300		748,541,900	123,545
3. Series B—1926		139,578,500								139,578,500		139,578,500	17,393
4. Series A—1927		70,295,800								70,295,800		70,295,800	12,810
5. Series B—1927		156,421,200								156,421,200	600	156,421,800	38,995
6. Total Treasury notes retired	911,894,200	529,738,000								529,738,000	1,600	1,441,633,800	255,860
III. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS													
1. Series TS—1925	229,573,500	21,256,000								21,256,000		250,829,500	16,285
2. Series TD—1925	179,437,500	37,216,000								37,216,000		216,653,500	21,960
3. Series TJ—1926	123,613,000	61,130,500								61,130,500		184,743,500	24,698
4. Series TJ2—1926	250,935,000	165,374,000								165,374,000		416,309,000	42,345
5. Series TD—1926		189,140,000								189,140,000		189,140,000	24,375
6. Adjusted service, series 1926	45,400,000											45,400,000	454
7. Adjusted service, series A–1927	7,800,000											7,800,000	78
8. Special	1,612,500,000											1,612,500,000	48
9. Total certificates of indebtedness retired	2,449,259,000	474,116,500								474,116,500		2,923,375,500	130,243
Total securities retired during fiscal year 1926	3,770,606,650	1,898,198,150	358,822,430	333,882,050	4,542,050	41,600	328,450	141,553,920	93,350	2,737,462,000	421,220	6,508,489,870	3,466,074

[1] Includes coupon error transactions.

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TABLE 34.—*Summary of transactions in interest-bearing United States securities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926*

Account	Pre-war bonds. (See Table 35)	Liberty bonds and Treasury bonds. (See Table 36)	Treasury notes. (See Table 37)	Certificates of indebtedness. (See Table 38)	Treasury (war) savings securities. (See Table 39)	Total
I. Outstanding June 30, 1925	$765, 316, 010. 00	$16, 076, 973, 750. 00	$2, 404, 241, 400. 00	$578, 685, 000. 00	$381, 821, 504. 07	$20, 207, 037, 664. 07
II. Issued during the fiscal year 1926:						
A. Upon original subscription against cash received	544, 160. 00	494, 898, 100. 00	123, 500, 000. 00	2, 355, 515, 000. 00	11, 670, 428. 55	2, 986, 127, 688. 55
B. Upon exchange, transfer, etc., for securities of equal par value retired—						
1. Exchange—						
(a) Interim certificates		41, 600. 00				41, 600. 00
(b) Coupon for registered	328, 830. 00	358, 493, 600. 00				358, 822, 430. 00
(c) Registered for coupon		333, 882, 050. 00				333, 882, 050. 00
(d) Of denominations		894. 343, 650. 00	529, 738, 000. 00	474, 116, 500. 00		1, 898, 198, 150. 00
(e) Temporary for permanent		4, 542, 050. 00				4, 542, 050. 00
(f) Mutilated for perfect [1]		93, 350. 00				93, 350. 00
2. Conversion		328, 450. 00				328, 450. 00
3. Transfer of ownership	[2] 60, 019, 520. 00	81, 534, 400. 00			[3] 1, 321, 595. 00	142, 875, 515. 00
C. Upon adjudicated claims for replacement	1, 720. 00	417, 900. 00	1, 600. 00		111, 905. 00	533, 125. 00
D. Total issued during the fiscal year 1926	60, 894, 230. 00	2, 168, 575, 150. 00	653, 239, 600. 00	2, 829, 631, 500. 00	13, 103, 928. 55	5, 725, 444, 408. 55
III. Retired during the fiscal year 1926:						
A. Account of redemption—						
1. Purchases—						
(a) Sinking fund		317, 091, 750. 00				317, 091, 750. 00
(b) Surplus money in the Treasury		80, 000, 000. 00				80, 000, 000. 00
2. Securities received for redemption—						
(a) Gifts, forfeitures, and miscellaneous		61, 700. 00				61, 700. 00
(b) Repayments of principal by foreign governments		6, 492, 000. 00	10, 924, 000. 00	15, 977, 500. 00		33, 393, 500. 00
(c) Interest payments on obligations of foreign governments		5, 808, 000. 00	31, 076, 000. 00	99, 376, 000. 00		136, 260, 000. 00
(d) At maturity or upon option			869, 894, 200. 00	2, 333, 905, 500. 00	33, 682, 242. 57	3, 237, 481, 942. 57

[1] Includes coupon error transactions.

[2] Includes mixed cases.

[3] Represents reissue transactions.

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TABLE 34.—*Summary of transactions in interest-bearing United States securities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926*—Continued

Account	Pre-war bonds (See Table 35)	Liberty bonds and Treasury bonds. (See Table 36)	Treasury notes, (See Table 37)	Certificates of indebtedness. (See Table 38)	Treasury (war) savings securities. (See Table 39)	Total
III. Retired during the fiscal year 1926—Continued.						
B. Account of exchange, conversion, etc., for securities of equal par value issued—						
1. Exchange—						
(a) Interim certificates		$41,600.00				$41,600.00
(b) Coupon for registered	$328,830.00	358,493,600.00				358,822,430.00
(c) Registered for coupon		333,882,050.00				333,882,050.00
(d) Of denominations		894,343,650.00	$529,738,000.00	$474,116,500.00		1,898,198,150.00
(e) Temporary for permanent		4,542,050.00				4,542,050.00
(f) Mutililated for perfect [1]		93,350.00				93,350.00
2. Conversion		328,450.00				328,450.00
3. Transfer of ownership	[2] 60,019,520.00	81,534,400.00			[3] $1,321,595.00	142,875,515.00
C. Account loss or destruction (covered by insurance or bonds of indemnity)	1,720.00	417,900.00	1,600.00		111,905.00	533,125.00
D. Total retired during the fiscal year 1926	60,350,070.00	2,083,130,500.00	1,441,633,800.00	2,923,375,500.00	35,115,742.57	6,543,605,612.57
IV. Outstanding June 30, 1926	765,860,170.00	16,162,418,400.00	1,615,847,200.00	484,941,000.00	359,809,690.05	19,388,876,460.05
Deduct interest-bearing debt which matured during year			3,443,600.00	1,662,000.00		5,105,600.00
V. Outstanding June 30, 1926 (per public debt statement)	765,860,170.00	16,162,418,400.00	1,612,403,600.00	483,279,000.00	359,809,690.05	19,383,770,860.05

[1] Includes coupon error transactions.

[2] Includes mixed cases.

[3] Represents reissue transactions.

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TABLE 35 (see Table 34).—*Transactions in interest-bearing pre-war bonds during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926*

Account	2 per cent consols of 1930	Panama Canal loans			3 per cent conversion bonds of 1946	3 per cent conversion bonds of 1947	2½ per cent postal savings bonds—first to thirtieth series	Total
		2 per cent of 1916–1936	2 per cent of 1918–1938	3 per cent of 1961				
I. Outstanding June 30, 1925	$599,724,050	$48,954,180	$25,947,400	$49,800,000	$15,761,000	$13,133,500	$11,995,880	$765,316,010
II. Issued during the fiscal year 1926:								
A. Upon original subscription against cash received							544,160	544,160
B. Upon exchange, transfer, etc., for securities of equal par value retired—								
1. Exchange—								
(a) Coupon for registered	74,450			176,500	46,000	4,000	27,880	328,830
2. Transfer of ownership	48,338,000	5,758,060	2,311,040	2,887,300	465,900	7,200	[1] 252,020	60,019,520
C. Upon adjudicated claims for replacement	200			1,500			20	1,720
D. Total issued during the fiscal year 1926	48,412,650	5,758,060	2,311,040	3,065,300	511,900	11,200	824,080	60,894,230
III. Retired during the fiscal year 1926:								
A. Account of exchange, transfer, etc., for securities of equal par value issued—								
1. Exchange—								
(a) Coupon for registered	74,450			176,500	46,000	4,000	27,880	328,830
2. Transfer of ownership	48,338,000	5,758,060	2,311,040	2,887,300	465,900	7,200	[1] 252,020	60,019,520
B. Account of loss or destruction (covered by insurance or bonds of indemnity)	200			1,500			20	1,720
C. Total retired during the fiscal year 1926	48,412,650	5,758,060	2,311,040	3,065,300	511,900	11,200	279,920	60,350,070
IV. Outstanding June 30, 1926	599,724,050	48,954,180	25,947,400	49,800,000	15,761,000	13,133,500	12,540,040	765,860,170

[1] Includes mixed cases.

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TABLE 36 (see Table 34).—*Transactions in interest-bearing Liberty bonds and Treasury bonds during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926*

Account	First Liberty loan of 1932–1947				Second Liberty loan of 1927–1942	
	First 3½'s	First 4's	First 4¼'s	First second 4¼'s	Second 4's	Second 4¼'s
I. Outstanding June 30, 1925	$1,409,995,950	$5,243,350	$532,788,200	$3,492,150	$21,091,600	$3,083,467,150
II. Issued during the fiscal year 1926:						
A. Upon original subscription against cash received						
B. Upon exchange, conversion, etc., for securities of equal par value retired—						
1. Exchange—						
(a) Interim certificates	41,600					
(b) Coupon for registered	49,608,100	81,250	10,204,500	13,800	38,100	70,474,050
(c) Registered for coupon	23,763,300	332,000	9,218,250	52,050	1,212,600	91,926,700
(d) Of denominations	8,499,600	332,850	33,173,400	236,750	1,444,900	180,567,400
(e) Temporary for permanent		116,150	49,000	100	486,350	237,450
(f) Mutilated for perfect [1]	12,500		1,300		350	11,900
2. Conversion			86,550			241,900
3. Transfer of ownership	12,732,000	38,000	2,944,600	4,800	198,750	15,293,800
C. Upon adjudicated claims for replacement	6,200	700	14,550	100	11,300	66,000
D. Total issued during the fiscal year 1926	94,663,300	900,950	55,692,150	307,600	3,392,350	358,819,200
III. Retired during the fiscal year 1926:						
A. Account of redemption—						
1. Purchases—						
(a) Sinking fund						
(b) Surplus money in the Treasury						
2. Securities received for redemption—						
(a) Gifts, forfeitures, and miscellaneous	6,850		500			30,950
(b) Repayments of principal by foreign governments	6,492,000					
(c) Interest payments on obligations of foreign governments	5,808,000					
B. Account of exchange, conversion, etc., for securities of equal par value issued—						
1. Exchange—						
(a) Interim certificates	41,600					
(b) Coupon for registered	49,608,100	81,250	10,204,500	13,800	38,100	70,474,050
(c) Registered for coupon	23,763,300	332,000	9,218,250	52,050	1,212,600	91,926,700
(d) Of denominations	8,499,600	332,850	33,173,400	236,750	1,444,900	180,567,400
(e) Temporary for permanent		116,150	49,000	100	486,350	237,450
(f) Mutilated for perfect [1]	12,500		1,300		350	11,900
2. Conversion		86,550			241,900	
3. Transfer of ownership	12,732,000	38,000	2,944,600	4,800	198,750	15,293,800
C. Account loss or destruction (covered by insurance or bonds of indemnity)	6,200	700	14,550	100	11,300	66,000
D. Total retired during the fiscal year 1926	106,970,150	987,500	55,606,100	307,600	3,634,250	358,608,250
V. Outstanding June 30, 1926	1,397,689,100	5,156,800	532,874,250	3,492,150	20,849,700	3,083,678,100

[1] Includes coupon error transactions.

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Account	Third 4¼'s	Fourth 4¼'s	Treasury bonds			Total
			Treasury 4¼'s of 1947–1952	Treasury 4's of 1944–1954	Treasury 3¾'s of 1946–1956	
I. Outstanding June 30, 1925	$2,885,377,350	$6,324,481,200	$763,948,300	$1,047,088,500		$16,076,973,750
II. Issued during the fiscal year 1926:						
A. Upon original subscription against cash received					$494,898,100	494,898,100
B. Upon exchange, conversion, etc., for securities of equal par value retired—						
1. Exchange—						
(a) Interim certificates						41,600
(b) Coupon for registered	22,263,000	128,673,300	15,369,400	36,324,100	25,444,000	358,493,600
(c) Registered for coupon	90,539,800	106,451,350	6,499,000	3,833,500	53,500	333,882,050
(d) Of denominations	211,645,850	265,893,200	34,061,000	108,956,700	49,532,000	894,343,650
(e) Temporary for permanent	1,382,850	2,270,150				4,542,050
(f) Mutilated for perfect [1]	34,800	32,500				93,350
2. Conversion						328,450
3. Transfer of ownership	10,491,850	35,194,100	1,584,900	2,719,500	332,100	81,534,400
C. Upon adjudicated claims for replacement	146,150	170,200	200	2,500		417,900
D. Total issued during the fiscal year 1926	336,504,300	538,684,800	57,514,500	151,836,300	570,259,700	2,168,575,150
III. Retired during the fiscal year 1926:						
A. Account of redemption—						
1. Purchases—						
(a) Sinking fund	317,091,750					317,091,750
(b) Surplus money in the Treasury	80,000,000					80,000,000
2. Securities received for redemption—						
(a) Gifts, forfeitures, and miscellaneous	13,150	9,250		1,000		61,700
(b) Repayments of principal by foreign governments						6,492,000
(c) Interest payments on obligations of foreign governments						5,808,000
B. Account of exchange, conversion, etc., for securities of equal par value issued—						
1. Exchange—						
(a) Interim certificates						41,600
(b) Coupon for registered	22,263,000	128,673,300	15,369,400	36,324,100	25,444,000	358,493,600
(c) Registered for coupon	90,539,800	106,451,350	6,499,000	3,833,500	53,500	333,882,050
(d) Of denominations	211,645,850	265,893,200	34,061,000	108,956,700	49,532,000	894,343,650
(e) Temporary for permanent	1,382,850	2,270,150				4,542,050
(f) Mutiliated for perfect [1]	34,800	32,500				93,350
2. Conversion						328,450
3. Transfer of ownership	10,491,850	35,194,100	1,584,900	2,719,500	332,100	81,534,400
C. Account loss or destruction (covered by insurance or bonds of indemnity)	146,150	170,200	200	2,500		417,900
D. Total retired during the fiscal year 1926	733,609,200	538,694,050	57,514,500	151,837,300	75,361,600	2,083,130,500
IV. Outstanding June 30, 1926	2,488,272,450	6,324,471,950	763,948,300	1,047,087,500	494,898,100	16,162,418,400

[1] Includes coupon error transactions.

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TABLE 37 (see Table 34).—*Transactions in interest-bearing Treasury notes during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926*

Account	Series B-1925	Series A-1926	Series B-1926	Series A-1927	Series B-1927	Adjusted service series			Total
						Series 1930	Series A-1931	Series B-1931	
I. Outstanding June 30, 1925	$299,659,900	$615,677,900	$414,922,300	$355,779,900	$668,201,400	$50,000,000			$2,404,241,400
II. Issued during the fiscal year 1926:									
A. Upon original subscription against cash received							$53,500,000	$70,000,000	123,500,000
B. Upon exchange of denominations for securities of equal par value retired [1]	27,721,200	135,721,300	139,578,500	70,295,800	156,421,200				529,738,000
C. Upon adjudicated claims for replacement	1,000				600				1,600
D. Total issued during the fiscal year 1926	27,722,200	135,721,300	139,578,500	70,295,800	156,421,800		53,500,000	70,000,000	653,239,600
III. Retired during the fiscal year 1926:									
A. Account of redemption—									
1. Securities received for redemption—									
(a) Repayments of principal by foreign governments	10,924,000								10,924,000
(b) Interest payments on obligations of foreign governments	31,076,000								31,076,000
(c) At maturity or upon option	257,073,600	612,820,600							869,894,200
B. Upon exchange of denominations for securities of equal par value issued [2]	27,721,200	135,721,300	139,578,500	70,295,800	156,421,200				529,738,000
C. Account loss or destruction (covered by insurance or bonds of indemnity)	1,000				600				1,600
D. Total retired during the fiscal year 1926	326,795,800	748,541,900	139,578,500	70,295,800	156,421,800				1,441,633,800
IV. Outstanding June 30, 1926	586,300	2,857,300	414,922,300	355,779,900	668,201,400	50,000,000	53,500,000	70,000,000	1,615,847,200

[1] Includes deliveries against receipts by other Federal reserve banks.

[2] Includes receipts against deliveries by other Federal reserve banks.

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TABLE 38 (see Table 34).—*Transactions in interest-bearing certificates of indebtedness during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926*

Account	Series TS-1925	Series TD-1925	Series TJ-1926	Series TJ2-1926	Series TD-1926	Adjusted service		Special	Total
						Series 1926	Series A-1927		
I. Outstanding June 30, 1925	$229,576,000	$179,462,000	$124,247,000			$45,400,000			$578,685,000
II. Issued during the fiscal year 1926:									
A. Upon original subscription against cash received				$251,936,000	$452,879,000		$38,200,000	$1,612,500,000	2,355,515,000
B. Upon exchange of denomination for securities of equal par value retired [1]	21,256,000	37,216,000	61,130,500	165,374,000	189,140,000				474,116,500
C. Total issued during the fiscal year 1926	21,256,000	37,216,000	61,130,500	417,310,000	642,019,000		38,200,000	1,612,500,000	2,829,631,500
III. Retired during the fiscal year 1926:									
A. Account redemption—									
1. Securities received—									
(a) Repayments of principal by foreign governments			9,057,000	6,920,500					15,977,500
(b) Interest payments on obligations of foreign governments			31,126,000	68,250,000					99,376,000
(c) Maturity or upon option	229,573,500	179,437,500	83,430,000	175,764,500		45,400,000	7,800,000	1,612,500,000	2,333,905,500
B. Upon exchange of denominations for securities of equal par value issued [2]	21,256,000	37,216,000	61,130,500	165,374,000	189,140,000				474,116,500
C. Total retired during the fiscal year 1926	250,829,500	216,653,500	184,743,500	416,309,000	189,140,000	45,400,000	7,800,000	1,612,500,000	2,923,375,500
IV. Outstanding June 30, 1926	2,500	24,500	634,000	1,001,000	452,879,000		30,400,000		484,941,000

[1] Includes deliveries against receipts by other Federal reserve banks.

[2] Includes receipts against deliveries by other Federal reserve banks.

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TABLE 39 (see Table 34).—*Transactions in Treasury (war) savings securities during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926*

Account	Symbols (1)	Matured securities			Interest-bearing securities		
		Series 1918	Series 1919	Series 1920	Series 1921	Issue of Dec 15, 1921	
						Series 1921	Series 1922
I. Outstanding June 30, 1925	P				$11,186,529.32	$1,810,424.85	$96,933,452.25
Plus accrued discount liabilities	I	$8,747,300.00	$2,251,010.00	$2,353,850.00	2,428,917.89		
Total value of outstanding securities June 30, 1925		8,747,300.00	2,251,010.00	2,353,850.00	13,615,447.21	1,810,424.85	96,933,452.25
II. Issued during fiscal year 1926:							
(a) Upon original subscription against cash received	P		[3] 19.18			[3] 18,160.00	[3, 4] 18,160.00
(b) Accrued discount credited as public debt receipts	P					65,683.10	3,409,328.65
(c) Accrued discount not credited as public debt receipts	I	[4] 975.54	[4] 295.23	[4] 89.14	242,411.16		
(d) Upon exchange, etc., for securities of equal par value retired	P				9,195.00	34,325.00	422,425.00
(e) Upon adjudicated claims for replacement	P				630.00		22,850.00
(f) Total issued during the fiscal year 1926		[4] 975.54	[4] 276.05	[4] 89.14	252,236.16	118,168.10	3,836,443.65
III. Retired during fiscal year 1926:							
(a) Account of redemption—							
1. Charged to "principal"	P		19.18		11,186,529.32	69,032.40	4,740,149.80
2. Charged to "interest"	I	1,834,084.46	765,734.77	1,579,470.86	1,641,074.05		
(b) Account of exchange, etc., for securities of equal par value issued	P				9,195.00	34,325.00	422,425.00
(c) Account of loss or destruction	P				630.00		22,850.00
(d) Total retired during the fiscal year 1926		1,834,084.46	765,753.95	1,579,470.86	12,837,428.37	103,357.40	5,185,424.80
IV. Outstanding June 30, 1926	P					1,825,235.55	95,584,471.10
Plus accrued discount liabilities	I	6,912,240.00	1,484,980.00	774,290.00	1,030,255.00		
Total value of outstanding securities June 30, 1926		6,912,240.00	1,484,980.00	774,290.00	1,030,255.00	1,825,235.55	95,584,471.10

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Account	Symbols [1]	Interest-bearing securities—Continued					Securities bearing no interest—thrift and Treasury savings stamps	Total, all securities
		Issue of Sept. 30, 1922		Issue of Dec. 1, 1923		Total		
		Series 1922	Series 1923	Series 1923	Series 1924			
I. Outstanding June 30, 1925	P	$15,053,033.90	$134,172,088.25	$24,462,754.15	$98,203,221.35	[2] $381,821,504.07	$3,868,587.28	$385,690,091.35
Plus accrued discount liabilities	I					2,428,917.89		15,781,077.89
Total value of outstanding securities June 30, 1925		15,053,033.90	134,172,088.25	24,462,754.15	98,203,221.35	384,250,421.96	3,868,587.28	401,471,169.24
II. Issued during fiscal year 1926:								
(a) Upon original subscription against cash received	P		[3] 20.50		[3, 4] 600.00	[3, 4] 579.50	6,239.64	5,679.32
(b) Accrued discount credited as public debt receipts	P	397,407.60	3,572,224.75	837,182.85	3,389,181.10	11,671,008.05		11,671,008.05
(c) Accrued discount not credited as public debt receipts	I					242,411.16		241,051.25
(d) Upon exchange, etc., for securities of equal par value retired	P	43,175.00	418,425.00	94,125.00	299,925.00	1,321,595.00		1,321,595.00
(e) Upon adjudicated claims for replacement	P	4,875.00	57,050.00	7,650.00	18,850.00	111,905.00		111,905.00
(f) Total issued during the fiscal year 1926		445,457.60	4,047,720.25	938,957.85	3,707,356.10	13,346,339.71	6,239.64	13,351,238.62
III. Retired during fiscal year 1926:								
(a) Account of redemption—								
1. Charged to "principal"	P	891,660.55	8,296,248.55	1,790,157.40	6,708,464.55	33,682,242.57	167,563.50	33,849,825.25
2. Charged to "interest"	I					1,641,074.05		5,820,364.14
(b) Account of exchange, etc., for securities of equal par value issued	P	43,175.00	418,425.00	94,125.00	299,925.00	1,321,595.00		1,321,595.00
(c) Account of loss or destruction	P	4,875.00	57,050.00	7,650.00	18,850.00	111,905.00		111,905.00
(d) Total retired during the fiscal year 1926		939,710.55	8,771,723.55	1,891,932.40	7,027,239.55	36,756,816.62	167,563.50	41,103,689.39
IV. Outstanding June 30, 1926	P	14,558,780.95	129,448,084.95	23,509,779.60	94,883,337.90	359,809,690.05	3,707,263.42	363,516,953.47
Plus accrued discount liabilities	I					1,030,255.00		10,201,765.00
Total value of outstanding securities June 30, 1926		14,558,780.95	129,448,084.95	23,509,779.60	94,883,337.90	360,839,945.05	3,707,263.42	373,718,718.47

[1] Symbol "P" indicates items which reflect transactions affecting the principal of the public debt which are to be considered in reference to amounts shown in Tables 30 and 34. Symbol "I" indicates items which affect and have reference to outstanding public debt liabilities reported as "Discount accrued" under the classification "Matured interest obligations."

[2] Excludes item of "Thrift and Treasury savings stamps, unclassified sales, etc.," in amount of $3,868,587.28 shown June 30, 1925, as interest-bearing debt but which, beginning January, 1926, has been reported as debt bearing no interest.

[3] Adjustments on sales reports subsequent to June 30, 1925.

[4] Adjustment, deduct.

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TABLE 40.—*Transactions in interest-bearing and noninterest-bearing United States securities during the fiscal year 1926, classified by issues*

Title of issue	Interest rate	Outstanding July 1, 1925	Issued account of original subscription	Retired account of redemption	Issued and retired account of conversion, exchange, etc.	Outstanding June 30, 1926
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT						
I. Bonds:						
A. Pre-war bonds—	*Per cent*					
2 per cent consols of 1930	2	$599,724,050.00			$48,412,650.00	$599,724,050.00
2 per cent Panama Canal loan of 1916–1936	2	48,954,180.00			5,758,060.00	48,954,180.00
2 per cent Panama Canal loan of 1918–1938	2	25,947,400.00			2,311,040.00	25,947,400.00
3 per cent Panama Canal loan of 1961	3	49,800,000.00			3,065,300.00	49,800,000.00
3 per cent conversion bonds of 1946	3	15,761,000.00			511,900.00	15,761,000.00
3 per cent conversion bonds of 1947	3	13,133,500.00			11,200.00	13,133,500.00
2½ per cent postal savings bonds (first to thirtieth series)	2½	11,995,880.00	$544,160.00		279,920.00	12,540,040.00
Total pre-war bonds		765,316,010.00	544,160.00		60,350,070.00	765,860,170.00
B Liberty bonds—						
First Liberty loan of 1932–1947—						
(*a*) First 3½'s	3½	[1] 1,409,995,950.00		$12,306,850.00	94,663,300.00	[1] 1,397,689,100.00
(*b*) First 4's	4	5,243,350.00			[2] 987,500.00	5,156,800.00
(*c*) First 4¼'s	4¼	532,788,200.00		500.00	[2] 55,692,150.00	532,874,250.00
(*d*) First second 4¼'s	4¼	3,492,150.00			307,600.00	3,492,150.00
Second Liberty loan of 1927–1942—						
(*a*) Second 4's	4	21,091,600.00			[2] 3,634,250.00	20,849,700.00
(*b*) Second 4¼'s	4¼	3,083,467,150.00		30,950.00	[2] 358,819,200.00	3,083,678,100.00
Third Liberty loan of 1928	4¼	2,885,377,350.00		397,104,900.00	336,504,300.00	2,488,272,450.00
Fourth Liberty loan of 1933–1938	4¼	6,324,481,200.00		9,250.00	538,684,800.00	6,324,471,950.00
Total Liberty bonds		14,265,936,950.00		409,452,450.00	1,389,293,100.00	13,856,484,500.00
C Treasury bonds—						
(*a*) 4¼ per cent bonds of 1947–1952	4¼	763,948,300.00			57,514,500.00	763,948,300.00
(*b*) 4 per cent bonds of 1944–1954	4	1,047,088,500.00		1,000.00	151,836,300.00	1,047,087,500.00
(*c*) 3¾ per cent bonds of 1946–1956	3¾		494,898,100.00		75,361,600.00	494,898,100.00
Total Treasury bonds		1,811,036,800.00	494,898,100.00	1,000.00	284,712,400.00	2,305,933,900.00
D. Total bonds		16,842,289,760.00	495,442,260.00	409,453,450.00	1,734,355,570.00	16,928,278,570.00

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II. Treasury notes:[1]						
Series B–1925	4⅜	299,659,900.00		299,073,600.00	27,722,200.00	586,300.00
Series A–1926	4¾	615,677,900.00		612,820,600.00	135,721,300.00	2,857,300.00
Series B–1926	4¼	414,922,300.00			139,578,500.00	414,922,300.00
Series A–1927	4½	355,779,900.00			70,295,800.00	355,779,900.00
Series B–1927	4¾	668,201,400.00			156,421,800.00	668,201,400.00
Adjusted service series A–1930	4	50,000,000.00				50,000,000.00
Adjusted service series A–1931	4		53,500,000.00			53,500,000.00
Adjusted service series B–1931	4		70,000,000.00			70,000,000.00
Total Treasury notes		2,404,241,400.00	123,500,000.00	911,894,200.00	529,739,600.00	1,615,847,200.00
III. Certificates of indebtedness:						
Series TS–1925	2¾	229,576,000.00		229,573,500.00	21,256,000.00	2,500.00
Series TD–1925	3	179,462,000.00		179,437,500.00	37,216,000.00	24,500.00
Series TJ–1926	3	124,247,000.00		123,613,000.00	61,130,500.00	634,000.00
Series TJ2–1926	3¼		251,936,000.00	250,935,000.00	165,374,000.00	1,001,000.00
Series TD–1926	3¾		452,879,000.00		189,140,000.00	452,879,000.00
Adjusted service series 1926	4	45,400,000.00		45,400,000.00		
Adjusted service series A–1927	4		38,200,000.00	7,800,000.00		30,400,000.00
Specials			1,612,500,000.00	1,612,500,000.00		
Total certificates of indebtedness		578,685,000.00	2,355,515,000.00	2,449,259,000.00	474,116,500.00	484,941,000.00
IV. Total interest-bearing bonds, notes, and certificates of indebtedness July 1, 1925		19,825,216,160.00	2,974,457,260.00	3,770,606,650.00	2,738,211,670.00	19,029,066,770.00
V. Treasury (war savings securities):						
A. Treasury savings certificates—						
Series 1921	3 –4	11,186,529.32		11,186,529.32	9,825.00	
Series 1921, issue of Dec. 15, 1921	3½–4½	1,810,424.85	83,843.10	69,032.40	34,325.00	1,825,235.55
Series 1922, issue of Dec. 15, 1921	3½–4½	96,933,452.25	3,391,168.65	4,740,149.80	445,275.00	95,584,471.10
Series 1922, issue of Sept. 30, 1922	3 –4	15,053,033.90	397,407.60	891,660.55	48,050.00	14,558,780.95
Series 1923, issue of Sept. 30, 1922	3 –4	134,172,088.25	3,572,245.25	8,296,248.55	475,475.00	129,448,084.95
Series 1923, issue of Dec. 1, 1923	3½–4½	24,462,754.15	837,182.85	1,790,157.40	101,775.00	23,509,779.60
Series 1924, issue of Dec. 1, 1923	3½–4½	98,203,221.35	3,388,581.10	6,708,464.55	318,775.00	94,883,337.90
B. Total Treasury (war) savings securities		381,821,504.07	11,670,428.55	33,682,242.57	1,433,500.00	359,809,690.05
VI. Total interest-bearing debt July 1, 1925		20,207,037,664.07	2,986,127,688.55	3,804,288,892.57	2,739,645,170.00	19,388,876,460.05
Deduct debt which matured during the year		1,494,022,800.00	1,864,436,000.00	3,353,353,200.00	448,420,000.00	5,105,600.00
VII. Total interest-bearing debt June 30, 1926		18,713,014,864.07	1,121,691,688.55	450,935,692.57	2,291,225,170.00	19,383,770,860.05

[1] Includes full-paid interim certificates.

[2] First loan conversion transactions in the amount of $86,550 and second loan conversion transactions in the amount of $241,900 are included as retirements in the respective 4 per cent loans and also as issues in the respective 4¼ per cent loans.

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TABLE 40.—*Transactions in interest-bearing and noninterest-bearing United States securities during the fiscal year 1926, classified by issues*—Continued

Title of issue	Interest rate	Outstanding July 1, 1925	Issued account of original subscription	Retired account of redemption	Issued and retired account of conversion, exchange, etc.	Outstanding June 30, 1926
MATURED DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED						
I. Pre-war bonds, etc.:						
Old debt matured at various dates prior to Jan. 1, 1861	Various.	$151,610.26				$151,610.26
Texan indemnity stock	5	19,000.00				19,000.00
Loan of 1847	6	950.00				950.00
Loan of 1858	5	2,000.00				2,000.00
Loan of February, 1861	6	5,000.00				5,000.00
Treasury notes of 1861	6	2,300.00				2,300.00
Oregon war debt	6	2,250.00				2,250.00
Loan of July and August, 1861	6, 3½	15,650.00				15,650.00
Seven-thirties of 1861	7 3/10	9,300.00				9,300.00
Five-twenties of 1862	6	105,250.00				105,250.00
Temporary loan (1862–1868)	4, 5, 6	2,850.00				2,850.00
Certificates of indebtedness (1862–1866)	6	3,000.00				3,000.00
Loan of 1863	6, 3½	3,200.00				3,200.00
1-year notes of 1863	5	30,070.00		$10.00		30,060.00
2-year notes of 1863	5	26,700.00				26,700.00
Compound-interest notes (1864–1866)	[3] 6	157,200.00		30.00		[3] 157,170.00
Ten-forties of 1864	5	18,350.00				18,350.00
Five-twenties of 1864	6	13,950.00				13,950.00
Seven-thirties of 1864–65	7 3/10	120,000.00		600.00		119,400.00
Five-twenties of 1865	6	19,850.00		100.00		19,750.00
Consols of 1865	6	55,350.00				55,350.00
Consols of 1867	6	84,050.00				84,050.00
Consols of 1868	6	3,800.00				3,800.00
3 per cent certificates (1867–1872)	3	5,000.00				5,000.00
Funded loan of 1881	5	22,400.00				22,400.00
Funded loan of 1881 (continued)	3½	50.00				50.00
Funded loan of 1891 (refunding)	4½	18,800.00				18,800.00
Funded loan of 1891 (continued)	2	1,000.00				1,000.00
Funded loan of 1907 (refunding)	4	358,750.00		500.00		358,250.00
Refunding certificates (1879)	4	9,530.00		60.00		9,470.00
Loan of July 12, 1882	3	200.00				200.00
Loan of 1904	5	13,050.00				13,050.00
Loan of 1908–1918	3	244,820.00		5,080.00		239,740.00
Loan of 1925	4	1,438,750.00		633,150.00		805,600.00
Total pre-war bonds		2,964,030.26		639,530.00		2,324,500.26

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II. Victory notes:						
Victory 3¾'s	3¾	40,300.00		11,300.00		29,000.00
Victory 4¾'s	4¾	6,728,400.00		2,295,300.00		4,433,100.00
Total Victory notes		6,768,700.00		2,306,600.00		4,462,100.00
III. Treasury notes:						
Series A-1924	5¾	355,300.00		214,300.00		141,000.00
Series B-1924	5½	432,000.00		194,900.00		237,100.00
Series A-1925	4¾	1,948,300.00		1,715,800.00		232,500.00
Series C-1925	4½	17,063,100.00		16,466,100.00		597,000.00
Total Treasury notes		19,798,700.00		18,591,100.00		1,207,600.00
IV. Certificates of indebtedness:						
A. Tax issues—						
Series Aug. 20, 1918	4	20,500.00		12,000.00		8,500.00
Series T-10	4½	11,000.00				11,000.00
Series TJ-1920	4½	3,000.00				3,000.00
Series TD-1920	4¾	2,500.00		500.00		2,000.00
Series TM-1921	4¾	500.00				500.00
Series TM2-1921	5¾	6,500.00				6,500.00
Series TJ-1921	6	4,500.00				4,500.00
Series TS-1921	6	10,000.00		5,500.00		4,500.00
Series TS2-1921	5½	1,000.00				1,000.00
Series TD-1921	6	7,500.00		5,000.00		2,500.00
Series TM-1922	5¾	6,500.00				6,500.00
Series TM2-1922	5¼	8,000.00				8,000.00
Series TJ-1922	5½	7,500.00		1,500.00		6,000.00
Series TS-1922	5¼	11,000.00		1,000.00		10,000.00
Series TS2-1922	4½	9,000.00				9,000.00
Series TD-1922	4½	12,000.00				12,000.00
Series TM-1923	4¼	6,500.00		5,500.00		1,000.00
Series TJ-1923	3¾	3,000.00		500.00		2,500.00
Series TS-1923	3¾	2,000.00		500.00		1,500.00
Series TD-1923	4	14,500.00		14,500.00		
Series TM-1924	4½	76,000.00		37,500.00		38,500.00
Series TD2-1923	4	2,000.00		2,000.00		
Series TM2-1924	4¼	23,000.00		10,500.00		12,500.00
Series TJ-1924	4	2,500.00				2,500.00
Series TD-1924	4¼	103,500.00		92,000.00		11,500.00
Series TM-1925	4	309,000.00		278,500.00		30,500.00
Series TD2-1924	2¾	4,000.00		4,000.00		
B. Loan issues—						
Series Mar. 20, 1918	4½	500.00				500.00
Series 4-A	4½	500.00				500.00
Series 4-B	4½	1,000.00				1,000.00
Series 4-C	4½	500.00				500.00
Series 4-D	4½	3,500.00				3,500.00
Series G-1920	5¼	1,000.00				1,000.00

[3] Interest compounded

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TABLE 40.—*Transactions in interest-bearing and noninterest-bearing United States securities during the fiscal year 1926, classified by issues*—Continued

Title of issue	Interest rate	Outstanding July 1, 1925	Issued account of original subscription	Retired account of redemption	Issued and retired account of conversion, exchange, etc.	Outstanding June 30, 1926
MATURED DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED—continued						
IV. Certificates of indebtedness—Continued.						
B. Loan issues—Continued.						
Series E-1921	5½	$1,500.00				$1,500.00
Series C-1921	6	10,500.00		$6,000.00		4,500.00
Series F-1921	5¾	5,500.00				5,500.00
Series G-1921	5½	3,000.00				3,000.00
Series H-1921	5½	1,500.00				1,500.00
Series A-1922	5½	5,500.00		1,000.00		4,500.00
Series B-1922	5½	10,000.00		5,500.00		4,500.00
C. Total certificates of indebtedness		711,500.00		483,500.00		228,000.00
V. Treasury (war) savings securities:						
Series 1919			[4] $19.18	19.18		
Total Treasury (war) savings securities			19.18	19.18		
VI. Total matured debt July 1, 1925		30,242,930.26	19.18	22,020,749.18		8,222,200.26
Add interest-bearing debt which matured during the year		1,494,022,800.00	1,864,436,000.00	3,353,353,200.00	$448,420,000.00	5,105,600.00
VII. Total matured debt June 30, 1926		1,524,265,730.26	1,864,436,019.18	3,375,373,949.18	448,420,000.00	13,327,800.26
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST						
I. United States notes (less gold reserve)		193,060,030.49		[5] 567,900.69		192,492,129.80
II. Old demand notes		53,012.50				53,012.50
III. National and Federal reserve bank notes		80,014,519.50	[6] 22,223,475.00	54,400,182.50		47,837,812.00
IV. Fractional currency		1,995,430.63		1,228.97		1,994,201.66
V. Thrift and Treasury savings stamps (unclassified sales, etc.)		3,868,587.28	6,239.64	167,563.50		3,707,263.42
VI. Total debt bearing no interest		278,991,580.40	22,229,714.64	55,136,875.66		246,084,419.38
Total gross debt		20,516,272,174.73	3,008,357,422.37	3,881,446,517.41	2,739,645,170.00	19,643,183,079.69

[4] Adjustments in sales reports subsequent to June 30, 1925.
[5] Represents amounts of franchise tax receipts and net earnings from Federal intermediate credit banks which were used to supplement the gold reserve.
[6] Represents deposits account of retirements.

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TABLE 41.—*Interest-bearing United States securities outstanding June 30, 1926, and transactions in such securities from date of inception, showing reconciliation of account of the Treasurer of the United States with security account*

Title of loan, series, or issue	Account with Treasurer of the United States—Principal account		
	Receipts	Redemptions	Outstanding
1. Pre-war bonds:			
2 per cent consols of 1930	$646,250,150.00	$46,526,100.00	$599,724,050.00
2 per cent Panama Canal loan of 1916–1936	54,631,980.00	5,677,800.00	48,954,180.00
2 per cent Panama Canal loan of 1918–1938	30,000,000.00	4,052,600.00	25,947,400.00
3 per cent Panama Canal loan of 1961	50,000,000.00	200,000.00	49,800,000.00
3 per cent conversion bonds of 1946–47	28,894,500.00		28,894,500.00
2½ per cent postal savings bonds (1st to 30th series)	12,540,040.00		12,540,040.00
Total pre-war bonds	822,316,670.00	56,456,500.00	765,860,170.00
2. Liberty bonds and Treasury bonds:			
First Liberty loan of 1932–1947	1,989,455,550.00	50,243,250.00	1,939,212,300.00
Second Liberty loan of 1927–1942	3,807,865,000.00	703,337,200.00	3,104,527,800.00
Third Liberty loan of 1928	4,175,650,050.00	1,687,377,600.00	2,488,272,450.00
Fourth Liberty loan of 1933–1938	6,964,581,100.00	640,109,150.00	6,324,471,950.00
Treasury bonds—			
(*a*) 4¼ per cent of 1947–1952	763,962,300.00	14,000.00	763,948,300.00
(*b*) 4 per cent of 1944–1954	1,047,088,500.00	1,000.00	1,047,087,500.00
(*c*) 3¾ per cent of 1946–1956	494,898,100.00		494,898,100.00
Total Liberty bonds and Treasury bonds	19,243,500,600.00	3,081,082,200.00	16,162,418,400.00
3 Treasury notes:			
Series B–1926	486,940,100.00	72,017,800.00	414,922,300.00
Series A–1927	366,981,500.00	11,201,600.00	355,779,900.00
Series B–1927	668,201,400.00		668,201,400.00
Adjusted service—			
Series A–1930	50,000,000.00		50,000,000.00
Series A–1931	53,500,000.00		53,500,000.00
Series B–1931	70,000,000.00		70,000,000.00
Total Treasury notes	1,695,623,000.00	83,219,400.00	1,612,403,600.00
4. Certificates of indebtedness:			
Series TD–1926	452,879,000.00		452,879,000.00
Adjusted service—			
Series A–1927	38,200,000.00	7,800,000.00	30,400,000.00
Total certificates of indebtedness	491,079,000.00	7,800,000.00	483,279,000.00

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TABLE 41.—*Interest-bearing United States securities outstanding June 30, 1926, and transactions in such securities from date of inception, showing reconciliation of account of the Treasurer of the United States with security account*—Continued

Title of loan, series, or issue	Account with Treasurer of the United States—Principal account		
	Receipts	Redemptions	Outstanding
5. Treasury savings certificates:			
Series 1921, issue of Dec. 15, 1921	$2,462,233.45	$636,997.90	$1,825,235.55
Series 1922, issue of Dec. 15, 1921	127,357,745.05	31,773,273.95	95,584,471.10
Series 1922, issue of Sept. 30, 1922	20,662,736.15	6,103,955.20	14,558,780.95
Series 1923, issue of Sept. 30, 1922	169,460,140.50	40,012,055.55	129,448,084.95
Series 1923, issue of Dec. 1, 1923	29,250,803.70	5,741,024.10	23,509,779.60
Series 1924, issue of Dec. 1, 1923	113,095,633.50	18,212,295.60	94,883,337.90
Total Treasury savings certificates	462,289,292.35	102,479,602.30	359,809,690.05
Total to June 30, 1926	22,714,808,562.35	3,331,037,702.30	19,383,770,860.05

Title of loan, series, or issue	Security account						
	Issues			Retirements			Outstanding
	Original subscriptions	Exchanges, etc., for securities of equal par value retired	Total issued	Redemptions	Exchanges, etc., for securities of equal par value issued	Total retired	
1. Pre-war bonds:							
2 per cent consols of 1930	$646,250,150.00	$1,937,929,700.00	$2,584,179,850.00	$46,526,100.00	$1,937,929,700.00	$1,984,455,800.00	$599,724,050.00
2 per cent Panama Canal loan of 1916–1936	54,631,980.00	117,794,020.00	172,426,000.00	5,677,800.00	117,794,020.00	123,471,820.00	48,954,180.00
2 per cent Panama Canal loan of 1918–1938	30,000,000.00	71,709,800.00	101,709,800.00	4,052,600.00	71,709,800.00	75,762,400.00	25,947,400.00
3 per cent Panama Canal loan of 1961	50,000,000.00	144,564,800.00	194,564,800.00	200,000.00	144,564,800.00	144,764,800.00	49,800,000.00
3 per cent conversion bonds of 1946–47	28,894,500.00	24,404,000.00	53,298,500.00		24,404,000.00	24,404,000.00	28,894,500.00
2½ per cent postal savings bonds (1st to 30th series)	12,540,040.00	10,910,220.00	23,450,260.00		10,910,220.00	10,910,220.00	12,540,040.00
Total pre-war bonds	822,316,670.00	2,307,312,540.00	3,129,629,210.00	56,456,500.00	2,307,312,540.00	2,363,769,040.00	765,860,170.00

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2. Liberty bonds and Treasury bonds:							
First Liberty loan of 1932-1947—							
(a) First 3½'s	1,989,455,550.00	3,084,602,550.00	5,074,058,100.00	12,385,300.00	3,663,983,700.00	3,676,369,000.00	1,397,689,100.00
(b) First 4's		644,636,400.00	644,636,400.00	15,520,050.00	623,959,550.00	639,479,600.00	5,156,800.00
(c) First 4¼'s		1,321,093,900.00	1,321,093,900.00	22,337,900.00	765,881,750.00	788,219,650.00	532,874,250.00
(d) First second 4¼'s		9,084,900.00	9,084,900.00		5,592,750.00	5,592,750.00	3,492,150.00
Second Liberty loan of 1927-1942—							
(a) Second 4's	3,807,865,000.00	544,879,100.00	4,352,744,100.00	79,081,450.00	4,252,812,950.00	4,331,894,400.00	20,849,700.00
(b) Second 4¼'s		8,819,217,700.00	8,819,217,700.00	624,255,750.00	5,111,283,850.00	5,735,539,600.00	3,083,678,100.00
Third Liberty loan of 1928	4,175,650,050.00	7,048,986,000.00	11,224,636,050.00	1,687,377,600.00	7,048,986,000.00	8,736,363,600.00	2,488,272,450.00
Fourth Liberty loan of 1933-1938	6,964,581,100.00	11,539,633,500.00	18,504,214,600.00	640,109,150.00	11,539,633,500.00	12,179,742,650.00	6,324,471,950.00
Treasury bonds—							
(a) 4¼ per cent of 1947-1952	763,962,300.00	437,814,700.00	1,201,777,000.00	14,000.00	437,814,700.00	437,828,700.00	763,948,300.00
(b) 4 per cent of 1944-1954	1,047,088,500.00	376,251,700.00	1,423,340,200.00	1,000.00	376,251,700.00	376,252,700.00	1,047,087,500.00
(c) 3¾ per cent of 1946-1956	494,898,100.00	75,361,600.00	570,259,700.00		75,361,600.00	75,361,600.00	494,898,100.00
Total Liberty bonds and Treasury bonds	19,243,500,600.00	33,901,562,050.00	53,145,062,650.00	3,081,082,200.00	33,901,562,050.00	36,982,644,250.00	16,162,418,400.00
3. Treasury notes:							
Series B-1926	486,940,100.00	551,736,700.00	1,038,676,800.00	72,017,800.00	551,736,700.00	623,754,500.00	414,922,300.00
Series A-1927	366,981,500.00	375,683,900.00	742,665,400.00	11,201,600.00	375,683,900.00	386,885,500.00	355,779,900.00
Series B-1927	668,201,400.00	553,120,100.00	1,221,321,500.00		553,120,100.00	553,120,100.00	668,201,400.00
Adjusted service—							
Series A-1930	50,000,000.00		50,000,000.00				50,000,000.00
Series A-1931	53,500,000.00		53,500,000.00				53,500,000.00
Series B-1931	70,000,000.00		70,000,000.00				70,000,000.00
Total Treasury notes	1,695,623,000.00	1,480,540,700.00	3,176,163,700.00	83,219,400.00	1,480,540,700.00	1,563,760,100.00	1,612,403,600.00
4. Certificates of indebtedness:							
Series TD-1926	452,879,000.00	189,140,000.00	642,019,000.00		189,140,000.00	189,140,000.00	452,879,000.00
Adjusted service—							
Series A-1927	38,200,000.00		38,200,000.00	7,800,000.00		7,800,000.00	30,400,000.00
Total certificates of indebtedness	491,079,000.00	189,140,000.00	680,219,000.00	7,800,000.00	189,140,000.00	196,940,000.00	483,279,000.00
5. Treasury savings certificates:							
Series 1921, issue of Dec. 15, 1921	2,462,233.45	72,475.00	2,534,708.45	636,997.90	72,475.00	709,472.90	1,825,235.55
Series 1922, issue of Dec. 15, 1921	127,357,745.05	1,833,075.00	129,190,820.05	31,773,273.95	1,833,075.00	33,606,348.95	95,584,471.10
Series 1922, issue of Sept. 30, 1922	20,662,736.15	232,600.00	20,895,336.15	6,103,955.20	232,600.00	6,336,555.20	14,558,780.95
Series 1923, issue of Sept. 30, 1922	169,460,140.50	1,780,375.00	171,240,515.50	40,012,055.55	1,780,375.00	41,792,430.55	129,448,084.95
Series 1923, issue of Dec. 1, 1923	29,250,803.70	364,550.00	29,615,353.70	5,741,024.10	364,550.00	6,105,574.10	23,509,779.60
Series 1924, issue of Dec. 1, 1923	113,095,633.50	1,169,550.00	114,265,183.50	18,212,295.60	1,169,550.00	19,381,845.60	94,883,337.90
Total Treasury savings certificates	462,289,292.35	5,452,625.00	467,741,917.35	102,479,602.30	5,452,625.00	107,932,227.30	359,809,690.05
Total to June 30, 1926	22,714,808,562.35	37,884,007,915.00	60,598,816,477.35	3,331,037,702.30	37,884,007,915.00	41,215,045,617.30	19,383,770,860.05

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TABLE 42.—*Transactions in the public debt of the United States for the period July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1926*

Detail	Fiscal year 1917	Fiscal year 1918	Fiscal year 1919	Fiscal year 1920	Fiscal year 1921
Gross debt outstanding (from previous year):					
Interest-bearing debt	$971,562,590.00	$2,712,549,476.61	$11,985,882,436.42	$25,234,496,273.54	$24,061,095,361.36
Matured debt on which interest has ceased	1,473,100.26	14,232,230.26	20,242,550.26	11,109,370.26	6,747,700.26
Debt bearing no interest (less gold reserve)	252,109,877.27	248,836,878.02	237,503,732.69	236,428,774.69	230,075,349.91
Total gross debt	1,225,145,567.53	2,975,618,584.89	12,243,628,719.37	25,482,034,418.49	24,297,918,411.53
Public debt issues:					
Pre-war issues	52,150,560.00	20,170,940.00	289,260.00	189,400.00	178,880.00
Certificates of indebtedness	918,205,000.00	9,017,648,500.00	16,955,327,890.00	14,728,725,968.53	8,486,964,950.00
First Liberty loan	1,466,335,094.61	523,112,200.01	8,255.38		
Second Liberty loan		3,807,863,516.00	684.00	800.00	
Third Liberty loan		3,243,045,138.47	932,103,561.53	501,350.00	
Fourth Liberty loan			6,959,504,587.00	5,071,413.00	5,100.00
Victory Liberty loan			3,467,844,971.77	1,027,526,878.23	2,450.00
Treasury notes					311,191,600.00
Treasury (war) savings securities		352,769,265.13	738,247,741.07	73,240,467.03	26,418,352.19
National-bank notes, retirements	37,293,045.00	10,279,650.00	22,644,757.50	17,071,987.50	40,186,945.00
Total issues	2,473,983,699.61	16,974,889,209.61	29,075,971,708.25	15,852,328,264.29	8,864,948,277.19
Public debt redemptions:					
Pre-war issues	50,372,370.00	27,381,080.00	82,244,640.00	441,170.00	151,580.00
Certificates of indebtedness	632,572,268.00	7,578,271,732.00	15,046,532,900.00	15,588,704,458.53	8,552,216,500.00
First Liberty loan		656,000.00	4,003,050.00	32,337,700.00	200,000.00
Second Liberty loan		61,050,000.00	180,357,600.00	241,150,400.00	8,770,450.00
Third Liberty loan		14,935,500.00	201,660,500.00	296,338,250.00	51,155,500.00
Fourth Liberty loan			165,000,000.00	405,221,500.00	39,499,250.00
Victory Liberty loan				249,006,500.00	332,587,450.00
Treasury (war) savings securities		2,971,967.80	134,047,603.63	199,818,880.44	159,731,963.18
National-bank notes, deposits for retirement	40,564,115.50	21,611,225.00	23,717,892.50	23,424,164.50	37,460,631.00
Fractional currency	1,928.75	1,430.33	1,823.00	1,247.78	4,842,756.14
Old demand notes		140.00			
Total redemptions	723,510,682.25	7,706,879,075.13	15,837,566,009.13	17,036,444,271.25	9,186,616,080.32
Gross debt outstanding:					
Interest-bearing debt	2,712,549,476.61	11,985,882,436.42	25,234,496,273.54	24,061,095,361.36	23,737,352,080.37
Matured debt on which interest has ceased	14,232,230.26	20,242,550.26	11,109,370.26	6,747,700.26	10,939,620.26
Debt bearing no interest (less gold reserve)	248,836,878.02	237,503,732.69	236,428,774.69	230,075,349.91	227,958,907.77
Total gross debt	2,975,618,584.89	12,243,628,719.37	25,482,034,418.49	24,297,918,411.53	23,976,250,608.40
Add: Matured interest obligations, etc	52,781,170.61	365,582,216.07	223,432,893.26	392,918,340.00	370,195,152.29
	3,028,399,755.50	12,609,210,935.44	25,705,467,311.75	24,690,836,751.53	24,346,445,760.69

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Deduct:					
Balance held by United States Treasurer	1,064,086,250.83	1,585,006,851.47	1,251,664,827.54	357,701,682.23	549,678,105.76
Plus: Net excess of receipts over disbursements in June reports subsequently received	55,678,280.85	99,922,728.74		2,245,338.10	
Less: Net excess of disbursements over receipts in June reports subsequently received			25,499,892.28		16,779,775.99
Net deduction	1,119,764,531.68	1,684,929,580.21	1,226,164,935.26	359,947,020.33	532,898,329.77
Net debt	1,908,635,223.82	10,924,281,355.23	24,479,302,376.49	24,330,889,731.20	23,813,547,430.92
Net debt increased	902,353,651.72	9,015,646,131.41	13,555,021,021.26		
Net debt decreased				148,412,645.29	517,342,300.28

Detail	Fiscal year 1922	Fiscal year 1923	Fiscal year 1924	Fiscal year 1925	Fiscal year 1926
Gross debt outstanding (from previous year):					
Interest-bearing debt	$23,737,352,080.37	$22,711,035,587.45	$22,007,590,754.03	$20,981,586,429.66	$20,210,906,251.35
Matured debt on which interest has ceased	10,939,620.26	25,250,880.26	98,172,160.26	30,241,250.26	30,242,930.26
Debt bearing no interest (less gold reserve)	227,958,907.77	227,792,722.87	243,924,843.55	239,292,746.91	275,122,993.12
Total gross debt	23,976,250,608.40	22,964,079,190.58	22,349,687,757.84	21,251,120,426.83	20,516,272,174.73
Public debt issues:					
Pre-war issues	112,200.00	29,760.00	33,560.00	102,120.00	544,160.00
Certificates of indebtedness	3,905,090,000.00	4,292,259,500.00	2,014,892,500.00	1,926,578,500.00	2,355,515,000.00
Victory Liberty loan	[1] 1,300.00				
Treasury notes	1,935,404,750.00	2,000,938,300.00	209,750.00	50,000,000.00	123,500,000.00
Treasury bonds		763,962,300.00		1,047,088,500.00	494,898,100.00
Treasury (war) savings securities	70,325,767.60	201,990,896.45	163,539,816.71	23,246,670.38	11,676,687.37
National-bank notes, retirements	107,086,627.50	90,547,571.50	28,453,557.50	105,447,372.50	22,223,475.00
Total issues	6,018,018,045.10	7,349,728,327.95	2,207,129,184.21	3,152,463,162.88	3,008,357,422.37
Public debt redemptions:					
Pre-war issues	57,140.00	245,220.00	44,060.00	117,075,070.00	639,530.00
Certificates of indebtedness	4,775,873,950.00	5,096,403,000.00	2,238,167,000.00	2,157,554,500.00	2,449,742,500.00
First Liberty loan	415,050.00	79,550.00	239,450.00	5,100.00	12,307,350.00
Second Liberty loan	5,939,500.00	111,560,250.00	94,449,650.00	28,400.00	30,950.00
Third Liberty loan	137,772,300.00	66,000,750.00	410,587,300.00	111,822,600.00	397,104,900.00
Fourth Liberty loan	9,476,600.00	16,818,100.00	4,070,100.00	14,350.00	9,250.00
Victory Liberty loan	1,907,986,250.00	1,911,442,400.00	80,639,850.00	6,941,850.00	2,306,600.00

[1] Adjustment, deduct.

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TABLE 42.—*Transactions in the public debt of the United States for the period July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1926*—Continued

Detail	Fiscal year 1922	Fiscal year 1923	Fiscal year 1924	Fiscal year 1925	Fiscal year 1926
Public debt redemptions—Continued.					
Treasury notes		$143,339,500.00	$356,973,000.00	$1,373,391,800.00	$930,485,300.00
Treasury bonds		8,000.00	6,000.00		1,000.00
Treasury (war) savings securities	$85,415,860.52	543,807,539.87	87,434,451.08	50,860,618.69	33,849,825.25
National-bank notes, deposits for retirement	107,251,870.00	74,414,564.00	33,084,377.50	68,974,392.00	54,400,182.50
Fractional currency	942.40	886.82	1,276.64	774.41	1,228.97
Increase of gold reserve against United States notes outstanding				641,959.88	567,900.69
Total redemptions	7,030,189,462.92	7,964,119,760.69	3,305,696,515.22	3,887,311,414.98	3,881,446,517.41
Gross debt outstanding:					
Interest-bearing debt	22,711,035,587.45	22,007,590,754.03	20,981,586,429.66	20,210,906,251.35	19,383,770,860.05
Matured debt on which interest has ceased	25,250,880.26	98,172,160.26	30,241,250.26	30,242,930.26	13,327,800.26
Debt bearing no interest (less gold reserve)	227,792,722.87	243,924,843.55	239,292,746.91	275,122,993.12	246,084,419.38
Total gross debt	22,964,079,190.58	22,349,687,757.84	21,251,120,426.83	20,516,272,174.73	19,643,183,079.69
Add: Matured interest obligations, etc	296,463,860.49	176,085,460.89	164,954,358.94	142,941,522.28	140,649,570.52
	23,260,543,051.07	22,525,773,218.73	21,416,074,785.77	20,659,213,697.01	19,783,832,650.21
Deduct:					
Balance held by United States Treasurer	272,105,512.63	370,939,121.08	235,411,481.52	217,835,732.09	210,002,026.71
Plus: Net excess of receipts over disbursements in June reports subsequently received			2,618,033.22	2,143,708.73	1,126,051.72
Less: Net excess of disbursements over receipts in June reports subsequently received	7,978,576.78	1,052,305.05			
Net deduction	264,126,935.85	369,886,816.63	238,029,514.74	219,979,440.82	211,128,078.43
Net debt	22,996,416,115.22	22,155,886,402.70	21,178,045,271.03	20,439,234,256.19	19,572,704,571.78
Net debt decreased	817,131,315.70	840,529,712.52	977,841,131.67	738,811,014.84	866,529,684.41

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TABLE 43.—*Public debt retirements chargeable against ordinary receipts for the fiscal year 1926, and cumulative totals on June 30, 1925 and 1926*

	Face amount retired			Principal amount paid	Accrued interest paid
	Coupon	Registered	Total		
Purchases and redemptions for account of cumulative sinking fund:					
Cumulative total to June 30, 1925	$1,394,182,900.00	$29,277,900.00	$1,423,460,800.00	$1,415,069,988.40	$13,823,593.30
Fiscal year 1926—					
Purchases—					
Third 4¼'s	299,473,200.00	17,618,550.00	317,091,750.00	321,184,468.20	1,984,761.37
Total fiscal year	299,473,200.00	17,618,550.00	317,091,750.00	321,184,468.20	1,984,761.37
Cumulative total to June 30, 1926	1,693,656,100.00	46,896,450.00	1,740,552,550.00	1,736,254,456.60	15,808,354.67
Purchases and/or redemptions of bonds, etc., from cash repayments of principal by foreign governments:					
Cumulative total to June 30, 1925	241,790,050.00	48,614,000.00	290,404,050.00	281,425,034.06	2,841,971.43
Fiscal year 1926—					
Redemptions—					
Certificates of indebtedness, series TJ2-1926	4,393,500.00		4,393,500.00	4,393,500.00	
Total fiscal year	4,393,500.00		4,393,500.00	4,393,500.00	
Cumulative total to June 30, 1926	246,183,550.00	48,614,000.00	294,797,550.00	285,818,534.06	2,841,971.43
Purchases and redemptions from franchise tax receipts:					
Cumulative total to June 30, 1925	139,677,681.06		139,677,681.06	139,114,632.24	362,287.59
Fiscal year 1926—					
Receipts used to supplement the gold reserve [1]	59,310.83		59,310.83	59,310.83	
Total fiscal year	59,310.83		59,310.83	59,310.83	
Cumulative total to June 30, 1926	139,736,991.89		139,736,991.89	139,173,943.07	362,287.59
Redemptions from net earnings derived by the United States from Federal intermediate credit banks:					
Cumulative total to June 30, 1925	680,513.30		680,513.30	680,513.30	
Fiscal year 1926—					
Net earnings used to supplement the gold reserve [1]	508,589.86		508,589.86	508,589.86	
Total fiscal year	508,589.86		508,589.86	508,589.86	
Cumulative to June 30, 1926	1,189,103.16		1,189,103.16	1,189,103.16	

[1] Liability on account of outstanding United States notes was reduced by the amount by which the gold reserve was supplemented.

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TABLE 43.—*Public debt retirements chargeable against ordinary receipts for the fiscal year 1926, and cumulative totals on June 30, 1925 and 1926*—Continued

	Face amount retired			Accrued interest
	Coupon	Registered	Total	
Redemption of bonds, etc., received as repayments of principal by foreign governments:				
Cumulative total to June 30, 1925	$45,787,550.00		$45,787,550.00	$221,726.38
Fiscal year 1926—				
First 6½'s	6,492,000.00		6,492,000.00	
Treasury notes—				
Series B-1925	10,924,000.00		10,924,000.00	
Certificates of indebtedness—				
Series TJ-1926	9,057,000.00		9,057,000.00	
Series TJ2-1926	2,527,000.00		2,527,000.00	
Total fiscal year	29,000,000.00		29,000,000.00	
Cumulative total to June 30, 1926	74,787,550.00		74,787,550.00	221,726.38
Redemption of bonds, etc., received as interest repayments on obligations of foreign governments:				
Cumulative to June 30, 1925	292,637,350.00		292,637,350.00	1,376,611.29
Fiscal year 1926—				
First 3½'s	4,908,000.00	$900,000.00	5,808,000.00	
Treasury notes—				
Series B-1925	31,076,000.00		31,076,000.00	
Certificates of indebtedness—				
Series TJ-1926	31,126,000.00		31,126,000.00	
Series TJ2-1926	68,250,000.00		68,250,000.00	
Total fiscal year	135,360,000.00	900,000.00	136,260,000.00	1,376,611.29
Cumulative total to June 30, 1926	427,997,350.00	900,000.00	428,897,350.00	1,376,611.29
Receipts of Liberty bonds, Victory notes, Treasury bonds, and notes for estate or inheritance taxes:				
Cumulative total to June 30, 1925	58,451,900.00	7,729,150.00	66,181,050.00	640,376.11
Cumulative total to June 30, 1926	58,451,900.00	7,729,150.00	66,181,050.00	640,376.11

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Gifts, forfeitures, and miscellaneous:				
Cumulative total to June 30, 1925	1,221,768.75	209,026.30	1,430,795.05	
Forfeitures—				
First 3½'s	6,750.00		6,750.00	
First 4¼'s	500.00		500.00	
Second 4¼'s	28,850.00		28,850.00	
Third 4¼'s	12,550.00		12,550.00	
Fourth 4¼'s	9,250.00		9,250.00	
Victory 4¾'s	100.00		100.00	
Treasury bonds of 1944-1954	1,000.00		1,000.00	
	59,000.00		59,000.00	
Miscellaneous—				
First 3½'s	100.00		100.00	
Second 4¼'s	2,100.00		2,100.00	
Third 4¼'s	600.00		600.00	
Victory 4¾'s	1,000.00		1,000.00	
Treasury notes, series C-1925	100.00		100.00	
	3,900.00		3,900.00	
Total fiscal year	62,900.00		62,900.00	
Cumulative total to June 30, 1926	1,284,668.75	209,026.30	1,493,695.05	

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TABLE 44.—*Public debt retirements for the fiscal years 1918 to 1926, on the basis of daily Treasury statements (revised)*[1]

Title	Rate	1918–1920 [2]	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	Total
PRE-WAR LOANS	Per cent								
Compound interest notes	6	$480.00	$20.00	$70.00	$200.00	$220.00	$220.00	$30.00	$1,240.00
Consols of 1865	6		1,800.00						1,800.00
Consols of 1867	6	100.00	1,600.00		8,000.00				9,700.00
Consols of 1868	6		100.00		6,000.00				6,100.00
Five-twenties of 1862	6		100.00	100.00					200.00
Five-twenties of 1864	6	50.00							50.00
Five-twenties of 1865	6							100.00	100.00
Funded loan of 1891	4½	1,150.00			500.00	500.00			2,150.00
Funded loan of 1891, continued	2	3,000.00							3,000.00
Funded loan of 1907	4	121,700.00	3,600.00	6,200.00	950.00	13,550.00	1,350.00	500.00	147,850.00
Loan of July and August, 1861	3½	1,000.00							1,000.00
Loan of 1908–1918	3	63,425,600.00	143,200.00	50,620.00	29,720.00	29,260.00	22,240.00	5,080.00	63,705,720.00
Loan of 1925							117,051,150.00	633,150.00	117,684,300.00
Old demand notes	0	140.00							140.00
One-year notes of 1863	5	60.00		20.00	20.00		30.00	10.00	140.00
One-year Treasury notes	3	46,512,000.00							46,512,000.00
Panama Canal loan of 1911	3				200,000.00				200,000.00
Refunding certificates	4	1,150.00	60.00	80.00	130.00	530.00	80.00	60.00	2,090.00
Seven-thirties of 1861	7.30				50.00				50.00
Seven-thirties of 1864–65	7.30	600.00		50.00	[3] 550.00			600.00	700.00
Ten-forties of 1864	5				200.00				200.00
Texas indemnity stock	5		1,000.00						1,000.00
Two-year notes of 1863	5		100.00						100.00
Total pre-war loans		110,067,030.00	151,580.00	57,140.00	245,220.00	44,060.00	117,075,070.00	639,530.00	228,279,630.00
LOANS SUBSEQUENT TO APR. 6, 1917									
Certificates of indebtedness	Non-int.	86,466,700.00	37,625,000.00						124,091,700.00
Do	2	12,011,381,190.00	2,039,118,810.00	141,875,000.00	74,000,000.00	86,000,000.00	1,141,500,000.00	1,002,500,000.00	16,496,375,000.00
Do	2¼							312,500,000.00	312,500,000.00
Do	2½	303,068,168.53	756,190.00		3,058,000,000.00	736,500,000.00			4,098,324,358.53
Do	2¾						354,855,000.00	527,077,500.00	881,932,500.00
Do	3	233,081,632.00		949,000,000.00	31,000,000.00		40,000,000.00	303,050,500.00	1,556,132,132.00
Do	3¼	211,551,100.00						250,935,000.00	462,486,100.00
Do	3½	850,000,000.00			463,687,000.00	57,500.00			1,313,744,500.00
Do	3¾				319,748,500.00	180,181,000.00	65,500.00	1,000.00	499,996,000.00
Do	4	4,334,280,000.00	2,915,140,500.00	843,105,000.00	10,000,000.00	511,186,000.00	405,583,500.00	53,507,000.00	9,072,802,000.00

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Do	4¼	603,559,500.00	69,500.00	115,201,000.00	267,509,500.00	403,624,500.00	214,635,500.00	108,000.00	1,604,707,500.00
Do	4½	19,258,813,800.00	713,980,500.00	107,000.00	423,054,500.00	320,438,500.00	862,000.00	37,500.00	20,717,293,800.00
Do	4¾	47,019,500.00	1,057,654,000.00	319,500.00	54,500.00	10,500.00	5,000.00	500.00	1,105,063,500.00
Do	5	23,687,500.00	79,015,000.00	124,263,000.00	302,500.00	7,000.00			227,275,000.00
Do	5¼	1,600,000.00	169,007,500.00	116,826,500.00	182,900,500.00	39,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	470,376,500.00
Do	5½	249,000,000.00	225,439,000.00	1,077,941,000.00	264,563,000.00	60,000.00	17,500.00	8,000.00	1,817,028,500.00
Do	5¾		1,063,131,500.00	482,492,000.00	1,144,000.00	28,000.00	5,000.00		1,546,800,500.00
Do	6		251,279,000.00	924,743,950.00	439,000.00	35,000.00	23,500.00	16,500.00	1,176,536,950.00
First Liberty loan bonds	3½		150.00	72,200.00	3,000.00	50.00	3,050.00	12,306,850.00	12,385,300.00
First Liberty loan bonds, convertible	4	15,518,000.00	550.00	300.00	1,200.00				15,520,050.00
Do	4¼	21,478,750.00	199,300.00	342,550.00	75,350.00	239,400.00	2,050.00	500.00	22,337,900.00
Second Liberty loan bonds	4	79,057,700.00	1,000.00	650.00	22,100.00				79,081,450.00
Second Liberty loan bonds, convertible	4¼	403,500,300.00	8,769,450.00	5,938,850.00	111,538,150.00	94,449,650.00	28,400.00	30,950.00	624,255,750.00
Third Liberty loan bonds	4¼	512,934,250.00	51,155,500.00	137,772,300.00	66,000,750.00	410,587,300.00	111,822,600.00	397,104,900.00	1,687,377,600.00
Fourth Liberty loan bonds	4¼	570,221,500.00	39,499,250.00	9,476,600.00	16,818,100.00	4,070,100.00	14,350.00	9,250.00	640,109,150.00
Victory Liberty loan notes	4¼ & 3¾	249,006,500.00	332,587,450.00	1,907,986,250.00	1,911,442,400.00	80,639,850.00	6,941,850.00	2,306,600.00	4,490,910,900.00
Treasury bonds of 1944–1954	4							1,000.00	1,000.00
Treasury bonds of 1947–1952	4¼				8,000.00	6,000.00			14,000.00
Treasury notes	4¼				62,453,600.00	9,564,200.00			72,017,800.00
Do	4⅜				24,161,500.00	11,319,900.00		299,073,600.00	334,555,000.00
Do	4½				42,320,300.00	32,063,500.00	388,967,900.00	16,466,100.00	479,817,800.00
Do	4¾				4,276,100.00	2,059,300.00	595,407,600.00	614,536,400.00	1,216,279,400.00
Do	5½				10,025,000.00	3,000,000.00	377,249,100.00	194,900.00	390,469,000.00
Do	5¾				103,000.00	298,966,100.00	11,767,200.00	214,300.00	311,050,600.00
Treasury savings certificates, series 1921 (Dec. 15, 1921)				141,340.00	199,742.40	146,624.20	80,258.90	69,032.40	636,997.90
Treasury savings certificates, series 1922 (Dec. 15, 1921)				1,315,860.00	10,496,843.05	8,913,127.90	6,307,290.20	4,740,149.80	31,773,270.95
Treasury savings certificates, series 1922 (Sept. 30, 1922)					1,644,361.45	2,287,454.80	1,280,478.40	891,660.55	6,103,955.20
Treasury savings certificates, series 1923 (Sept. 30, 1922)					3,596,338.85	17,390,748.95	10,728,719.20	8,296,248.55	40,012,055.55
Treasury savings certificates, series 1923 (Dec. 1, 1923)						1,788,734.05	2,162,132.65	1,790,157.40	5,741,024.10

[1] The figures in this table are on the basis of daily Treasury statements (revised) and take into account reports of receipts and expenditures received subsequently to the close of the fiscal year. Therefore, they differ somewhat from the figures published in the daily Treasury statement which goes to press immediately after the close of the fiscal year.

[2] For details for each fisca lyear, see annual report for 1924, page 369.

[3] Deduct.

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TABLE 44.—*Public debt retirements for the fiscal years 1918 to 1926, on the basis of daily Treasury statements (revised)*[1]—Continued

Title	Rate	1918–1920 [2]	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	Total
LOANS SUBSEQUENT TO APR. 6, 1917—contd.									
Treasury savings certificates, series 1924 (Dec. 1, 1923)	*Per cent*					$2,864,032.20	$8,639,798.85	$6,708,464.55	$18,212,295.60
War savings certificates, thrift and Treasury savings stamps		$336,838,451.87	$159,731,963.18	$83,958,660.52	$527,870,254.12	54,043,728.98	21,661,940.49	11,354,112.00	1,195,459,111.16
Total loans subsequent to Apr. 6, 1917		40,402,064,542.40	9,144,161,113.18	6,922,879,510.52	7,889,459,089.87	3,272,566,801.08	3,700,619,218.69	3,825,837,675.25	75,157,587,950.99
Fractional currency		4,501.11	[4] 689.69	942.40	886.82	1,276.64	774.41	1,228.97	10,300.04
Federal reserve and national-bank notes: Redemption account		68,753,282.00	37,460,631.00	107,251,870.00	74,414,564.00	33,084,377.50	68,974,392.00	54,400,182.50	444,339,299.00
Gold reserve increase against United States notes							641,959.88	567,900.69	1,209,860.57
Total		68,757,783.11	37,461,320.69	107,252,812.40	74,415,450.82	33,085,654.14	69,617,126.29	54,969,312.16	445,559,459.61
Grand total		40,580,889,355.51	[4] 9,181,774,013.87	7,030,189,462.92	7,964,119,760.69	3,305,696,515.22	3,887,311,414.98	3,881,446,517.41	75,831,427,040.60
RECAPITULATION									
Pre-war loans		$110,067,030.00	$151,580.00	$57,140.00	$245,220.00	$44,060.00	$117,075,070.00	$639,530.00	$228,279,630.00
Loans subsequent to Apr. 6, 1917		40,402,064,542.40	9,144,161,113.18	6,922,879,510.52	7,889,459,089.87	3,272,566,801.08	3,700,619,218.69	3,825,837,675.25	75,157,587,950.99
Fractional currency and Federal reserve and national-bank notes		68,757,783.11	37,461,320.69	107,252,812.40	74,415,450.82	33,085,654.14	69,617,126.29	54,969,312.16	445,559,459.61
Grand total		40,580,889,355.51	[4] 9,181,774,013.87	7,030,189,462.92	7,964,119,760.69	3,305,696,515.22	3,887,311,414.98	3,881,446,517.41	75,831,427,040.60

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Sinking fund			$261,250,250.00	$275,896,000.00	$284,018,800.00	$295,987,350.00	$306,308,400.00	$317,091,750.00	$1,740,552,550.00
Purchases of Liberty bonds from repayments of principal by foreign governments		$80,591,600.00	73,939,300.00	64,837,900.00	32,140,000.00	38,509,150.00	386,100.00	4,393,500.00	294,797,550.00
Obligations retired from Federal reserve bank franchise-tax receipts		4,056,684.48	60,724,500.00	60,333,000.00	10,815,300.00	3,634,550.00	113,646.58	59,310.83	139,736,991.89
Obligations retired on net earnings derived by the United States from Federal intermediate credit banks							680,513.30	508,589.86	1,189,103.16
Redemption of bonds, etc., received as interest payments on obligations of foreign governments					68,752,950.00	87,913,900.00	135,970,500.00	136,260,000.00	428,897,350.00
Redemption of bonds, etc., received as repayments of principal by foreign governments						22,964,550.00	22,823,000.00	29,000,000.00	74,787,550.00
Redemption of bonds and notes from estate taxes		3,293,850.00	26,479,300.00	20,893,200.00	6,675,750.00	8,791,400.00	47,550.00		66,181,050.00
Forfeitures, gifts, etc		12,950.00	168,500.00	392,850.00	554,891.10	93,200.00	208,403.95	62,900.00	1,493,695.05
Total public debt retirements chargeable against ordinary receipts		87,955,084.48	422,561,850.00	422,352,950.00	402,957,691.10	457,894,100.00	466,538,113.83	487,376,050.69	2,747,635,840.10
Public debt retirements from surplus revenues		239,085,706.53	67,237,689.12	321,047,216.40	317,193,479.32	508,815,929.72	250,260,064.35	376,861,681.96	2,080,501,767.40
Public debt retirements from decrease in net balance in general fund		[5]1,324,982,559.88		268,771,393.92		131,857,301.29	18,050,073.92	8,851,362.39	1,752,512,691.40
Total		1,652,023,350.89	489,799,539.12	1,012,171,560.32	720,151,170.42	1,098,567,331.01	734,848,252.10	873,089,095.04	6,580,650,298.90
Public debt issues resulting in increase in general fund balance		[6]565,165,048.53	172,951,309.44		105,759,880.18				843,876,238.15

[1] The figures in this table are on the basis of daily Treasury statements (revised) and take into account reports of receipts and expenditures received subsequently to the close of the fiscal year. Therefore, they differ somewhat from the figures published in the daily Treasury statement which goes to press immediately after the close of the fiscal year.

[2] For details for each fiscal year, see annual report for 1924, page 369.

[4] Exclusive of $4,842,066.45 on account of fractional currency officially estimated to have been lost or irrevocably destroyed, and written off, this amount being in addition to $8,375,934 previously estimated to have been lost or destroyed.

[5] Fiscal year 1919, $458,764,644.95; 1920, $866,217,914.93.

[6] Fiscal year 1918.

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TABLE 44.—*Public debt retirements for the fiscal years 1918 to 1926, on the basis of daily Treasury statements (revised)*[1]—Continued

ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC DEBT RETIREMENTS AS TO SOURCES, ETC.—Continued

Title	Rate	1918–1920 [2]	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	Total
Public debt issues to cover deficit in ordinary receipts	*Per cent*	$22,409,180,622.00							$22,409,180,622.00
Net increase in the public debt		22,506,420,641.10							16,672,406,561.25
Net decrease in the public debt		1,184,098,321.46	$316,848,229.68	$1,012,171,560.32	$614,391,290.24	$1,098,567,331.01	$734,848,252.10	$873,089,095.04	
Total public debt issues		61,903,211,675.15	8,864,925,784.19	6,018,017,902.60	7,349,728,470.45	2,207,129,184.21	3,152,463,162.88	3,008,357,422.37	92,503,833,601.85
Total public debt retirements as above		40,580,889,355.51	9,181,774,013.87	7,030,189,462.92	7,964,119,760.69	3,305,696,515.22	3,887,311,414.98	3,881,446,517.41	75,831,427,040.60

THE GENERAL FUND OF THE TREASURY

Balance in general fund at beginning of year according to statement of the public debt of the United States		$4,030,859,047.15	$359,947,020.33	$532,898,329.77	$264,126,935.85	$369,886,816.03	$238,029,514.74	$219,979,440.82	$1,119,764,531.68
Increase in the public debt		22,506,420,641.10							22,506,420,641.10
Sinking fund and specially dedicated ordinary receipts applied to public debt retirements		87,955,084.48	422,561,850.00	422,352,950.00	402,957,691.10	457,894,100.00	466,538,113.83	487,376,050.69	2,747,635,840.10
Surplus of ordinary receipts		239,085,706.53	67,237,689.12	321,047,216.40	317,193,479.32	508,815,929.72	250,260,064.35	376,861,681.96	2,080,501,767.40
		26,864,320,479.26	849,746,559.45	1,276,298,496.17	984,278,106.27	1,336,596,845.75	954,827,692.92	1,084,217,173.47	28,454,322,780.28
Deficit in ordinary receipts		22,409,180,622.00							22,409,180,622.00
Decrease in the public debt		1,184,098,321.46	316,848,229.68	1,012,171,560.32	614,391,290.24	1,098,567,331.01	734,848,252.10	873,089,095.04	5,834,014,079.85

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Balance in general fund at close of year according to statement of the public debt of the United States	3, 271, 041, 535. 80	382, 898, 329. 77	264, 126, 935. 85	369, 886, 816. 03	238, 029, 514. 74	219, 979, 440. 82	211, 128, 078. 43	211, 128, 078. 43
	26, 864, 320, 479. 26	849, 746, 559. 45	1, 276, 298, 496. 17	984, 278, 106. 27	1, 336, 596, 845. 75	954, 827, 692. 92	1, 084, 217, 173. 47	28, 454, 322, 780. 28

RECONCILIATION OF OUTSTANDING PUBLIC DEBT

	1926	Total
Total gross debt according to financial statement of the United States Government, June 30, 1917		$2, 975, 618, 584. 89
Total public debt receipts, 1918–1926, inclusive, as above	$92,503,833,601. 85	
Total public debt retirements, 1918–1926, inclusive, as above	75,831,427,040. 60	
Excess of public debt receipts (issues) over public debt retirements, 1918–1926, inclusive, as above		16, 672, 406, 561. 25
		19, 648, 025, 146. 14
Less amount of fractional currency written off during fiscal year 1921, being the amount of such currency estimated to have been lost or irrevocably destroyed (this amount is additional to $8, 375, 934 previously estimated to have been lost or destroyed)		4, 842, 066. 45
Total gross debt according to statement of the public debt of the United States, June 30, 1926		19, 643, 183, 079. 69

[1] The figures in this table are on the basis of daily Treasury statements (revised) and take into account reports of receipts and expenditures received subsequently to the close of the fiscal year. Therefore, they differ somewhat from the figures published in the daily Treasury statement which goes to press immediately after the close of the fiscal year.

[2] For details for each fiscal year, see annual report for 1924, page 369.

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TABLE 45.—*Sources of debt increase and decrease for the fiscal years 1916 to 1926*

[On basis of daily Treasury statements (unrevised)]

Fiscal year	General fund balance	Decrease			Increase		Net debt decrease	Net debt increase	Total gross debt
		Debt retirements chargeable against ordinary receipts	Surplus of receipts	Decrease in general fund balance	Deficit	Increase in general fund balance			
1915	$158,141,780.79								$1,191,362,078.53
1916	240,403,615.56		$48,478,345.77			$82,261,834.77		$33,783,489.00	1,225,145,567.53
1917	1,137,519,677.42				$853,356,955.50	897,116,061.86		1,750,473,017.36	2,975,618,584.89
1918	1,585,006,851.47	$1,134,234.48			9,033,253,840.92	447,487,174.05		9,479,606,780.49	12,455,225,365.38
1919	1,251,664,827.54	8,014,750.00		$333,342,023.93	13,370,637,568.60			13,029,280,794.67	25,484,506,160.05
1920	357,701,682.23	78,746,350.00	212,475,197.67	893,963,145.31			$1,185,184,692.98		24,299,321,467.07
1921	549,678,105.76	422,281,500.00	86,723,771.61			191,976,423.53	[1] 321,870,914.53		23,977,450,552.54
1922	272,105,512.63	422,694,600.00	313,801,651.10	277,572,593.13			1,014,068,844.23		22,963,381,708.31
1923	370,939,121.08	402,850,491.10	309,657,460.30			98,833,608.45	613,674,342.95		22,349,707,365.36
1924	235,411,481.52	457,999,750.00	505,366,986.31	135,527,639.56			1,098,894,375.87		21,250,812,989.49
1925	217,835,732.09	466,538,113.83	250,505,238.33	17,575,749.43			734,619,101.59		20,516,193,887.90
1926	210,002,026.71	487,376,050.69	377,767,816.64	7,833,705.38			872,977,572.71		19,643,216,315.19

[1] Includes $4,842,066.45 written off the debt Dec. 31, 1920, on account of fractional currency estimated to have been lost or destroyed in circulation.

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INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT

TABLE 46.—*Interest on the public debt of the United States payable, paid, and outstanding unpaid for the fiscal year 1926*

[Including accrued discount on Treasury (war) savings securities]

Class of security	Outstanding unpaid interest June 30, 1925	Interest due and payable fiscal year 1926	Interest payments fiscal year 1926	Outstanding unpaid interest June 30, 1926
Pre-war loans	$403,960.97	$16,156,741.09	$16,161,689.73	$399,012.33
Liberty and Victory loans	46,437,174.92	594,011,003.35	595,831,072.93	44,617,105.34
Treasury bonds	1,594,463.23	71,876,747.38	72,129,010.90	1,342,199.71
Treasury notes	3,417,195.50	102,983,344.52	104,516,268.50	1,884,271.52
Certificates of indebtedness	1,262,897.56	25,261,906.06	25,317,636.87	1,207,166.75
Treasury (war) savings securities	15,781,077.89	11,912,059.30	17,513,527.19	[1] 10,179,610.00
Total	68,896,770.07	822,201,801.70	[2] 831,469,206.12	59,629 365.65

[1] This amount short of outstanding shown on public debt statement of June 30, 1926, by $22,155, which represents counter entry of repayments functioned as of the fiscal year 1926 subsequent to publication of the public debt statement.

[2] This amount in agreement with expenditures account of interest on the public debt as shown in Table 7, but short of the amount shown in daily Treasury statement of June 30, 1926, by $468,494.04 on account of the latter reflecting expenditures from a cash standpoint irrespective of the fiscal years to which they pertain.

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PUBLIC DEBT—MISCELLANEOUS

TABLE 47.—*Registered interest-bearing bonds outstanding and number of registered accounts, June 30, 1926, classified by issues, and amount of interest payable, and number of checks drawn during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926*

Title of issue	Outstanding June 30, 1925	Registration		Outstanding June 30, 1926	Number of accounts June 30, 1926	Interest payable during fiscal year	Number of checks drawn during fiscal year
		Increase	Decrease				
BONDS							
A. Pre-war bonds:							
1. 2 per cent consols of 1930	$599,160,050	$74,450		$599,234,500	7,106	$11,983,814.25	29,163
2. 2 per cent Panama Canal loan of 1916–1936	48,953,220			48,953,220	925	979,064.40	3,721
3. 2 per cent Panama Canal loan of 1918–1938	25,946,220			25,946,220	539	518,924.40	2,169
4. 3 per cent Panama Canal loan of 1961	44,375,500	177,000		44,552,500	1,422	1,334,591.25	5,821
5. 3 per cent conversion bonds of 1946–1947	11,537,400	50,000		11,587,400	94	346,407.00	385
6. 2½ per cent postal savings bonds (first to thirtieth series)	11,737,700	544,760		12,282,460	2,975	296,419.75	5,901
7. Total pre-war bonds	741,710,090	846,210		742,556,300	13,061	15,459,221.05	47,160
B. Liberty bonds:							
1. First Liberty loan of 1932–1947—							
(a) First 3½'s	415,921,400	24,944,800		440,866,200	18,351	15,013,804.75	37,892
(b) First 4's	3,817,150		$295,650	3,521,500	10,416	144,135.00	21,587
(c) First 4¼'s	144,555,600	1,031,150		145,586,750	95,211	6,165,987.60	193,657
(d) First second 4¼'s	1,086,050		38,250	1,047,800	895	45,256.11	1,854
2. Second Liberty loan of 1927–1942—							
(a) Second 4's	13,612,500		1,266,000	12,346,500	42,463	521,664.00	89,126
(b) Second 4¼'s	613,058,800		21,361,000	591,697,800	284,860	25,950,164.57	583,483
3. Third Liberty loan of 1928	599,025,650		85,895,350	513,130,300	506,501	24,527,811.78	1,087,664
4. Fourth Liberty loan of 1933–1938	1,626,623,400	22,221,950		1,648,845,350	778,555	69,482,092.34	1,593,453
5. Total Liberty bonds	3,417,700,550	48,197,900	108,856,250	3,357,042,200	1,737,250	141,650,916.15	3,608,716
C. Treasury bonds:							
1. 4¼ per cent Treasury bonds of 1947–1952	217,074,000	8,870,400		225,944,400	14,725	9,272,745.71	29,575
2. 4 per cent Treasury bonds of 1944–1954	91,122,000	32,490,600		123,612,600	6,103	4,494,452.00	11,571
3. 3¾ per cent Treasury bonds of 1946–1956		28,165,400		28,165,400	704		
4. Total Treasury bonds	308,196,000	69,526,400		377,722,400	21,532	13,767,197.71	41,146
Total registered interest-bearing bonds outstanding, etc.	4,467,606,640	118,570,510	108,856,250	4,477,320,900	1,771,843	170,877,334.91	3,697,022

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TABLE 48.—*Stock accountability of the Division of Loans and Currency for United States and other securities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926*

Title of issue	Interest rate	On hand June 30, 1925		Received from Bureau of Engraving and Printing		Unissued received for restoration to stock		Total to account for	
		Pieces	Amount	Pieces	Amount	Pieces	Amount	Pieces	Amount
I. Pre-war bonds:	*Per cent*								
Consols of 1930	2	8,494	$54,478,750	3,000	$61,000,000			11,494	$115,478.750
Loan of 1925	4	9,871	1,344,550					9,871	1,344,550
Panama Canal loan of 1916–1936	2	3,124	9,424,440					3,124	9,424,440
Panama Canal loan of 1918–1938	2	5,985	24,003,620					5,985	24,003,620
Panama Canal loan of 1961	3	65,422	23,432,100					65,422	23,432,100
Conversion bonds of 1946	3	13,391	30,976,100					13,391	30,976,100
Conversion bonds of 1947	3	17,247	29,053,600					17,247	29,053,600
Postal savings bonds	2½	70,754	11,089,720	2,146	[1] 885,640			72,900	11,975,360
Refunding transfer certificates		[2] 79						79	
Total		194,367	183,802,880	5,146	61,885,640			199,513	245,688,520
II. Liberty bonds:									
First loan of 1932–1947	3½	1,106,647	833,193,200	46,000	145,000,000	500	$25,000	1,153,147	978,218,200
First loan of 1932–1947	4	670,875	465,035,100			3,250	3,025,000	674,125	468,060,100
First loan of 1932–1947	4¼	646,135	1,004,983,250	2,000	20,000,000	5,943	7,036,500	654,078	1,032,019,750
First second loan of 1932–1947	4¼	48,840	36,975,400					48,840	36,975,400
Second loan of 1927–1942	4	1,565,706	1,457,819,700			1,500	1,050,000	1,567,206	1,458,869,700
Second loan of 1927–1942	4¼	791,136	1,003,472,700	51,800	175,900,000	11,274	2,568,700	854,210	1,181,941,400
Third loan of 1928	4¼	3,112,510	1,275,533,800	59,900	197,500,000	2,500	1,250,000	3,174,910	1,474,283,800
Fourth loan of 1933–1938	4¼	2,934,138	1,317,135,700	137,400	347,750,000	4,400	1,400,000	3,075,938	1,666,285,700
Total		10,875,987	7,394,148,850	297,100	886,150,000	29,367	16,355,200	11,202,454	8,296,654,050
III. Treasury bonds:									
Treasury bonds of 1947–1952	4¼	215,635	410,164,000			2,000	2,000,000	217,635	412,164,000
Treasury bonds of 1944–1954	4	259,802	466,200,200	1,500	150,000,000	2,615	4,550,000	263,917	620,750,200
Treasury bonds of 1946–1956	3¾			331,500	1,404,500,000	13,865	22,150,000	345,365	1,426,650,000
Total		475,437	876,364,200	333,000	1,554,500,000	18,480	28,700,000	826,917	2,459,564,200

[1] Includes $249,360 representing issue valuation of 560 interim certificates issued in this fiscal year which were originally received from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in blank form.

[2] 79 blank refunding transfer certificates not previously reported.

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TABLE 48.—*Stock accountability of the Division of Loans and Currency for United States and other securities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926*—Continued

Title of issue	Interest rate	On hand June 30, 1925		Received from Bureau of Engraving and Printing		Unissued received for restoration to stock		Total to account for	
		Pieces	Amount	Pieces	Amount	Pieces	Amount	Pieces	Amount
	Per cent								
IV. Treasury notes:									
Series B-1925	4⅜	91,443	$140,910,100	100	$10,000,000			91,543	$150,910,100
Series C-1925	4½	74,133	112,549,100					74,133	112,549,100
Series A-1926	4¾	81,018	253,659,300	500	50,000,000			81,518	303,659,300
Series B-1926	4¼	32,634	106,566,500	4,000	85,000,000			36,634	191,566,500
Series A-1927	4½	137,596	250,050,000	1,000	100,000,000			138,596	350,050,000
Series B-1927	4¾	62,344	287,089,800					62,344	287,089,800
Adjusted service series	4	495			[3] 123,500,000			495	123,500,000
Total		479,663	1,150,824,800	5,600	368,500,000			485,263	1,519,324,800
V. Certificates of indebtedness:									
Series TS-1925	2¾	6,030	95,538,500					6,030	95,538,500
Series TD-1925	3	5,138	73,381,000	500	5,000,000	50	$500,000	5,688	79,381,000
Series TJ-1926	3	17,655	122,107,500			25	2,500,000	17,680	124,607,500
Series TJ2-1926	3¼			64,500	587,000,000	1,050	1,500,000	65,550	588,500,000
Series TD-1926	3¾			118,000	942,500,000	2,625	12,500,000	120,625	955,000,000
Adjusted service series	4	1,000			[4] 38,200,000			1,000	38,200,000
Specials		602			[5] 1,612,500,000			602	1,612,500,000
Total		30,425	291,527,000	183,000	3,185,200,000	3,750	17,000,000	217,175	3,493,727,000
VI. Total public debt bonds, notes, and certificates of indebtedness		12,055,879	9,896,667,730	823,846	6,056,235,640	51,597	62,055,200	12,931,322	16,014,958,570
VII. Treasury (war) savings securities:									
War savings stamps—									
1921		6,941	34,705					6,941	34,705
Treasury savings certificates—									
1920		922	244,300					922	244,300
1921		8,563	1,466,650					8,563	1,466,650
1921/1922 Dec. 15, 1921		18,287	6,625,700					18,287	6,625,700
1922/1923 Sept. 30, 1923		14,758	2,586,100					14,758	2,586,100
1923/1924 Dec. 1, 1923		24,986	5,159,300					24,986	5,159,300
Total		74,457	16,116,755					74,457	16,116,755

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VIII. Total all public debt securities		12,130,336	9,912,784,485	823,846	6,056,235,640	51,597	62,055,200	13,005,779	16,031,075,325
IX. Insular loan securities:									
Philippine Islands		38,120	118,587,000	3,860	2,455,000			41,980	121,042,000
Porto Rico		27,390	78,198,000	10,800	19,300,000			38,190	97,498,000
Total		65,510	196,785,000	14,660	21,755,000			80,170	218,540,000
X. Grand total, all securities		12,195,846	10,109,569,485	838,506	6,077,990,640	51,597	62,055,200	13,085,949	16,249,615,325

Title of issue	Interest rate	Issued to public		Issued as stock to Federal reserve banks		Unissued delivered to register for destruction		On hand June 30, 1926		Total accounted for	
		Pieces	Amount	Pieces	Amount	Pieces	Amount	Pieces	Amount	Pieces	Amount
I. Pre-war bonds:	*Per cent*										
Consols of 1930	2	5,107	$48,412,650			28	$250,000	6,359	$66,816,100	11,494	$115,478,750
Loan of 1925	4					9,871	1,344,550			9,871	1,344,550
Panama Canal loan of 1916–1936	2	1,094	5,758,060					2,030	3,666,380	3,124	9,424,440
Panama Canal loan of 1918–1938	2	459	2,311,040					5,526	21,692,580	5,985	24,003,620
Panama Canal loan of 1961	3	826	3,065,300					64,596	20,366,800	65,422	23,432,100
Conversion bonds of 1946	3	128	511,900					13,263	30,464,200	13,391	30,976,100
Conversion bonds of 1947	3	13	11,200					17,234	29,042,400	17,247	29,053,600
Postal savings bonds	2½	2,392	824,080			1		70,507	11,151,280	72,900	11,975,360
Refunding transfer certificates								79		79	
Total		10,019	60,894,230			9,900	1,594,550	179,594	183,199,740	199,513	245,688,520

[3] Represents issue valuation of seven notes issued in this fiscal year, which were originally received from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in blank form.
[4] Represents issue valuation of 382 certificates issued in this fiscal year, which were originally received from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in blank form.
[5] Represents issue valuation of 48 certificates issued in this fiscal year, which were originally received from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in blank form.

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TABLE 48.—*Stock accountability of the Division of Loans and Currency for United States and other securities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926*—Continued

Title of issue	Interest rate	Issued to public		Issued as stock to Federal reserve banks		Unissued delivered to register for destruction		On hand June 30, 1926		Total accounted for	
		Pieces	Amount	Pieces	Amount	Pieces	Amount	Pieces	Amount	Pieces	Amount
II. Liberty bonds:	*Per cent*										
First loan of 1932-1947	3½	5,704	$64,770,550	32,935	$29,195,500	17	$53,800	1,114,491	$884,198,350	1,153,147	$978,218,200
First loan of 1932-1947	4	563	188,000	1,122	216,000	185,501	23,600,050	486,939	444,056,050	674,125	468,060,100
First loan of 1932-1947	4¼	13,261	15,773,000	14,015	30,404,000	25	14,550	626,777	985,828,200	654,078	1,032,019,750
First second loan of 1932-1947	4¼	38	20,600	190	246,600			48,612	36,708,200	48,840	36,975,400
Second loan of 1927-1942	4	2,168	522,450	5,821	1,245,000	335,092	62,000,200	1,224,215	1,395,102,050	1,567,206	1,458,869,700
Second loan of 1927-1942	4¼	44,970	99,161,450	86,324	241,243,600	122	103,900	722,794	841,433,050	854,210	1,181,941,400
Third loan of 1928	4¼	51,948	40,449,750	107,357	280,105,000	1,300,075	80,041,600	1,715,530	1,073,687,450	3,174,910	1,474,283,800
Fourth loan of 1933-1938	4¼	122,010	175,109,900	178,753	349,330,000	123	378,700	2,775,052	1,141,467,100	3,075,938	1,666,285,700
Total		240,662	395,995,700	426,517	931,985,100	1,820,865	166,192,800	8,714,410	6,802,480,450	11,202,454	8,296,654,050
III. Treasury bonds:											
Treasury bonds of 1947-1952	4¼	3,528	18,101,100	3,953	31,945,000	6	13,200	210,148	362,104,700	217,635	412,164,000
Treasury bonds of 1944-1954	4	4,146	39,475,700	3,327	91,250,000	9	8,800	256,435	490,015,700	263,917	620,750,200
Treasury bonds of 1946-1956	3¾	2,421	28,573,000	126,532	664,906,000			216,412	733,171,000	345,365	1,426,650,000
Total		10,095	86,149,800	133,812	788,101,000	15	22,000	682,995	1,585,291,400	826,917	2,459,564,200
IV. Treasury notes:											
Series B-1925	4¾	1	1,000	370	10,000,000	91,172	140,909,100			91,543	150,910,100
Series C-1925	4½					74,133	112,549,100			74,133	112,549,100
Series A-1926	4¾	62	2,527,500	5,547	118,455,000	75,909	182,676,800			81,518	303,659,300
Series B-1926	4¼	50	5,000,000	5,285	129,950,000			31,299	56,616,500	36,634	191,566,500
Series A-1927	4½	12	804,000	4,290	74,140,000			134,294	275,106,000	138,596	350,050,000
Series B-1927	4¾	46	60,900	5,014	164,130,000			57,284	122,898,960	62,344	287,089,800
Adjusted service series	4	7	123,500,000					488		495	123,500,000
Total		178	131,893,400	20,506	496,675,000	241,214	436,135,000	223,365	454,621,400	485,263	1,519,324,800

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V. Certificates of indebtedness:											
Series TS-1925	2¾			175	3,750,000	5,855	91,788,500			6,030	95,538,500
Series TD-1925	3			995	16,200,000	4,693	63,181,000			5,688	79,381,000
Series TJ-1926	3			2,929	46,912,500			14,751	77,695,000	17,680	124,607,500
Series TJ2-1926	3¼			54,624	468,148,000			10,926	120,352,000	65,550	588,500,000
Series TD-1926	3¾	22	110,000	77,125	746,833,500	2	20,000	43,476	208,036,500	120,625	955,000,000
Adjusted service series	4	382	38,200,000					618		1,000	38,200,000
Specials		48	1,612,500,000			1		553		602	1,612,500,000
Total		452	1,650,810,000	135,848	1,281,844,000	10,551	154,989,500	70,324	406,083,500	217,175	3,493,727,000
VI. Total public debt bonds, notes, and certificates of indebtedness		261,406	2,325,743,130	716,683	3,498,605,100	2,082,545	758,933,850	9,870,688	9,431,676,490	12,931,322	16,014,958,570
VII. Treasury (war) savings securities:											
War savings stamps—											
1921		75	375			6,866	34,330			6,941	34,705
Treasury savings certificates—											
1920						922	244,300			922	244,300
1921		69	9,450			8,494	1,457,200			8,563	1,466,650
1921–1922 Dec. 15, 1921		1,967	479,600			2	2,000	16,318	6,144,100	18,287	6,625,700
1922–1923 Sept. 30, 1923		3,007	523,525			14	3,050	11,737	2,059,525	14,758	2,586,100
1923–1924 Dec. 1, 1923		1,918	420,550					23,068	4,738,750	24,986	5,159,300
Total		7,036	1,433,500			16,298	1,740,880	51,123	12,942,375	74,457	16,116,755
VIII. Total all public debt securities		268,442	2,327,176,630	716,683	3,498,605,100	2,098,843	760,674,730	9,921,811	9,444,618,865	13,005,779	16,031,075,325
IX. Insular loan securities:											
Philippine Islands		7,711	7,602,000					34,269	113,440,000	41,980	121,042,000
Porto Rico		5,587	6,819,000			2,101	2,137,000	30,502	88,542,000	38,190	97,498,000
Total		13,298	14,421,000			2,101	2,137,000	64,771	201,982,000	80,170	218,540,000
X. Grand total—all securities		281,740	2,341,597,630	716,683	3,498,605,100	2,100,944	762,811,730	9,986,582	9,646,600,865	13,085,949	16,249,615,325

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TABLE 49.—*Stock accountability of Federal reserve banks and other Treasury agencies (exclusive of the Division of Loans and Currency) for United States securities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926*

Title of issue	Interest rate	On hand June 30, 1925		Stock received from Loans and Currency		Total to account for		Issued to public	
		Pieces	Amount	Pieces	Amount	Pieces	Amount	Pieces	Amount
I. Liberty bonds:	*Per cent*								
First loan of 1932–1947	3½	19,895	$9,170,700.00	32,935	$29,195,500.00	52,830	$38,366,200.00	34,644	$29,892,750.00
First loan of 1932–1947	4	32,417	13,122,200.00	1,122	216,000.00	33,539	13,338,200.00	2,748	712,950.00
First loan of 1932–1947	4¼	76,839	64,597,200.00	14,015	30,404,000.00	90,854	95,001,200.00	25,165	39,919,150.00
First second loan of 1932–1947	4¼	2,733	812,450.00	190	246,600.00	2,923	1,059,050.00	243	287,000.00
Second loan of 1927–1942	4	28,409	16,040,150.00	5,821	1,245,000.00	34,230	17,285,150.00	9 753	2,869,900.00
Second loan of 1927–1942	4¼	87,313	83,209,300.00	86,324	241,243,000.00	173,637	324,452,300.00	99.600	259,657,750.00
Tbird loan of 1928	4¼	101,196	95,942,500.00	107,357	280,105,000.00	208,553	376,047,500.00	125,379	296,054,550.00
Fourth loan of 1933–1938	4¼	76,723	97,762,850.00	178,753	349,330,000.00	255,476	447,092,850.00	189,137	363,574,900.00
Total		425,525	380,657,350.00	426,517	931,985,100.00	852,042	1,312,642,450.00	486,669	992,968,950.00
II. Treasury bonds:									
Treasury bonds of 1947–1952	4¼	28,165	66,082,400.00	3,953	31,945,000.00	32,118	98,027,400.00	6,950	39,413,400.00
Treasury bonds of 1944–1954	4	36,503	109,498,300.00	3,327	91,250,000.00	39,830	200,748,300.00	9,792	112,360,600.00
Treasury bonds of 1946–1956	3¾			126,532	664,906,000.00	126,532	664,906,000.00	80,303	541,686,700.00
Total		64,668	175,580,700.00	133,812	788,101,000.00	198,480	963,681,700.00	97,045	693,460,700.00
III. Treasury notes:									
Series B–1925	4⅜	20,736	69,107,300.00	370	10,000,000.00	21,106	79,107,300.00	1,452	27,721,200.00
Series A–1926	4¾	16,940	45,048,900.00	5,547	118,455,000.00	22,487	163,503,900.00	9,028	133,193,800.00
Series B–1926	4¼	14,997	50,877,900.00	5,285	129,950,000.00	20,282	180,827,900.00	7,152	134,578,500.00
Series A–1927	4½	18,323	57,603,900.00	4,290	74,140,000.00	22,613	131,743,900.00	5,105	69,491,800.00
Series B–1927	4¾	23,219	58,686,100.00	5,014	164,130,000.00	28,233	222,816,100.00	8,851	156,360,900.00
Various (specimens)		9	345,500.00			9	345,500.00		
Total		94,224	281,669,600.00	20,506	496,675,000.00	114,730	778,344,600.00	3 ,8	521,346,200.00
IV. Certificates of indebtedness:									
Series TS–1925	2¾	10,050	55,734,500.00	175	3,750,000.00	10,225	59,484,500.00	1,093	21,256,000.00
Series TD–1925	3	9,711	51,127,500.00	995	16,200,000.00	10,706	67,327,500.00	2,700	37,216,000.00
Series TJ–1926	3	8,401	54,938,500.00	2,929	46,912,500.00	11,330	101,851,000.00	4,440	61,130,500.00
Series TJ2–1926	3¼			54,624	468,148,000.00	54,624	468,148,000.00	42,776	417,310,000.00
Series TD–1926	3¾			77,125	746,833,500.00	77,125	746,833,500.00	56,307	641,909,000.00
Various (specimens)		198	2,840,500.00			98	2,840,500.00		
Total		28,260	164,641,000.00	135,848	1,281,844,000.00	164,108	1,446,485,000.00	107,316	1,178,821,500.00

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V. Total public debt bonds, notes, and certificates of indebtedness		612,677	1,002,548,650.00	716,683	3,498,605,100.00	1,329,360	4,501,153,750.00	722,618	3,386,597,350.00
VI. Treasury (war) savings securities:									
Thrift stamps		301	75.25			301	75.25		
War savings stamps—									
1918		4,082	20,410.00			4,082	20,410.00		
1919		1	5.00			1	5.00		
1920		1	5.00			1	5.00		
Treasury savings certificates—									
1918		2	200.00			2	200.00		
1919		11	5,600.00			11	5,600.00		
1920		4	2,200.00			4	2,200.00		
1921		6	2,250.00			6	2,250.00		
1921–1922 Dec. 15, 1921		12	2,925.00			12	2,925.00		
1922–1923 Sept. 30, 1922		8	1,625.00			8	1,625.00		
1923–1924 Dec. 1, 1923		6	2,250.00			6	2,250.00		
Total		4,434	37,545.25			4,434	37,545.25		
VII. Total all public debt securities		617,111	1,002,586,195.25	716,683	3,498,605,100.00	1,333,794	4,501,191,295.25	722,618	3,386,597,350.00

[1] Includes four pieces not previously reported.

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TABLE 49.—*Stock accountability of Federal reserve banks and other Treasury agencies (exclusive of the Division of Loans and Currency) for United States securities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926*—Continued

Title of issue	Interest rate	Unissued stock returned to Loans and Currency		Unissued stock returned to Register		On hand June 30, 1926		Total accounted for	
		Pieces	Amount	Pieces	Amount	Pieces	Amount	Pieces	Amount
I. Liberty bonds:	*Per cent*								
First loan of 1932–1947	3½	500	$25,000.00	3	$600.00	17,683	$8,447,850.00	52,830	$38,366,200.00
First loan of 1932–1947	4	3,250	3,025,000.00	250	205,000.00	27,291	9,395,250.00	33,539	13,338,200.00
First loan of 1932–1947	4¼	5,943	7,036,500.00	4,313	521,500.00	55,433	47,524,050.00	90,854	95,001,200.00
First second loan of 1932–1947	4¼			780	75,000.00	1,900	697,050.00	2,923	1,059,050.00
Second loan of 1927–1942	4	1,500	1,050,000.00	2,050	1,195,000.00	20,927	12,170,250.00	34,230	17,285,150.00
Second loan of 1927–1942	4¼	11,274	2,568,700.00	66	8,000.00	62,697	62,217,850.00	173,637	324,452,300.00
Third loan of 1928	4¼	2,500	1,250,000.00	3,566	2,083,000.00	77,108	76,659,950.00	208,553	376,047,500.00
Fourth loan of 1933–1938	4¼	4,400	1,400,000.00	3,066	158,000.00	58,873	81,959,950.00	255,476	447,092,850.00
Total		29,367	16,355,200.00	14,094	4,246,100.00	321,912	299,072,200.00	852,042	1,312,642,450.00
II. Treasury bonds:									
Treasury bonds of 1947–1952	4¼	2,000	2,000,000.00	20	121,500.00	23,148	56,492,500.00	32,118	98,027,400.00
Treasury bonds of 1944–1954	4	2,615	4,550,000.00	3	300.00	27,420	83,837,400.00	39,830	200,748,300.00
Treasury bonds of 1946–1956	3¾	13,865	22,150,000.00	1	100.00	32,363	101,069,200.00	126,532	664,906,000.00
Total		18,480	28,700,000.00	24	121,900.00	82,931	241,399,100.00	198,480	963,681,700.00
III. Treasury notes:									
Series B–1925	4⅜			19,654	51,386,100.00			21,106	79,107,300.00
Series A–1926	4¾			13,459	30,310,100.00			22,487	163,503,900.00
Series B–1926	4¼					13,130	46,249,400.00	20,282	180,827,900.00
Series A–1927	4½					17,508	62,252,100.00	22,613	131,743,900.00
Series B–1927	4¾					19,382	66,455,200.00	28,233	222,816,100.00
Various (specimens)						9	345,500.00	9	345,500.00
Total				33,113	81,696,200.00	50,029	175,302,200.00	114,730	778,344,600.00
IV. Certificates of indebtedness:									
Series TS–1925	2¾			9,132	38,228,500.00			10,225	59,484,500.00
Series TD–1925	3	50	500,000.00	7,956	29,611,500.00			10,706	67,327,500.00
Series TJ–1926	3	25	2,500,000.00	6,865	38,220,500.00			11,330	101,851,000.00
Series TJ2–1926	3¼	1,050	1,500,000.00	10,798	49,338,000.00			54,624	468,148,000.00
Series TD–1926	3¾	2,625	12,500,000.00			18,193	92,424,500.00	77,125	746,833,500.00
Various (specimens)						98	2,840,500.00	98	2,840,500.00
Total		3,750	17,000,000.00	34,751	155,398,500.00	18,291	95,265,000.00	164,108	1,446,485,000.00

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V. Total public debt bonds, notes, and certificates of indebtedness	51,597	62,055,200.00	81,982	241,462,700.00	473,163	811,038,500.00	1,329,360	4,501,153,750.00
VI. Treasury (war) savings securities:								
Thrift stamps					301	75.25	301	75.25
War savings stamps—								
1918					4,082	20,410.00	4,082	20,410.00
1919					1	5.00	1	5.00
1920					1	5.00	1	5.00
Treasury savings certificates—								
1918					2	200.00	2	200.00
1919			1	100.00	10	5,500.00	11	5,600.00
1920					4	2,200.00	4	2,200.00
1921					6	2,250.00	6	2,250.00
1921 1922 Dec. 15, 1921					12	2,925.00	12	2,925.00
1922 1923 Sept. 30, 1922					8	1,625.00	8	1,625.00
1923 1924 Dec. 1, 1923					6	2,250.00	6	2,250.00
Total			1	100.00	4,433	37,445.25	4,434	37,545.25
VII. Total all public debt securities	51,597	62,055,200.00	81,983	241,462,800.00	477,596	811,075,945.25	1,333,794	4,501,191,295.25

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TABLE 50 (see Table 30, Items II–A3 and F5).—*Retired and unissued United States securities on hand June 30, 1925, not previously reported (belonging to previous fiscal years and delivered to the Register of the Treasury during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926)*

Title of issue	Retired securities			Unissued stock	Total	
	Redemption	Exchange, conversion, etc.	Loss or destruction		Amount	Pieces
Pre-war securities:						
6 per cent loan of 1847	$56,800	[1] $56,800				
6 per cent loan of 1863	[1] 1,600			$1,600		
3 per cent Panama Canal loan of 1911–1961		[1] 15,000		[1] 400,000	[1]$415,000	
War savings certificates:						
Series 1918		2,380	$846,100		848,480	169,696
Series 1919		110	67,065		67,175	13,435
Series 1920		85	16,410		16,495	3,299
Series 1921		160	5,775		5,935	1,187
Total	55,200	[1] 69,065	935,350	[1] 398,400	523,085	187,617

[1] Deduct account adjustment in classification of amounts of securities previously reported.

INSULAR AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LOANS

TABLE 51.—*Insular and District of Columbia loans, changes during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926*

Title of issue	Interest rate	Outstanding June 30, 1925	Issued account original subscription	Retired account redemption	Issued and retired account exchanges, transfers, etc.	Outstanding June 30, 1926
Philippine Islands loans:	*Per cent*					
Loan of 1904 (1914–1934) land purchase	4	$7,000,000			$486,000	$7,000,000
Public improvement—						
Loan of 1905 (1915–1935), first series	4	2,500,000			50,000	2,500,000
Loan of 1906 (1916–1936), second series	4	1,000,000			430,000	1,000,000
Loan of 1909 (1919–1939), third series	4	1,500,000			32,000	1,500,000
Loan of 1916 (1926–1946)	4	4,000,000			200,000	4,000,000
City of Manila, sewer and water—						
Loan of 1905 (1915–1935), first series	4	1,000,000			196,000	1,000,000
Loan of 1907 (1917–1937), second series	4	2,000,000			123,000	2,000,000
Loan of 1908 (1918–1938), third series	4	1,000,000			7,000	1,000,000
City of Cebu loan of 1911 (1921–1941), sewer and water	4	125,000			35,000	125,000
Loan of 1920 (1930–1950), Manila port works and improvements	5½	6,000,000			688,000	6,000,000
City of Manila 1920 (1930–1950)	5½	2,750,000				2,750,000
Loan of 1921 (due 1941), public improvement	5½	10,000,000				10,000,000
Loan of 1922 (due 1952)	5	5,000,000				5,000,000
Collateral loan of 1922 (due 1950)	4½	2,750,000				2,750,000
Loan of 1922 (due 1952), irrigation and permanent public works	4½	9,500,000	$2,300,000			11,800,000
Gold loan of 1922 (due 1952)	4½	23,000,000				23,000,000
Gold loan of 1925 (1935–1955)	5	1,000,000	250,000		1,000,000	1,250,000
Collateral loan of 1926 (1936–1956)	4½		976,500			976,500
Collateral loan of 1926 (due 1956), Pangasiuan	4½		428,500			428,500
Collateral loan of 1926 (due 1956), Occidental Negros	4½		400,000			400,000
Total		80,125,000	4,355,000		3,247,000	84,480,000

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TABLE 51.—*Insular and District of Columbia loans, changes during the fisca year ended June 30, 1926*—Continued

Title of issue	Interest rate	Outstanding June 30, 1925	Issued account original subscription	Retired account redemption	Issued and retired account exchanges, transfers, etc.	Outstanding June 30, 1926
Porto Rican gold loans:						
San Juan Harbor improvements—	*Per cent*					
Loan of 1914 (1924–1939) (matured)	4	$19,000		$10,000		$9,000
Loan of 1915 (1925–1940)	4	192,000		30,000		162,000
Loan of 1917 (1927–1942)	4	100,000				100,000
Irrigation—						
Loan of 1913 (1933–1943)	4	1,000,000			$140,000	1,000,000
Loan of 1913 (1944–1950), series A to G	4	700,000			156,000	700,000
Loan of 1914 (1951–1954), series A to D	4	400,000			39,000	400,000
Loan of 1915 (1955–1958), series E to H	4	400,000			10,000	400,000
Loan of 1916 (1959–1960), series I and J	4	200,000				200,000
Loan of 1918 (1958–1959), series A and B	4	200,000			3,000	200,000
Loan of 1922 (1961–1962), series A and B	5	250,000				250,000
Loan of 1923 (1929–1941), series A to M	4½	975,000			165,000	975,000
Loan of 1924 (1942–1949), series N to U	4½	600,000			77,000	600,000
Loan of 1925 (due 1963)	4½		$125,000		250,000	125,000
Loan of 1925 (1939–1959), series V to EE	4½		750,000		887,000	750,000
Public improvement—						
Loan of 1914 (1925–1939)	4	999,000		11,000	33,000	988,000
Loan of 1916 (1927–1930), series A to D	4	500,000			58,000	500,000
Loan of 1918 (1927–1930), series E to H	4	500,000			90,000	500,000
Loan of 1919 (1931–1934), series I to L	4½	1,000,000				1,000,000
Loan of 1920 (1937–1940), series A to D	4½	1,000,000			45,000	1,000,000
Loan of 1922 (1941–1944), series A to D	5	1,000,000			94,000	1,000,000
Loan of 1923 (1944–1948), series A to D	5	1,000,000			159,000	1,000,000
Loan of 1923 (1943–1955), series A to F	5	6,000 000			15,000	6,000,000
Loan of 1926 (1956–1959), series A to D	4½		2,000,000		1,278,000	2,000,000
Loan of 1914 (1923–1953), series I to V, refunding	4	515,000		25,000	12,000	490,000
Refunding-municipal—						
Loan of 1915 (1919–1935), series A to Q, second issue	4	173,000		19,000	14,000	154,000
Loan of 1916 (1918–1927), series A to J, third issue	4	90,000		30,000		60,000
Loan of 1920 (1930–1945), high school building	4½	300,000				300,000
Loan of 1920 (1930–1945), series A, house construction	4½	250,000			17,000	250,000
Loan of 1920 (1940–1942), series A and B, workingmen's house construction	4½	500,000			2,000	500,000
Loan of 1924 (1929–1938), series A to J, Munoz Rivera Park	4½	200,000				200,000
Loan of 1925 (1935–1948), series A to D, target range and aviation field	4½		200,000		200,000	200,000
Total		19,063,000	3,075,000	125,000	3,744,000	22,013,000
District of Columbia 50-year funded loan of 1924 (matured)	3.65	105,800		200		105,600

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TABLE 52.—*Insular and District of Columbia securities, retired and unissued, delivered to the Register of the Treasury during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926*

Title of issue	Interest rate	Retired account of—		Unissued stock	Total	
		Redemption	Exchange, transfer, etc.		Pieces	Amount
Philippine Islands loans:	*Per ct.*					
Loan of 1904 (1914–1934) land purchase	4		$486,000		234	$486,000
Public improvement—						
Loan of 1905 (1915–1935), first series	4		50,000		41	50,000
Loan of 1906 (1916–1936), second series	4		430,000		61	430,000
Loan of 1909 (1919–1939), third series	4		32,000		32	32,000
City of Manila sewer and water—						
Loan of 1905 (1915–1935), first series	4		196,000		52	196,000
Loan of 1907 (1917–1937), second series	4		123,000		87	123,000
Loan of 1908 (1918–1938), third series	4		7,000		7	7,000
City of Cebu, loan of 1911 (1921–1941), sewer and water	4		35,000		35	35,000
Loan of 1916 (1926–1946)	4		200,000		92	200,000
Loan of 1920 (1930–1950) Manila port works and improvements	5½		688,000		355	688,000
Gold loan of 1925 (1935–1955)	5		1,000,000		1,000	1,000,000
Total Philippine Islands loans			3,247,000		1,996	3,247,000
Porto Rican loans:						
Gold loan of 1913 (1933–1943), irrigation	4		140,000		28	140,000
Gold loan of 1913 (1944–1950), irrigation—						
Series A	4		35,000		19	35,000
Series B	4		60,000		16	60,000
Series C	4		27,000		15	27,000
Series E	4		2,000		2	2,000
Series F	4		7,000		7	7,000
Series G	4		25,000		5	25,000
Gold loan of 1914 (1951–1954), irrigation—						
Series A	4		15,000		3	15,000
Series C	4		12,000		8	12,000
Series D	4		12,000		4	12,000
Gold loan of 1915 (1955–1958), irrigation—						
Series E	4		7,000		7	7,000
Series G	4		1,000		1	1,000
Series H	4		2,000		2	2,000
Gold loan of 1918 (1958–1959), irrigation—						
Series A	4		3,000		3	3,000
Gold loan of 1923 (1929–1941), irrigation—						
Series C	4½		30,000		17	30,000
Series D	4½		40,000		40	40,000
Series F	4½		20,000		7	20,000
Series G	4½		60,000		21	60,000
Series I	4½		7,000		7	7,000
Series J	4½		8,000		4	8,000
Gold loan of 1924 (1942–1949), irrigation—						
Series N	4½			$50,000	50	50,000
Series O	4½		15,000	85,000	100	100,000
Series P	4½			100,000	100	100,000
Series Q	4½		6,000	100,000	102	106,000
Series R	4½			108,000	108	108,000
Series S	4½		40,000	125,000	135	165,000
Series T	4½			125,000	125	125,000
Series U	4½		16,000	103,000	106	119,000
Gold loan of 1925 (due 1963), irrigation	4½		250,000	165,000	415	415,000
Gold loan of 1925 (1939–1959), irrigation—						
Series V	4½		90,000	75,000	165	165,000
Series W	4½		70,000	75,000	145	145,000
Series X	4½		75,000	75,000	150	150,000
Series Y	4½		65,000	75,000	140	140,000
Series Z	4½		75,000	75,000	150	150,000
Series AA	4½		75,000	75,000	150	150,000
Series BB	4½		112,000	75,000	187	187,000
Series CC	4½		75,000	75,000	150	150,000
Series DD	4½		100,000	75,000	153	175,000
Series EE	4½		150,000	75,000	158	225,000
Gold loan of 1914 (1925–1939), public improvement	4		33,000		17	33,000
Gold loan of 1916 (1927–1930), public improvement—						
Series B	4		21,000		17	21,000
Series C	4		7,000		7	7,000
Series D	4		30,000		6	30,000

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TABLE 52.—*Insular and District of Columbia securities, retired and unissued, delivered to the Register of the Treasury during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926*—Continued

Title of issue	Interest rate	Retired account of—		Unissued stock	Total	
		Redemption	Exchange, transfer, etc.		Pieces	Amount
Porto Rican loans—Continued.						
Gold loan of 1918 (1927–1930), public improvement—	*Per ct.*					
Series H	4	-------	$90,000	-------	62	$90,000
Gold loan of 1920 (1937–1940), public improvement—						
Series A	4½	-------	15,000	-------	3	15,000
Series B	4½	-------	5,000	-------	1	5,000
Series D	4½	-------	25,000	-------	5	25,000
Gold loan of 1922 (1941–1944), public improvement—						
Series A	5	-------	14,000	-------	6	14,000
Series B	5	-------	40,000	-------	40	40,000
Series C	5	-------	10,000	-------	1	10,000
Series D	5	-------	30,000	-------	12	30,000
Gold loan of 1923 (1944–1948), public improvement—						
Series A	5	-------	123,000	-------	97	123,000
Series B	5	-------	5,000	-------	5	5,000
Series C	5	-------	16,000	-------	16	16,000
Series D	5	-------	15,000	-------	11	15,000
Gold loan of 1923 (1943–1955), public improvement—						
Series D	5	-------	15,000	-------	15	15,000
Gold loan of 1926 (1956–1959), public improvement—						
Series A	4½	-------	385,000	-------	385	385,000
Series B	4½	-------	400,000	-------	400	400,000
Series C	4½	-------	388,000	-------	388	388,000
Series D	4½	-------	105,000	-------	105	105,000
Gold loan of 1914 (1923–1953), refunding—						
Series K	4	-------	-------	$56,000	36	56,000
Series L	4	-------	2,000	-------	2	2,000
Series O	4	-------	1,000	-------	1	1,000
Series P	4	-------	2,000	-------	2	2,000
Series Q	4	-------	1,000	-------	1	1,000
Series S	4	-------	1,000	-------	1	1,000
Series V	4	-------	5,000	-------	1	5,000
Gold loan of 1915 (1919–1935), refunding, municipal—						
Series G	4	-------	-------	55,000	55	55,000
Series I	4	-------	12,000	-------	12	12,000
Series P	4	-------	2,000	-------	2	2,000
Gold loan of 1916 (1918–1927), refunding, municipal—						
Series H	4	-------	-------	115,000	99	115,000
Gold loan of 1920 (1930–1945), house construction—						
Series A	4½	-------	17,000	-------	17	17,000
Gold loan of 1920 (1940–1942), workingmen's house construction—						
Series B	4½	-------	2,000	-------	2	2,000
Gold loan of 1925 (1935–1948), target range and aviation field—						
Series A	4½	-------	50,000	50,000	100	100,000
Series B	4½	-------	50,000	50,000	100	100,000
Series C	4½	-------	50,000	50,000	100	100,000
Series D	4½	-------	50,000	50,000	100	100,000
Total Porto Rican loans	-------	-------	3,744,000	2,137,000	5,235	5,881,000
District of Columbia fifty-year funded loan of 1924 (matured)	3.65	$200	-------	-------	4	200
Total securities delivered	-------	200	6,991,000	2,137,000	7,235	9,128,200

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SECURITIES OWNED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TABLE 53.—*Securities owned by the United States Government, June 30, 1926*

[Compiled from latest reports received by the Treasury]

Bonds of foreign Governments received under agreements for funding of their debts to the United States, pursuant to the acts of Congress approved Feb. 9, 1922, Feb. 28, 1923, March 12, 1924, May 23, 1924, and Dec. 22, 1924:		
Finland	$8,863,000.00	
Great Britain	4,530,000,000.00	
Hungary	1,962,865.00	
Lithuania	6,105,000.00	
Poland	178,560,000.00	
Total		$4,725,490,865.00
Obligations of foreign Governments, under authority of acts approved Apr. 24, 1917, and Sept. 24, 1917, as amended (on basis of cash advances, less repayments of principal): [1]		
Belgium	347,210,808.68	
Czechoslovakia	61,974,041.10	
France	2,933,173,898.71	
Greece	15,000,000.00	
Italy	1,647,669,731.62	
Liberia	26,000.00	
Rumania	23,201,367.98	
Russia	187,729,750.00	
Serbia	26,059,865.40	
Total		5,242,045,463.49
Foreign obligations received from the Secretary of War on account of sale of surplus war supplies: [1]		
Belgium	29,818,761.38	
Czechoslovakia	20,604,302.49	
Esthonia	12,213,377.88	
France	407,341,145.01	
Latvia	2,521,869.32	
Nicaragua	[2] 31,882.99	
Rumania	12,922,675.42	
Russia	406,082.30	
Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes	24,978,020.99	
Total		510,838,117.78
Foreign obligations received from the American Relief Administration on account of relief, pursuant to act approved Feb. 25, 1919: [1]		
Armenia	8,028,412.15	
Czechoslovakia	6,428,089.19	
Esthonia	1,785,767.72	
Latvia	2,610,417.82	
Russia	4,465,465.07	
Total		23,318,151.95
Foreign obligations received from the United States Grain Corporation on account of final liquidation, given for relief pursuant to act approved Mar. 30, 1920: [1]		
Armenia	3,931,505.34	
Austria	24,055,708.92	
Czechoslovakia	2,873,238.25	
Total		30,860,452.51
Capital stock of war emergency corporations:		
Capital stock of the Emergency Fleet Corporation	50,000,000.00	
Less cash deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the corporation	43,386,327.25	
		6,613,672.75
Capital stock of the Hoboken Manufacturers Railroad Co.		400,000.00
Capital stock of the United States Housing Corporation, issued	70,000,000.00	
Less amount retired plus cash deposits covered into Treasury under act approved July 11, 1919	33,846,596.58	
		36,153,403.42
Capital stock of United States Sugar Equalization Board (Inc.)	5,000,000.00	
Offset by cash deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to credit of the corporation	11,379,780.45	
Capital stock of the United States Spruce Production Corporation		10,000,000.00
Capital stock of the War Finance Corporation outstanding	1,000,000.00	
Offset by cash deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to credit of War Finance Corporation	34,090,732.16	
Obligations of carriers acquired under section 7 of the Federal control act, approved Mar. 21, 1918, as amended: [3]		
Boston & Maine Railroad		25,950,000.00

[1] The figures do not include interest accrued and unpaid.
[2] Includes $6,500 in obligations received from the Secretary of the Navy.
[3] This amount does not include securities purchased by the Director General of Railroads under the provisions of section 12 of the Federal control act, approved Mar. 21, 1918.

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Equipment trust 6 per cent gold notes, acquired by Director General of Railroads pursuant to Federal control act of Mar. 21, 1918, as amended, and act approved Nov. 19, 1919, to provide for the reimbursement of the United States for motive power, cars, and other equipment ordered for carriers under Federal control: [4]		
Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co		$302,400.00
Obligations of carriers acquired pursuant to section 207 of the transportation act, approved Feb. 28, 1920, as amended:		
Ann Arbor Railroad Co	$312,000.00	
Boston & Maine Railroad	1,030,000.00	
Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Co	3,425,000.00	
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co	20,000,000.00	
Erie Railroad Co	8,725,000.00	
Kansas, Oklahoma & Gulf Railway Co	1,622,391.00	
Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co	1,250,000.00	
New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co	60,000,000.00	
New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Co	100,000.00	
Norfolk Southern Railroad Co	200,000.00	
Seaboard Air Line Railway Co	2,000,000.00	
Washington, Brandywine & Point Lookout Railroad Co	50,000.00	
Waterloo, Cedar Falls & Northern Railway Co	500,000.00	
Western Maryland Railway Co	2,000,000.00	
Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Co	900,000.00	
Total		102,114,391.00
Obligations of carriers acquired pursuant to section 210 of the transportation act, approved Feb. 28, 1920, as amended:		
Alabama, Tennessee & Northern Railroad Corporation	275,250.00	
Ann Arbor Railroad Co	225,000.00	
Aransas Harbor Terminal Railway	50,000.00	
Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Co	84,000.00	
Boston & Maine Railroad	21,705,479.00	
Central New England Railroad Co	300,000.00	
Central Vermont Railway Co	141,000.00	
Charles City Western Railway Co	140,000.00	
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co	8,073,023.97	
Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Co., receiver of	785,000.00	
Chicago Great Western Railroad Co	2,205,373.00	
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Co	155,000.00	
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co	35,000,000.00	
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co	7,862,000.00	
Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Co	7,616,000.00	
Cisco & Northeastern Railway Co	230,250.00	
Cumberland & Manchester Railroad Co	375,000.00	
Des Moines & Central Iowa Railroad, formerly the Inter-Urban Railway Co	633,500.00	
Erie Railroad Co	11,574,450.00	
Fernwood, Columbia & Gulf Railroad Co	20,000.00	
Fort Dodge, Des Moines & Southern Railroad Co	200,000.00	
Gainesville & Northwestern Railroad Co	75,000.00	
Georgia & Florida Railway, receivers of	792,000.00	
Greene County Railroad Co	36,000.00	
Hocking Valley Railway Co	1,665,000.00	
Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railroad Co., receiver of the	2,500,000.00	
Lake Erie, Franklin & Clarion Railroad Co	13,750.00	
Louisville & Jeffersonville Bridge & Railroad Co	147,000.00	
Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co	1,382,000.00	
Missouri & North Arkansas Railway Co	3,500,000.00	
Missouri Pacific Railroad Co	5,309,760.00	
National Railway Service Corporation	3,339,173.67	
New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co	27,130,000.00	
Norfolk Southern Railroad Co	1,463,000.00	
Salt Lake & Utah Railroad Co	872,600.00	
Seaboard Air Line Railway Co	14,453,900.00	
Seaboard Bay Line Co	3,376,000.00	
Shearwood Railway Co	20,000.00	
Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad Co., receiver of	462,000.00	
Virginia Blue Ridge Railway Co	106,000.00	
Virginia Southern Railroad Co	38,000.00	
Waterloo, Cedar Falls & Northern Railway Co	1,260,000.00	
Western Maryland Railway Co	2,622,800.00	
Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Co	2,060,000.00	
Wichita Northwestern Railway Co	381,750.00	
Wilmington, Brunswick & Southern Railroad Co	90,000.00	
Total		170,746,059.64
Capital stock of the Panama Railroad Co		7,000,000.00
Capital stock of the Inland Waterways Corporation (acquired pursuant to the act approved June 3, 1924)		1,500,000.00

[4] The notes are in series, which mature, respectively, on the 15th day of January in various years up to 1935.

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Capital stock of the Federal land banks (on basis of purchases, less repayments to date):		
Springfield, Mass	$399,535.00	
Baltimore, Md	266,640.00	
Columbia, S. C	123,285.00	
St. Louis, Mo	18,635.00	
Berkeley, Calif	372,345.00	
Total		$1,180,440.00
Capital stock of Federal intermediate credit banks, acquired pursuant to the agricultural credits act of 1923, approved Mar. 4, 1923:		
Springfield, Mass	2,000,000.00	
Baltimore, Md	2,000,000.00	
Columbia, S. C	2,000,000.00	
Louisville, Ky	2,000,000.00	
New Orleans, La	2,000,000.00	
St. Louis, Mo	2,000,000.00	
St. Paul, Minn	2,000,000.00	
Omaha, Nebr	2,000,000.00	
Wichita, Kans	2,000,000.00	
Houston, Tex	2,000,000.00	
Berkeley, Calif	2,000,000.00	
Spokane, Wash	2,000,000.00	
Total		24,000,000.00
Federal farm loan bonds, acquired pursuant to act approved Jan. 18, 1918:		
Federal farm loan 4½ per cent bonds		60,495,000.00
Securities received by the Secretary of War on account of sales of surplus war supplies		3,798,754.47
Securities received by the Secretary of the Navy on account of sales of surplus property		8,341,838.43
Securities received by the United States Shipping Board on account of sales of ships, etc		46,012,401.22
Grand total		11,037,161,411.66

MEMORANDUM

Amount due the United States from the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad on account of bonds issued (Pacific Railroad aid bonds, acts approved July 1, 1862, July 2, 1864, and May 7, 1878):	
Principal	$1,600,000.00
Interest	1,866,834.82
Total	3,466,834.82

NOTE.—This statement is made up on the basis of the face value of the securities therein described as received by the United States, with due allowance for repayments. To the extent that the securities are not held in the custody of the Treasury, the statement is made up from reports received from other Government departments and establishments. The statement does not include securities which the United States holds as collateral, or as the result of the investment of trust funds (as, for example, securities held for account of the Alien Property Custodian, the United States government life insurance fund, and other similar trust funds).

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TABLE 54.—*Principal amount of obligations of foreign governments originally acquired under the acts of Congress mentioned and payments on account of principal thereof; the funded indebtedness with payments on account of principal thereof and the net principal outstanding as of November 15, 1926; the accrued and unpaid interest on all such indebtedness as of the last interest period prior to or ending with November 15, 1926; and the total indebtedness as of November 15, 1926*

Country	Amount of obligations originally received					Funded indebtedness			Accrued and unpaid interest	Total indebtedness
	Total principal amount of obligations received under Liberty bond acts	Total principal amount of obligations received for surplus supplies sold on credit under act of July 9, 1918	Total principal amount of obligations received for relief supplies furnished on credit under acts of Feb. 25, 1919, and Mar. 30, 1920	Payments on account of principal of obligations so received	Total net principal amount of obligations held at date of funding or now held if unfunded	Total principal of bonds received or to be received, including accrued interest funded into principal	Payments on account of principal	Net indebtedness		
Armenia			$11,959,917.49		$11,959,917.49				$4,097,266.57	$16,057,184.06
Austria			24,055,708.92		[1] 24,055,708.92				8,660,055.24	32,715,764.16
Belgium	$349,214,467.89	$29,872,732.54		$2,057,630.37	377,029,570.06	$417,780,000.00	$2,100,000.00	$415,680,000.00		415,680,000.00
Cuba	10,000,000.00			10,000,000.00						
Czechoslovakia	61,974,041.10	20,604,302.49	9,301,327.44		91,879,671.03	115,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	112,000,000.00		112,000,000.00
Esthonia		12,213,377.88	1,785,767.72		[2] 13,999,145.60	13,830,000.00		13,830,000.00	[3] 1,469,155.16	15,299,155.16
Finland			8,281,926.17		8,281,926.17	9,000,000.00	137,000.00	8,863,000.00		8,863,000.00
France	2,997,477,800.00	407,341,145.01		64,303,901.29	3,340,515,043.72	4,025,000,000.00		4,025,000,000.00		4,025,000,000.00
Great Britain	4,277,000,000.00			202,181,641.56	4,074,818,358.44	4,600,000,000.00	70,000,000.00	4,530,000,000.00		4,530,000,000.00
Greece	15,000,000.00				15,000,000.00				3,750,000.00	18,750,000.00
Hungary			1,685,835.61		1,685,835.61	[4] 1,982,555.50	19,690.50	1,962,865.00		1,962,865.00
Italy	1,648,034,050.90			364,319.28	1,647,669,731.62	2,042,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	2,037,000,000.00		2,037,000,000.00
Latvia		2,521,869.32	2,610,417.82		5,132,287.14	5,775,000.00		5,775,000.00	[3] 546,049.38	6,321,049.38
Liberia	26,000.00				26,000.00				8,718.85	34,718.85
Lithuania		4,159,491.96	822,136.07		4,981,628.03	[4] 6,165,225.00	60,225.00	6,105,000.00		6,105,000.00
Nicaragua		166,604.14		139,721.15	26,882.99					26,882.99
Poland		33,682,708.66	75,984,263.73		159,666,972.39	178,560,000.00		178,560,000.00	[3] 17,863,907.65	196,423,907.65
Rumania	25,000,000.00	12,922,675.42		1,798,632.02	36,124,043.40	44,590,000.00	200,000.00	44,390,000.00		44,390,000.00
Russia	187,729,750.00	406,082.30	4,465,465.07		192,601,297.37				77,908,343.18	270,599,640.55
Yugoslavia	26,780,465.56	24,978,020.99		720,600.16	51,037,886.39	62,850,000.00	200,000.00	62,650,000.00		62,650,000.00
Total	9,598,236,575.45	598,869,010.71	140,952,766.04	281,566,445.83	10,056,491,906.37	11,522,532,780.50	80,716,915.50	11,441,815,865.00	114,393,496.03	11,799,879,167.80

[1] Time of payment of principal and interest extended to June 1, 1943, by authority of joint resolution of Congress approved Apr. 6, 1922.
[2] Credit of $1,932,923.45 allowed by funding agreement on account of loss of cargo on ship sunk by mines.
[3] Accrued and unpaid interest on funded debts due to exercise of options to pay specified amounts over first five years in lieu of total amounts due for which bonds similar to those originally issued under funding agreement will be given upon expiration of the option for the full amount then due.
[4] Increase over amount funded due to exercise of options to pay one-half of interest due on original issue of bonds in bonds of debtor government.

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TABLE 55.—*Payments made by foreign governments on account of interest on obligations held by the Treasury*

Country	On funded indebtedness, pursuant to refunding agreements concluded by World War Foreign Debt Commission (act of Feb. 9, 1922, as amended Feb. 28, 1923, and Jan. 21, 1925)		On obligations representing cash advanced under Liberty bond acts			On obligations received from the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy on account of sales of surplus war material (act July 9, 1918)		On obligations received from American Relief Administration on account of relief supplies furnished (act Feb. 25, 1919)	On obligations received from the U. S. Grain Corporation on account of sales of flour (act Mar. 30, 1920	Total
	To Nov. 15, 1925	From Nov. 16, 1925, to Nov. 15, 1926	To May 15, 1919	From May 16, 1919, to Nov. 15, 1925	From Nov. 16, 1925, to Nov. 15, 1926	To Nov. 15, 1925	From Nov. 16, 1925, to Nov. 15, 1926	To Nov. 15, 1926	To Nov. 15, 1926	
Belgium	$192,567.78	1,547,432.22	$10,907,281.55			$7,636,361.32				$20,283,642.87
Cuba			394,520.55	[2] $1,892,231.03						2,286,751.58
Czechoslovakia			304,178.09							304,178.09
Estonia		50,000.00				1,441.88				51,441.88
Finland	672,300.00	266,595.00						$309,315.27		1,248,210.27
France			125,100,194.08	4,470,182.05		101,999,455.31	$20,367,057.25			[1] 251,936,888.69
Great Britain	343,620,000.00	136,260,000.00	231,112,406.91	126,784,250.20						837,776,657.11
Greece				1,159,153.34						1,159,153.34
Hungary	44,208.83	59,036.23							$753.04	103,998.10
Italy			57,598,852.62							57,598,852.62
Latvia		87,000.00				130,828.95				217,828.95
Liberia			161.10	700.00						861.10
Lithuania	135,675.00	92,031.76				1,138.99		407.98		229,253.73
Nicaragua						15,321.01	12,124.97			27,445.98
Poland	500,000.00	1,250,000.00				2,048,224.28				3,798,224.28
Rumania			108,904.11	154,409.63						263,313.74
Russia			3,495,686.72	4,202,630.14	$22,436.20	50,760.30		181,017.17		[2] 7,952,530.53
Yugoslavia			636,059.14							636,059.14
Total	345,164,751.61	139,612,095.21	429,658,244.87	138,663,556.39	22,436.20	111,883,532.04	20,379,182.22	490,740.42	753.04	1,185,875,292.00

[1] Upon ratification of the debt agreement by France and the United States, $30,550,585.87 of this sum will be applied on the principal payments due June 15, 1926 and 1927.

[2] Represents proceeds of liquidation of financial affairs of Russian Government in this country (copies of letter dated May 23, 1922, from the Secretary of State and of reply of the Secretary of the Treasury dated June 2, 1922, in regard to loans to Russian Government and liquidation of affairs of the latter in this country appear in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, as Exhibit 79, p. 283).

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RAILROADS

TABLE 56.—*Payments to carriers from November 1, 1925, to October 31, 1926, inclusive, provided for in section 204 of the transportation act of 1920, as amended, for reimbursement of deficits on account of Federal control*

Carrier	Partial payments	Final payments	Deductions [1]	Total certified
Cuyahoga Valley Ry. Co		$57,866.86		$57,866.86
Delray Connecting R. R. Co		24,791.98		24,791.98
Manistee & Repton R. R. Co		18,747.78	$18,747.78	18,747.78
Quincy R. R. Co		9,504.31		9,504.31
Western Cable Ry. Co		14,568.24		14,568.24
Total		125,479.17	18,747.78	125,479.17
Less refund of overpayments: Louisiana Railway & Navigation Co		33,823.50		33,823.50
Payments from Nov. 1, 1925, to Oct. 31, 1926, inclusive		91,655.67	18,747.78	91,655.67
Payments to Oct. 31, 1925	$2,207,651.41	7,953,087.60	1,899,770.13	10,160,739.01
Total payments to Oct. 31, 1926	2,207,651.41	8,044,743.27	1,918,517.91	10,252,394.68

[1] Amount due from the carrier to the President (as operator of the transportation systems under Federal control) on account of traffic balances or other indebtedness.

TABLE 57.—*Payments to carriers from November 1, 1925, to October 31, 1926, inclusive, under the guaranty provided for in section 209 of the transportation act of 1920, as amended, and payments by carriers to the United States under the same section*

Carrier	Advances	Partial	Final [1]	Total
Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic R. R. Co			$13,453.51	$13,453.51
Central R. R. Co. of New Jersey			665,244.72	665,244.72
Delray Connecting R. R. Co			24,040.80	24,040.80
Farmers' Grain & Shipping Co			31,418.88	31,418.88
Georgia and Florida Ry. Co., receiver			82,645.62	82,645.62
Louisiana Railway & Navigation Co			100,130.45	100,130.45
Northwestern Terminal Ry			10,571.78	10,571.78
Port Bolivar Iron Ore Ry. Co			11,602.01	11,602.01
Unadilla Valley Railway Co			2,428.73	2,428.73
Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific Ry Co			106,832.66	106,832.66
Watertown and Sioux Falls Ry			75,698.89	75,698.89
Total			1,124,068.05	1,124,068.05
Less refund of overpayment by—				
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. System $4,538.03				
Atlanta & St. Andrews Bay Ry. Co. (part) 13,086.56				
Cumberland & Manchester R. R. Co. 8,000.00				
Denver & Salt Lake R. R. Co 40,094.62				
Great Northern Ry. Co 7,732.71				
Nevada Copper Belt R. R. Co 3,225.44				
			76,677.36	76,677.36
Payments to carriers from Nov. 1, 1925, to Oct. 31, 1926			1,047,390.69	1,047,390.69
Payments to Oct. 31, 1925, inclusive	$263,935,874.00	$169,441,912.14	98,484,121.38	531,861,907.52
Total payments to Oct. 31, 1926, inclusive	263,935,874.00	169,441,912.14	99,531,512.07	532,909,298.21

[1] Amounts in this column represent balances due and paid after taking into account advances and partial payments previously made.

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TABLE 58.—*Loans to carriers under section 210 of the transportation act of 1920, as amended, and repayments on such loans from November 1, 1925, to October 31, 1926, inclusive, with loans outstanding October 31, 1925, and October 31, 1926*

Carrier	Loans outstanding Oct. 31, 1925	Loans made from Nov. 1, 1925, to Oct. 31, 1926	Repayments from Nov. 1, 1925, to Oct. 31, 1926	Loans outstanding Oct 31, 1926
Alabama, Tennessee & Northern R. R. Corporation	$392,750.00		$117,500.00	$275,250.00
Ann Arbor R. R. Co	290,000.00		65,000.00	225,000.00
Aransas Harbor Terminal Ry	50,000.00			50,000.00
Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Ry. Co	180,000.00		180,000.00	
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co	2,900,000.00		2,900,000.00	
Bangor & Aroostook R. R. Co	84,000.00			84,000.00
Boston & Maine R. R	21,705,479.00			21,705,479.00
Central New England Ry. Co	300,000.00			300,000.00
Central Vermont Ry. Co	141,000.00		141,000.00	
Charles City Western Ry. Co	140,000.00			140,000.00
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co	8,073,023.97			8,073,023.97
Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. Co., receiver	785,000.00		785,000.00	
Chicago Great Western R. R. Co	2,205,373.00		276,000.00	1,929,373.00
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Ry. Co	155,000.00			155,000.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co	35,000,000.00			35,000,000.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co	7,862,000.00			7,862,000.00
Chicago & Western Indiana R. R. Co	7,616,000.00			7,616,000.00
Cisco & Northeastern Ry. Co	236,450.00		6,200.00	230,250.00
Cumberland & Manchester R. R. Co	375,000.00			375,000.00
Des Moines & Central Iowa R. R. Co. (formerly the Interurban Ry. Co.)	633,500.00			633,500.00
Erie R. R. Co	11,574,450.00			11,574,450.00
Fernwood, Columbia & Gulf R. R. Co	20,000.00			20,000.00
Fort Dodge, Des Moines & Southern R. R. Co	200,000.00			200,000.00
Fort Smith & Western R. R. Co., receiver	156,000.00		156,000.00	
Gainesville & Northwestern R. R. Co	75,000.00			75,000.00
Georgia & Florida Ry., receivers	792,000.00			792,000.00
Greene County R. R. Co	36,000.00		6,000.00	30,000.00
Hocking Valley Ry. Co	1,665,000.00		1,665,000.00	
Kansas City, Mexico & Orient R. R. Co., receiver	2,500,000.00			2,500,000.00
Lake Erie, Franklin & Clarion R. R. Co	15,000.00		2,500.00	12,500.00
Louisville & Jeffersonville Bridge & Railroad Co	147,000.00		147,000.00	
Maine Central R. R. Co	2,373,000.00		2,373,000.00	
Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co	1,382,000.00			1,382,000.00
Missouri & North Arkansas Ry. Co	3,500,000.00			3,500,000.00
Missouri Pacific R. R. Co	5,389,760.00		80,000.00	5,309,760.00
National Railway Service Corporation account:				
Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co	362,640.02		13,175.89	349,464.13
Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry. Co	3,102,498.30		112,788.76	2,989,709.54
New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co	27,130,000.00		100,000.00	27,030,000.00
Norfolk Southern R. R. Co	1,515,100.00		52,100.00	1,463,000.00
Salt Lake & Utah R. R. Co	872,600.00			872,600.00
Seaboard Air Line Ry. Co	14,453,900.00			14,453,900.00
Seaboard Bay Line Co	3,611,000.00		392,000.00	3,219,000.00
Shearwood Ry. Co	29,000.00		11,500.00	17,500.00
Tennessee Central Ry. Co	1,500,000.00		1,500,000.00	

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TABLE 58.—*Loans to carriers under section 210 of the transportation act of 1920, as amended, and repayments on such loans from November 1, 1925, to October 31, 1926, inclusive, with loans outstanding October 31, 1925, and October 31, 1926*—Continued

Carrier	Loans outstanding Oct. 31, 1925	Loans made from Nov. 1, 1925, to Oct. 31, 1926	Repayments from Nov. 1, 1925, to Oct. 31, 1926	Loans outstanding Oct. 31, 1926
Toledo, St. Louis & Western R. R. Co	$508,000.00		$46,000.00	$462,000.00
Virginia Blue Ridge Ry. Co	106,000.00			106,000.00
Virginia Southern R. R. Co	38,000.00			38,000.00
Waterloo, Cedar Falls & Northern Ry. Co	1,260,000.00			1,260,000.00
Western Maryland Ry. Co	2,722,800.00		100,000.00	2,622,800.00
Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry. Co	2,060,000.00		100,000.00	1,960,000.00
Wichita Northwestern Ry. Co	381,750.00			381,750.00
Wilmington, Brunswick & Southern R. R. Co	90,000.00			90,000.00
Total	178,693,074.29		11,327,764.65	167,365,309.64
Loans and repayments to Oct. 31, 1925		$350,600,667.00	171,907,592.71	
Grand total		350,600,667.00	183,235,357.36	

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DISTRIBUTION OF MONEY

TABLE 59.—*Stock of money in the United States, classified by kind, at the end of each fiscal year from 1860 to 1889* [1]

Fiscal year	Gold coin and bullion [2]	Silver dollars	Subsidiary silver	United States notes	Fractional currency [3]	Other United States currency	State-bank notes	National-bank notes	Total	Percentage of gold to total money
1860	$214,000,000		$21,000,000				$207,102,477		$442,102,477	48.41
1861	270,000,000		16,000,000				202,005,767		488,005,767	55.33
1862	283,000,000		13,000,000	$96,620,000		$53,040,000	183,792,079		629,452,079	44.96
1863	260,000,000		11,000,000	387,646,589	$20,192,456	93,230,495	238,677,218		1,010,746,758	25.72
1864	203,000,000		10,000,000	447,300,203	22,894,877	169,252,449	179,157,717	$31,235,270	1,062,840,516	19.10
1865	189,000,000		9,500,000	431,066,428	25,005,829	236,567,393	142,919,638	146,137,860	1,180,197,148	16.01
1866	167,000,000		9,000,000	400,780,306	27,070,877	162,738,532	19,996,163	281,479,908	1,068,065,786	15.64
1867	186,000,000		8,000,000	371,783,597	28,307,524	123,726,542	4,484,112	298,625,379	1,020,927,154	18.22
1868	160,000,000		8,000,000	356,000,000	32,626,952	28,859,025	3,163,771	299,762,855	888,412,603	18.01
1869	173,000,000		7,000,000	356,000,000	32,114,637	3,342,921	2,558,874	299,742,475	873,758,907	19.80
1870	189,500,000		10,000,000	356,000,000	39,878,684	2,507,438	2,222,793	299,766,984	899,875,899	21.06
1871	163,500,000		13,000,000	356,000,000	40,582,875	1,063,578	1,968,058	318,261,241	894,375,752	18.28
1872	148,000,000		14,000,000	357,500,000	40,855,835	849,338	1,700,935	337,664,795	900,570,903	16.43
1873	135,000,000	[4] $1,149,305	17,000,000	356,000,000	44,799,365	701,473	1,399,184	347,267,061	903,316,388	14.94
1874	147,379,493	[4] 1,592,261	19,500,000	382,000,000	45,881,296	619,568	1,162,453	351,981,032	950,116,103	15.51
1875	121,134,906	[4] 2,742,548	28,000,000	375,771,580	42,129,424	550,873	964,497	354,408,008	925,701,836	13.09
1876	130,056,907	[4] 3,997,258	32,418,734	369,772,284	34,446,595	500,383	1,047,335	332,998,336	905,237,832	14.37
1877	167,501,472	[4] 4,626,921	45,837,506	359,764,332	20,403,137	456,318	909,272	317,048,872	916,547,830	18.28
1878	213,199,977	16,269,079	65,778,828	346,681,016	16,547,769	427,703	806,106	324,514,284	984,224,762	21.66
1879	245,741,837	41,276,356	70,249,985	346,681,016				329,691,697	1,033,640,891	23.77
1880	351,841,206	69,660,408	72,862,270	346,681,016				344,505,427	1,185,550,327	29.68
1881	478,484,538	95,297,083	74,087,061	346,681,016				355,042,675	1,349,592,373	35.45
1882	506,757,715	122,788,544	74,428,580	346,681,016				358,742,034	1,409,397,889	35.96
1883	542,732,063	152,047,685	74,960,300	346,681,016				356,073,281	1,472,494,345	36.86
1884	545,500,797	180,306,614	75,261,528	346,681,016				339,499,883	1,487,249,838	36.68
1885	588,697,036	208,538,967	74,939,820	346,681,016				318,576,711	1,537,433,550	38.29
1886	590,774,461	237,191,906	75,060,937	346,681,016				311,699,454	1,561,407,774	37.84
1887	654,520,335	277,445,767	75,547,799	346,681,016				279,217,788	1,633,412,705	40.07
1888	705,818,855	310,166,459	76,406,376	346,681,016				252,368,321	1,691,441,027	41.73
1889	680,063,505	343,947,093	76,601,836	346,681,016				211,378,963	1,658,672,413	41.00

[1] The figures in this table have been revised from the best data available in annual reports of the Secretary of the Treasury. But the older records, especially during the Civil War period and the early 70's, are not complete and the figures for gold and silver in those years are only estimates.

[2] Does not include gold bullion and foreign coin outside of the vaults of the Treasury.

[3] Although notes of all kinds have been outstanding in small amounts, they were not in actual circulation to any extent after 1878.

[4] Silver bullion in Treasury.

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TABLE 60.—*Stock of money in the United States, classified by kind, at the end of each fiscal year from 1890 to 1926* [1]

Fiscal year	Gold coin and bullion [2]	Silver dollars	Subsidiary silver	United States notes	Fractional currency [3]	Federal reserve notes	Federal reserve bank notes	National-bank notes	Total	Percentage of gold to total money
1890	$695,563,029	$380,083,304	$76,825,305	$346,681,016				$185,970,775	$1,685,123,429	41.28
1891	646,582,852	438,753,502	77,848,700	346,681,016				167,927,974	1,677,794,044	38.54
1892	664,275,335	491,057,518	77,521,478	346,681,016				172,683,850	1,752,219,197	37.91
1893	597,697,685	538,300,776	77,415,123	346,681,016				178,713,872	1,738,808,472	34.37
1894	627,293,201	548,000,032	76,249,925	346,681,016				206,854,787	1,805,078,961	34.75
1895	636,256,023	547,777,049	76,954,434	346,681,016				211,691,035	1,819,359,557	34.97
1896	599,597,964	551,723,999	75,971,507	346,681,016				226,000,547	1,799,975,033	33.31
1897	696,239,016	556,590,184	75,818,369	346,681,016				231,441,686	1,906,770,271	36.51
1898	861,514,780	561,350,859	76,127,610	346,681,016				227,900,177	2,073,574,442	41.55
1899	963,498,384	563,697,082	74,866,552	346,681,016				241,350,871	2,190,093,905	43.99
1900	1,034,384,444	566,131,027	82,863,742	346,681,016				309,640,444	2,339,700,673	44.21
1901	1,124,639,062	568,182,941	89,822,771	346,681,016				353,742,187	2,483,067,977	45.29
1902	1,192,594,589	570,135,200	97,183,762	346,681,016				356,672,091	2,563,266,658	46.53
1903	1,248,681,528	573,643,226	102,034,567	346,681,016				413,670,650	2,684,710,987	46.51
1904	1,327,656,398	572,869,605	107,062,021	346,681,016				449,235,095	2,803,504,135	47.35
1905	1,357,655,988	568,228,865	114,824,189	346,681,016				495,719,806	2,883,109,864	47.09
1906	1,475,706,765	568,251,530	118,224,920	346,681,016				561,112,360	3,069,976,591	48.07
1907	1,466,389,101	568,249,982	130,452,218	346,681,016				603,788,690	3,115,561,007	47.06
1908	1,618,133,492	568,259,812	147,355,783	346,681,016				698,333,917	3,378,764,020	47.89
1909	1,642,041,999	568,276,719	159,408,546	346,681,016				689,920,074	3,406,328,354	48.21
1910	1,636,043,478	568,277,508	155,158,748	346,681,016				713,430,733	3,419,591,483	47.84
1911	1,753,196,722	568,279,367	159,607,364	346,681,016				728,194,508	3,555,958,977	49.30
1912	1,818,188,417	568,278,020	170,588,205	346,681,016				745,134,992	3,648,870,650	49.83
1913	1,870,761,835	568,273,263	175,195,996	346,681,016				759,157,906	3,720,070,016	50.28
1914	1,890,656,791	568,272,478	182,006,687	346,681,016				750,671,899	3,738,288,871	50.58
1915	1,985,539,172	568,271,655	185,430,250	346,681,016		$84,260,500		819,273,593	3,989,456,186	49.77
1916	2,449,739,010	568,270,319	188,858,483	346,681,016		176,168,450	$9,000,000	744,174,660	4,482,891,938	54.65
1917	3,019,146,563	568,269,513	198,274,719	346,681,016		547,407,960	12,790,245	715,420,010	5,407,990,026	55.83
1918	3,075,788,838	499,515,930	231,856,580	346,681,016		1,847,580,445	15,444,000	724,205,485	6,741,072,294	45.63
1919	3,113,168,661	308,145,759	242,870,438	346,681,016		2,687,556,985	187,666,980	719,276,732	7,605,366,571	40.93
1920	2,709,463,700	268,857,494	258,855,239	346,681,016		3,405,877,120	201,225,800	719,037,730	7,909,998,099	34.25
1921	3,297,729,834	288,788,378	271,314,375	346,681,016		3,000,429,860	150,772,400	743,290,374	8,099,006,237	40.72
1922	3,784,651,712	381,174,404	271,210,886	346,681,016		2,555,061,660	80,495,400	758,202,027	8,177,477,105	46.28
1923	4,049,553,748	491,886,769	269,186,084	346,681,016		2,676,902,380	22,083,000	747,439,719	8,603,732,716	47.07
1924	4,490,807,303	503,754,851	277,614,378	346,681,016		2,339,048,030	10,596,170	778,011,779	8,746,513,527	51.34
1925	4,386,195,841	522,061,078	283,471,971	346,681,016		1,942,239,530	7,176,033	733,366,074	8,221,191,543	53.35
1926	4,500,976,937	533,491,184	288,923,000	346,681,016		1,995,205,700	5,713,148	702,669,244	8,373,660,229	53.75

[1] This table has been compiled on the basis of revised figures for June 30 of each year and therefore differs slightly from the monthly circulation statements.
[2] Does not include gold bullion and foreign coin outside of the vaults of the Treasury, Federal reserve banks, and Federal reserve agents.
[3] There has been no fractional currency in circulation since 1878.

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TABLE 61.—*Stock of money, money in circulation, and amount of circulation per capita in the United States from 1860 to 1926*

Date	Stock of money in the United States [1]	Money held in the Treasury					Money outside of the Treasury				Population of continental United States (estimated)
		Total [2]	Amount held in trust against gold and silver certificates (and Treasury notes of 1890)	Reserve against United States notes (and Treasury notes of 1890)	Held for Federal reserve banks and agents	All other money	Total [2]	Held by Federal reserve banks and agents	In circulation		
									Amount	Per capita	
July 1—											
1860	$442,102,477	$6,695,225				$6,695,225	$435,407,252		$435,407,252	$13.85	31,443,321
1861 [3]	488,005,767	3,600,000				3,600,000	484,405,767		484,405,767	15.11	32,064,000
1862 [3]	629,452,079	23,754,335				23,754,335	605,697,744		605,697,744	18.52	32,704,000
1863 [3]	1,010,746,758	83,735,922				83,735,922	927,010,836		927,010,836	27.78	33,365,000
1864 [3]	1,062,840,516	55,225,536				55,225,536	1,007,614,980		1,007,614,980	29.60	34,046,000
1865 [3]	1,180,197,148	96,656,634				96,656,634	1,083,540,514		1,081,540,514	31.18	34,748,000
1866 [3]	1,068,065,786	138,892,893	$10,505,220			128,387,673	939,678,113		939,678,113	26.49	35,469,000
1867 [3]	1,020,927,154	180,244,975	18,678,110			161,566,865	859,360,289		859,360,289	23.73	36,211,000
1868 [3]	888,412,603	134,171,600	17,643,380			116,528,220	771,884,383		771,884,383	20.88	36,973,000
1869 [3]	873,758,907	163,073,846	29,955,960			133,117,886	740,641,021		740,641,021	19.62	37,756,000
1870 [3]	899,875,899	156,994,322	32,084,800			124,909,522	774,966,377		774,966,377	20.10	38,558,371
1871 [3]	894,375,752	118,009,599	17,789,680			100,219,919	794,155,833		794,155,833	20.08	39,555,000
1872 [3]	900,570,903	97,773,426	26,411,660			71,361,766	829,209,137		829,209,137	20.43	40,596,000
1873 [3]	903,316,388	99,315,643	34,251,320			65,064,323	838,252,065		838,252,065	20.11	41,677,000
1874 [3]	950,116,103	104,525,145	18,015,380			86,509,765	863,606,338		863,606,338	20.18	42,796,000
1875 [3]	925,701,836	109,461,182	17,548,800			91,912,382	833,789,454		833,789,454	18.97	43,951,000
1876 [3]	905,237,832	122,288,758	24,174,980			98,113,778	807,124,054		807,124,054	17.88	45,137,000
1877 [3]	916,547,830	134,756,357	32,298,040			102,458,317	814,089,513		814,089,513	17.56	46,353,000
1878 [3]	984,224,762	189,125,625	24,904,760			164,220,865	820,003,897		820,003,897	17.23	47,598,000
1879	1,033,640,891	230,703,398	15,694,300	$100,000,000		115,009,098	818,631,793		818,631,793	16.75	48,866,000
1880	1,185,550,327	225,921,568	13,753,469	100,000,000		112,168,099	973,382,228		973,382,228	19.41	50,155,783
1881	1,349,592,373	280,224,503	44,870,249	100,000,000		135,354,254	1,114,238,119		1,114,238,119	21.71	51,316,000
1882	1,409,397,889	294,642,580	59,535,110	100,000,000		135,107,470	1,174,290,419		1,174,290,419	22.37	52,495,000
1883	1,472,494,345	374,616,705	132,423,056	100,000,000		142,188,649	1,230,305,696		1,230,305,696	22.91	53,693,000
1884	1,487,249,338	410,897,520	167,573,651	100,000,000		143,323,869	1,243,925,969		1,243,925,969	22.65	54,911,000
1885	1,537,433,550	473,125,611	228,260,676	100,000,000		144,864,935	1,292,568,615		1,292,568,615	23.02	56,148,000
1886	1,561,407,774	472,867,849	164,160,600	100,000,000		208,707,249	1,252,700,525		1,252,700,525	21.82	57,404,000
1887	1,633,412,705	549,217,016	233,343,454	100,000,000		215,873,562	1,317,539,143		1,317,539,143	22.45	58,680,000
1888	1,691,441,027	641,124,464	321,854,307	100,000,000		219,270,157	1,372,170,870		1,372,170,870	22.88	59,974,000
1889	1,658,672,413	652,596,558	374,285,794	100,000,000		178,310,764	1,380,361,649		1,380,361,649	22.52	61,289,000

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1890..	1,635,123,429	684,259,256	428,387,097	100,000,000	.....	155,872,159	1,429,251,270	.....	1,429,251,270	22.82	62,622,250
1891..	1,677,794,044	648,091,076	467,647,739	100,000,000	.....	80,353,337	1,497,440,687	.....	1,497,440,707	23.45	63,844,000
1892..	1,752,219,197	716,917,786	566,045,776	100,000,000	.....	50,872,010	1,601,347,187	.....	1,601,347,187	24.60	65,086,000
1893..	1,738,808,472	702,428,878	560,321,651	96,519,833	.....	45,587,394	1,596,701,245	.....	1,596,701,245	24.07	66,349,000
1894..	1,805,078,961	672,282,267	528,012,014	64,976,622	.....	79,293,631	1,660,808,708	.....	1,660,808,708	24.56	67,632,000
1895..	1,819,359,557	701,338,503	483,947,419	100,000,000	.....	117,391,084	1,601,968,473	.....	1,601,968,473	23.24	68,934,000
1896..	1,799,975,033	761,440,624	467,900,557	100,000,000	.....	193,540,067	1,506,434,966	.....	1,506,434,966	21.44	70,254,000
1897..	1,906,770,271	744,391,268	478,604,168	100,000,000	.....	165,787,100	1,640,983,171	.....	1,640,983,171	22.92	71,592,000
1898..	2,073,574,442	759,959,083	524,244,536	100,000,000	.....	135,714,547	1,837,859,895	.....	1,837,859,895	25.19	72,947,000
1899..	2,190,093,905	813,376,324	527,354,300	100,000,000	.....	186,022,024	1,904,071,881	.....	1,904,071,881	25.62	74,318,000
1900..	2,339,700,673	969,052,210	684,502,535	150,000,000	.....	134,549,675	2,055,150,998	.....	2,055,150,998	26.93	76,303,387
1901..	2,483,067,977	1,031,980,175	724,220,160	150,000,000	.....	157,760,015	2,175,307,962	.....	2,175,307,962	27.98	77,754,000
1902..	2,563,266,658	1,096,635,554	782,759,447	150,000,000	.....	163,876,107	2,249,390,551	.....	2,249,390,551	28.43	79,117,000
1903..	2,684,710,987	1,168,087,038	851,068,220	150,000,000	.....	167,018,818	2,367,692,169	.....	2,367,692,169	29.42	80,487,000
1904..	2,803,504,135	1,224,057,129	939,695,854	150,000,000	.....	134,361,275	2,519,142,860	.....	2,519,142,860	30.77	81,867,000
1905..	2,883,109,864	1,244,574,686	949,347,475	150,000,000	.....	145,227,211	2,587,882,653	.....	2,587,882,653	31.08	83,260,000
1906..	3,069,976,591	1,328,749,186	995,419,223	150,000,000	.....	183,329,963	2,736,646,628	.....	2,736,646,628	32.32	84,662,000
1907..	3,115,561,007	1,418,863,611	1,076,259,059	150,000,000	.....	192,604,552	2,772,956,455	.....	2,772,956,455	32.22	86,074,000
1908..	3,378,764,020	1,593,967,386	1,253,218,854	150,000,000	.....	190,748,532	3,038,015,488	.....	3,038,015,488	34.72	87,496,000
1909..	3,406,328,354	1,597,013,885	1,296,926,188	150,000,000	.....	150,087,697	3,106,240,657	.....	3,106,240,657	34.93	88,926,000
1910..	3,419,591,483	1,602,249,840	1,285,013,962	150,000,000	.....	167,235,878	3,102,355,605	.....	3,102,355,605	34.33	90,363,000
1911..	3,555,958,977	1,729,105,262	1,387,148,881	150,000,000	.....	191,956,381	3,214,002,596	.....	3,214,002,596	34.20	93,983,000
1912..	3,648,870,650	1,779,933,144	1,415,575,588	150,000,000	.....	214,357,556	3,284,513,094	.....	3,284,513,094	34.34	95,656,000
1913..	3,720,070,016	1,832,114,538	1,475,782,971	150,000,000	.....	206,331,567	3,363,738,449	.....	3,363,738,449	34.56	97,337,000
1914..	3,738,288,871	1,843,452,323	1,507,178,879	150,000,000	.....	186,273,444	3,402,015,427	.....	3,402,015,427	34.35	99,027,000
1915..	3,989,456,186	1,964,853,949	1,619,428,701	152,977,037	.....	192,448,211	3,644,030,938	$382,964,815	3,261,066,123	32.38	100,725,000
1916..	4,482,891,938	2,355,630,762	2,057,409,391	152,979,026	.....	145,242,345	4,184,670,567	593,338,843	3,591,331,724	35.06	102,431,000
1917..	5,407,990,026	2,858,121,673	2,063,390,829	152,979,026	$526,295,000	115,456,818	4,613,259,182	763,862,294	3,849,396,888	36.96	104,145,000
1918..	6,741,072,294	2,973,118,006	1,407,694,251	152,979,026	1,205,082,010	207,362,719	5,175,648,539	839,642,745	4,336,005,794	40.96	105,869,000
1919 [4].	7,605,366,571	2,906,918,873	906,672,947	152,979,026	1,416,086,099	431,180,801	5,605,120,645	810,400,758	4,794,719,887	45.18	106,136,000
1920 [4].	7,909,998,099	2,378,586,783	704,637,755	152,979,026	1,184,275,552	336,694,450	6,236,049,071	903,907,594	5,332,141,477	50.11	106,414,000
1921 [4].	8,099,006,237	2,918,696,736	919,643,386	152,979,026	1,537,856,895	308,217,429	6,099,952,887	1,257,368,483	4,842,584,404	44.80	108,087,000
1922..	8,177,477,105	3,511,962,691	1,000,577,605	152,979,026	2,108,886,911	249,519,149	5,666,092,019	1,292,076,982	4,374,015,037	39.86	109,743,000
1923..	8,603,732,716	3,818,882,894	1,150,167,965	152,979,026	2,285,189,646	230,566,257	5,935,017,787	1,205,639,271	4,729,378,516	42.50	111,268,000
1924..	8,746,513,527	4,245,699,033	1,628,138,695	152,979,026	2,260,891,035	203,690,277	6,128,953,189	1,374,180,435	4,754,772,754	42.19	112,686,000
1925..	8,221,191,543	4,174,598,940	2,059,798,696	153,620,986	1,752,744,435	208,434,823	6,106,391,299	1,369,927,062	4,736,464,237	41.51	114,104,000
1926..	8,373,660,229	4,207,918,206	2,139,770,428	154,188,886	1,717,348,235	196,610,657	6,305,512,451	1,470,860,334	4,834,652,117	41.85	115,523,000

[1] The form of circulation statement was revised beginning July 1, 1922, so as to exclude from money in circulation all forms of money held by the Federal reserve agents and Federal reserve banks whether as reserve against Federal reserve notes or otherwise. This change did not affect figures for money in circulation prior to the establishment of the Federal reserve system. For the sake of comparability the figures for 1915 to 1921, inclusive, as shown on this statement, have been compiled on the revised basis.

[2] The amount of money held in trust against gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 should be deducted from these totals before combining them with total money outside of the Treasury to arrive at the stock of money in the United States.

[3] Revised figures: See footnote (1) on p. 584.

[4] Revised figures: See footnote (1) on p. 585.

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PERSONNEL

TABLE 62.—*Number of employees in the departmental service of the Treasury in Washington, by months, from June 30, 1925, to September 30, 1926*

Bureau or office	June 30	July 31	Aug. 31	Sept. 30	Oct. 31	Nov. 30	Dec. 31	Jan. 31	Feb. 28	Mar. 31	Apr. 30	May 31	June 30	July 31	Aug. 31	Sept. 30	Increase or decrease
Secretary's office	60	61	60	60	60	61	61	59	59	59	57	59	57	45	44	44	−16
Chief Clerk's office	487	491	492	497	494	490	493	487	480	479	479	469	461	475	475	467	−20
Division of Appointments	33	33	33	33	34	33	33	33	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	−1
Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants	81	81	79	79	80	78	78	78	77	77	77	77	76	75	74	73	−8
Division of Customs	54	52	52	52	52	53	53	51	52	56	60	62	61	57	58	64	+10
Division of Deposits	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	----	----	----	−8
Division of Loans and Currency	1,134	1,126	1,089	1,023	1,078	1,014	1,011	1,008	1,003	1,004	1,000	998	1,000	994	986	985	−149
Division of Mails and Files	12	13	13	13	13	12	12	12	12	11	12	12	12	----	----	----	−12
Division of Printing	38	37	38	38	38	38	38	38	37	37	37	37	37	35	36	37	−1
Secret Service Division	11	11	11	11	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	----
Bond roll (miscellaneous)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	−1
United States Coast Guard	123	128	123	130	131	131	130	130	136	130	139	136	139	143	144	143	+20
Comptroller of the Currency	176	173	171	174	178	180	178	177	168	168	168	168	168	171	170	171	−5
Disbursing clerk's office	28	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	28	29	29	29	28	28	28	----
Bureau of Engraving and Printing	4,997	5,148	5,180	5,205	5,221	5,225	5,219	5,206	5,195	5,182	5,163	5,144	5,138	5,130	5,155	5,094	+97
Federal Farm Loan Bureau	96	97	100	99	101	99	114	114	105	101	103	103	109	129	128	130	+34
Mint Bureau	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	13	14	13	13	14	14	14	----
Internal Revenue Bureau	6,022	5,931	5,820	5,690	5,539	5,413	5,325	5,316	5,308	5,186	5,095	4,993	4,857	4,714	4,613	4,540	−1,482
Office of the Register of the Treasury	669	669	664	664	659	645	642	643	638	631	624	614	590	471	464	458	−211
Supervising Architect's Office	221	220	218	222	231	225	225	228	232	230	230	232	230	252	286	319	+98
Office of the Treasurer of the United States	944	932	926	930	934	934	919	919	915	914	907	905	908	923	927	919	−25
Bureau of the Budget	40	41	41	41	41	41	41	40	40	40	39	39	39	39	39	38	−2
Office of the Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	28	28	28	+22
Office of the Commissioner of Public Debt	22	21	22	23	26	23	23	23	25	25	25	25	25	25	26	26	+4
Division of Public Debt, Accounts, and Audit	126	139	139	140	140	140	140	140	140	139	138	138	138	137	137	137	+11
Public debt (miscellaneous)	71	45	44	43	45	45	44	44	45	45	45	43	44	43	42	41	−30
General Supply Committee	100	78	78	77	81	74	74	74	75	89	90	91	89	74	73	76	−24
World War Foreign Debt Commission	1	1	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	1	----
Savings Division	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	−1
Public Health Bureau	237	236	232	229	232	226	225	223	223	224	222	222	219	223	223	224	−13
Total	15,816	15,825	15,687	15,535	15,481	15,252	15,150	15,116	15,070	14,930	14,815	14,671	14,501	14,272	14,217	14,103	−1,713

NOTE.—The figures in this table show actual number of names appearing on pay rolls for the pay period covering the last half of each month.

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APPENDIX TO REPORT ON THE FINANCES

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APPENDIX

REPORTS OF HEADS OF BUREAUS

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
Washington, October 11, 1926.

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of section 305, Revised Statutes of the United States, I have the honor to submit herewith a report covering the transactions of the Treasury of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926.

The total amount of ordinary receipts from all sources (exclusive of postal revenues) during the fiscal year 1926, on the basis of daily Treasury statements, revised, was $3,962,971,564.97, an increase of $181,635,611.95 as compared with that for the fiscal year 1925. The cash expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts amounted to $3,586,109,883.01. The net result for the fiscal year was an excess of ordinary receipts over total expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts of $376,861,681.96.

The ordinary receipts and expenditures, by warrants drawn, classified for the past two years and adjusted to the basis of the daily Treasury statements, revised, are compared in the following table:

Account	1925	1926	Increase	Decrease
RECEIPTS				
Customs	$548,521,794.63	$579,716,610.62	$31,194,815.99	
Internal revenue:				
Income tax	1,761,659,049.51	1,974,104,141.33	212,445,091.82	
Miscellaneous	827,786,837.92	862,667,640.42	34,880,802.50	
Sale of public lands	623,533.84	754,252.79	130,718.95	
Miscellaneous	423,971,645.30	440,326,570.63	16,354,925.33	
Receipts of the District of Columbia	22,536,496.06	26,941,815.85	4,405,319.79	
Panama Canal tolls, etc	22,553,732.44	23,941,917.87	1,388,185.43	
Total	3,607,653,089.70	3,908,452,949.51	300,799,859.81	
Deduct moneys covered by warrant in the year subsequent to the deposit thereof	17,562.91	8,637.17		$8,925.74
Total	3,607,635,526.79	3,908,444,312.34	300,799,859.81	8,925.74
Add moneys received in the fiscal year but not covered by warrant	8,637.17	13,262.97	4,625.80	
Add receipts credited direct to appropriations (see note):				
Proceeds of railroad securities owned by the Government	143,926,630.98	36,737,707.02		107,188,923.96
Receipts from miscellaneous sources	29,765,158.08	17,776,282.64		11,988,875.44
Total ordinary receipts	3,781,335,953.02	3,962,971,564.97	181,635,611.95	
EXPENDITURES				
Pay warrants drawn (net):				
Legislative	14,143,243.03	15,918,116.02	1,774,872.09	
Executive office	429,852.97	473,289.96	43,436.99	
Independent offices	[1] 32,784,770.43	559,957,346.17	592,742,116.60	
Department of Agriculture	159,727,804.30	155,754,232.74		3,973,571.56
Department of Commerce	25,943,928.26	29,079,059.44	3,135,131.18	
Department of the Interior	306,886,277.54	304,708,012.53		2,178,265.01
Department of Justice	4,251,774.13	4,345,339.75	93,565.62	
Judicial	19,145,333.77	19,659,966.59	514,632.82	

[1] Excess of repayments, deduct.

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Account	1925	1926	Increase	Decrease
EXPENDITURES—continued				
Pay warrants drawn (net)—Con.				
Department of Labor	$8,748,408.09	$8,613,197.89		$135,210.20
Navy Department	326,365,466.65	311,611,693.71		14,753,772.94
Post Office Department (payable from general fund of the Treasury, postal deficiencies, etc.)	23,313,725.41	39,531,055.63	$16,217,330.22	
Department of State	15,885,905.44	15,984,725.33	98,819.89	
Treasury Department	317,984,148.35	335,459,870.87	17,475,722.52	
War Department	348,906,910.36	349,909,742.05	1,002,831.69	
Panama Canal, maintenance and operation	9,050,509.73	8,419,333.57		631,176.16
District of Columbia	33,797,069.13	34,248,440.13	451,371.00	
Interest on the public debt	882,014,950.03	831,469,206.12		50,545,743.91
Premium on public debt	358,336.01	5,267,173.32	4,908,837.31	
Total	2,464,168,872.77	3,030,409,801.82	638,458,668.83	72,217,739.78
Deduct repayments received in fiscal year but not covered by warrants	6.35	22,653.94		22,647.59
Total	2,464,168,866.42	3,030,387,147.88	638,458,668.83	72,240,387.37
Add repayments covered by warrant in fiscal year subsequent to the deposit thereof		6.35	6.35	
Total ordinary warrant expenditures	2,464,168,866.42	3,030,387,154.23	566,218,287.81	
Adjustments to the general fund—				
For correction of the general account of John Burke, former Treasurer of the United States, on account of unavailable items, Act of June 3, 1922 (add)	196.00	7.50		188.50
Decrease in amount of unpaid warrants at close of fiscal year under previous fiscal year		746,513.81	746,513.81	
Increase in amount of unpaid warrants at close of fiscal year over previous fiscal year (deduct)	1,169,173.49		1,169,173.49	
Total	2,462,999,888.93	3,031,133,675.54	568,133,975.11	188.50
Decrease in book credits of disbursing officers and agencies with Treasurer of United States during fiscal year (add)	427,846,096.85	13,086,167.12		414,759,929.73
Add credits against expenditures (see note):				
Proceeds of railroad securities owned by the Government	143,926,630.98	36,737,707.02		107,188,923.96
Miscellaneous credits	29,765,158.08	17,776,282.64		11,988,875.44
Total ordinary expenditures	3,064,537,774.84	3,098,733,832.32	34,196,057.48	
Public debt retirements chargeable against ordinary receipts:				
Sinking Fund	306,308,400.00	317,091,750.00	10,783,350.00	
Purchases from foreign repayments	386,100.00	4,393,500.00	4,007,400.00	
Received from foreign Governments under debts settlements	158,793,500.00	165,260,000.00	6,466,500.00	
Receipts from estate taxes	47,550.00			47,550.00
Purchases and retirements from franchise tax receipts (Federal reserve and Federal intermediate credit banks)	794,159.88	567,900.69		226,259.19
Forfeitures, gifts, etc	208,403.95	62,900.00		145,503.95
Total	466,538,113.83	487,376,050.69	20,837,936.86	
Total expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts	3,531,075,888.67	3,586,109,883.01	55,033,994.34	
Excess of ordinary receipts over expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts	250,260,064.35	376,861,681.96	126,601,617.61	

NOTE.—Items of this character represent cash receipts which are credited against the expenditures shown on a warrant basis. It is necessary, therefore, to add back the amounts to expenditures by warrants in order to adjust to an actual cash basis.

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PAY WARRANT TRANSACTIONS

During the fiscal year 1926, funds requisitioned and advanced to United States disbursing officers by accountable warrants aggregated $2,392,153,840.80, and Treasurer's checks issued on settlement warrants in payment of claims settled by the Comptroller General of the United States, General Accounting Office, aggregated $96,876,-034.71, which latter amount included claims settled in foreign currencies paid by drafts purchased at a total cost of $35,591.49. Accountable warrants aggregating $4,720,920,281.80 were also issued increasing the gold reserve and reimbursing the Treasurer for public debt principal and interest payments. Statements of the foregoing are as follows:

Class	Accountable warrants		Treasurer's check issued on settlement warrants	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
War	2,162	$390,718,644.30	13,376	$13,690,299.24
Navy	2,174	308,623,743.32	7,126	15,721,214.26
Indians	1,834	49,186,374.77	3,329	1,486,890.57
Interior	994	261,430,698.88	3,913	12,367,878.88
Miscellaneous series	[1] 11,065	[1] 1,042,600,480.13	38,955	39,374,578.95
Treasury	5,815	339,593,899.40	19,124	14,235,172.81
	24,044	2,392,153,840.80	85,823	96,876,034.71
Gold reserve	1	567,900.69		
Public debt (principal and interest)	27	4,720,352,381.11		
Total	24,072	7,113,074,122.60	85,823	96,876,034.71

Foreign currency	Amount	Cost
Sterling	£502/7/5	$2,439.27
Francs (Belgian)	2,028.65	73.51
Francs (French)	37,056.28	1,423.84
Francs (Swiss)	5,407.30	1,042.64
Lire	9,413.10	357.59
Canadian currency	15,419.01	15,409.26
Drachmas	1,750	23.63
Guilders	406.90	163.38
Kronen (Czechoslovakian)	657.50	19.48
Kroner (Norwegian)	77,116.60	13,634.69
Reichsmarks	711.17	169.57
Taels	880	654.72
Turkish pounds	96.76½	55.16
Yen	191.10	78.11
Zloty	334	46.64
Total		[2] 35,591.49

[1] Includes 5,290 warrants for $2,793,543.67 paid by Treasurer's checks.
[2] Included in the amount of settlement warrants given above.

COLLECTION ITEMS

Checks, certified and otherwise, are used in commercial transactions; in fact it is asserted that more than 85 per cent of the amount involved in all business transactions is effected by the use of checks. In order to facilitate the transactions of governmental business and to be in accord with public usage checks are received in making payments into the Treasury, subject to the condition that credit therefor will not be given until they are actually collected and paid.

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The number and amount of checks and postal-money orders involved in the collection transactions of the Treasury in Washington during the fiscal year 1926 are shown by the following statement:

Class	Number	Amount
Miscellaneous checks	5[illegible]2, 063	$322, 085, 747. 93
Postal money orders	1o5, 170	764, 044. 91
Veterans' Bureau collections	2, 878, 380	44, 598, 380. 22
Total	3, 603, 613	367, 448, 173. 06
Less unpaid checks returned	12, 026	1, 027, 564. 11
Net	3, 591, 587	366, 420, 608. 95

The balances on the books of the Treasurer on June 30, 1926, to the credit of disbursing officers and agencies, subject to their check, amounted to $381,124,894.10, in 3,382 accounts. During the fiscal year 1926 the credits entered in the Treasurer's account by Federal reserve banks, national-bank depositaries, Federal land banks, foreign depositaries, and Treasury offices numbered 488,661 and amounted to $22,213,581,249.48, and charges were entered therein to the amount of $22,204,760,722.52, which charges included checks drawn on the Treasurer of the United States to the number of 30,308,623, which were cleared at an average rate of more than 99,047 checks daily.

PANAMA CANAL

The receipts from tolls, etc., for movement of tonnage through the Panama Canal during the fiscal year 1926 were $23,941,917.87 as compared with $22,553,732.44 for the previous fiscal year, while the disbursements made on account of the canal, exclusive of fortifications on the basis of warrants drawn (not cash expenditures) were $8,419,333.57 for the fiscal year 1926, against $9,050,509.73 for the fiscal year 1925.

The total amount expended on account of the canal, the receipts from tolls, etc., and the proceeds of sales of bonds to the close of fiscal year 1926 are stated in Table No. 39, page 644.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The Postmaster General has exclusive control of the receipts and disbursements of the Post Office Department. The postal receipts deposited in the Treasury and credited to the Post Office Department during the fiscal year 1926 were $703,795,295.77; other receipts to the amount of $543,582,970.73 were received and disbursed directly by postmasters without being deposited in the Treasury. Such disbursements are authorized by existing law and are accounted for under the provisions of section 406 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. All Post Office Department warrants are issued by the Postmaster General on the Treasurer of the United States, and under Treasury Department regulations may be cashed by any Federal reserve bank or general national-bank depositary of the United States.

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The transactions relating to the account with the Treasury during the fiscal year 1926 are recorded in the following statement:

	Balance June 30, 1925	Fiscal year 1926		Balance June 30, 1926
		Receipts	Disbursements	
Washington	$8,036,827.50	[1] $703,795,295.77	$705,180,808.14	$6,651,315.13
Receipts and disbursements by postmasters during quarter ended—				
Sept. 30, 1925		135,058,739.68	135,058,739.68	
Dec. 31, 1925		139,287,327.51	139,287,327.51	
Mar. 31, 1926		134,211,482.49	134,211,482.49	
June 30, 1926		135,025,421.05	135,025,421,05	
Total	8,036,827.50	1,247,378,266.50	1,248,763,778.87	6,651,315.13

[1] Including deficiency appropriation of $39,506,490.29.

TRANSACTIONS IN THE PUBLIC DEBT

The receipts and expenditures on account of the principal of the public debt for the fiscal years 1925 and 1926 are compared in the following statement:

Account	1925	1926	Increase	Decrease
RECEIPTS				
Certificates of indebtedness	$1,876,578,500.00	$2,317,315,000.00	$440,736,500.00	
Treasury notes and certificates of indebtedness (adjusted service series)	100,000,000.00	161,700,000.00	61,700,000.00	
Treasury bonds	1,047,088,500.00	494,898,100.00		$552,190,400.00
Treasury savings securities	23,246,670.38	11,676,687.37		11,569,983.01
Postal savings bonds	102,120.00	544,160.00	442,040.00	
Deposits for retirement of national bank notes and Federal reserve bank notes (acts of July 14, 1890, and Dec. 23, 1913)	105,447,372.50	22,223,475.00		83,223,897.50
Total	3,152,463,162.88	3,008,357,422.37		144,105,740.51
EXPENDITURES				
Certificates of indebtedness	2,152,954,500.00	2,396,542,500.00	243,588,000.00	
Treasury notes and certificates of indebtedness (adjusted service series)	4,600,000.00	53,200,000.00	48,600,000.00	
Treasury notes	1,373,391,800.00	930,485,300.00		442,906,500.00
Treasury bonds		1,000.00	1,000.00	
War savings securities	21,656,666.49	11,348,535.00		10,308,131.49
Treasury savings securities	29,203,952.20	22,501,290.25		6,702,661.95
First Liberty bonds	5,100.00	12,307,350.00	12,302,250.00	
Second Liberty bonds	28,400.00	30,950.00	2,550.00	
Third Liberty bonds	111,822,600.00	397,104,900.00	285,282,300.00	
Fourth Liberty bonds	14,350.00	9,250.00		5,100.00
Victory notes	6,941,850.00	2,306,600.00		4,635,250.00
Loan of 1925	117,051,150.00	633,150.00		116,418,000.00
Other debt items	666,654.29	575,509.66		91,144.63
National bank notes and Federal reserve bank notes	68,974,392.00	54,400,182.50		14,574,209.50
Total	3,887,311,414.98	3,881,446,517.41		5,864,897.57
Net public debt retirements	734,848,252.10	873,089,095.04	138,240,842.94	

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During the fiscal year 1926 the public debt retirements chargeable against ordinary receipts were as follows:

Loan	Purchases and redemptions for the sinking fund	Purchases and retirements from foreign repayments	Received from foreign governments under debt settlements	Purchases and retirements from franchise tax receipts (Federal reserve and Federal intermediate credit banks)	Forfeitures, gifts, etc.	Total
First Liberty bonds			$12,300,000.00		$7,350.00	$12,307,350.00
Second Liberty bonds					30,950.00	30,950.00
Third Liberty bonds	$317,091,750.00				13,150.00	317,104,900.00
Fourth Liberty bonds					9,250.00	9,250.00
Victory notes—A-F					1,100.00	1,100.00
Treasury bonds—1944-1954					1,000.00	1,000.00
Treasury notes:						
B-1925			42,000,000.00			42,000,000.00
C-1925					100.00	100.00
Certificates of indebtedness:						
TJ-1926			40,183,000.00			40,183,000.00
TJ2-1926		$4,393,500.00	70,777,000.00			75,170,500.00
Gold reserve credits				$567,900.69		567,900.69
Total	317,091,750.00	4,393,500.00	165,260,000.00	567,900.69	62,900.00	487,376,050.69

PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON THE REGISTERED BONDS AND NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES

Checks are prepared and mailed from the office of the Secretary of the Treasury in payment of the interest on registered bonds of the United States. Such checks indicate the title of the loan for which they are drawn and the rate of interest it bears per annum. These checks are drawn on the Treasurer of the United States but may be cashed by any Federal reserve bank or general national-bank depositary of the United States. The amount so disbursed is included in the requisition for reimbursement made by the Treasurer at the end of each month. The paid checks are sent to the General Accounting Office, Check Accounting Division. There were 3,697,023 checks drawn during the fiscal year 1926, amounting to $172,877,429.78, while the paid checks numbered 3,669,627 of the total value of $172,825,949.74.

(See Table No. 23, p. 634, for details of loans.)

PAYMENT OF COUPONS FROM UNITED STATES BONDS AND INTEREST NOTES

The coupons cut from United States bonds and interest notes, and paid during the fiscal year 1926 numbered 41,446,394, of the total value of $638,094,411.90.

THE RESERVE FUND

The reserve fund received an increment of $567,900.69 during the fiscal year 1926, being the amount of franchise tax receipts paid into the Treasury by the Federal reserve banks and Federal intermediate credit banks, on account of earnings in the calendar year 1925. The Secretary of the Treasury, exercising the discretion given him by provisions of existing law, directed that the aggregate of these franchise-tax payments be applied to supplement the gold reserve against United States notes and Treasury notes of 1890 established by the act of March 14, 1900.

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There were no redemptions of United States notes from the reserve fund during the fiscal year 1926.

STATEMENT OF THE TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES

The total assets and liabilities of the Treasury from the revised figures at the close of the fiscal year 1926 are set apart in the several accounts, as follows:

RESERVE FUND

Gold coin and bullion	$154,188,886.20

TRUST FUNDS

[Held for redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged]

Gold coin and bullion	$1,680,510,609.00	Gold certificates outstanding	$2,168,884,959.00
Silver dollars	457,903,515.00	Less amount in the Treasury	488,374,350.00
Silver dollars of 1890	1,356,304.00	Net	1,680,510,609.00
		Silver certificates outstanding	460,340,363.00
		Less amount in the Treasury	2,436,848.00
		Net	457,903,515.00
		Treasury notes (1890) outstanding	1,359,804.00
		Less amount in the Treasury	3,500.00
		Net	1,356,304.00
Total	2,139,770,428.00	Total	2,139,770,428.00

GOLD FUND, FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

Gold coin and bullion	$1,717,348,235.12

GENERAL FUND

The items composing the general fund are subdivided; the first part shows the amount of each kind of available cash actually held in the vaults of Treasury offices, after setting out from the assets the appropriate kinds of money to meet the requirements of the reserve fund, trust funds, and gold fund, followed by the amounts of public moneys in Federal reserve banks, national banks, and other depositaries to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States and of disbursing officers; the second part shows the current demands against the same, and finally the net balance in the general fund.

In Treasury offices:		
Gold	$161,784,563.70	
Standard silver dollars	6,031,887.00	
United States notes	3,835,118.00	
Federal reserve notes	205,849.00	
Federal reserve bank notes	134,743.00	
National-bank notes	63,612.50	
Subsidiary silver coins	6,147,965.93	
Minor coins	2,439,819.92	
Silver bullion (at cost)	8,431,438.88	
Unclassified (collections, etc.)	[1] 60,801,453.14	
		$249,876,451.07
In Federal reserve banks:		
To credit of Treasurer of United States	10,718,586.49	
In transit	6,629,183.48	
		17,347,769.97
In special depositaries: Account of sales of certificates of indebtedness		202,728,706.99
In national-bank depositaries:		
To credit of Treasurer of United States	6,642,814.30	
To credit of other Government officers	21,184,947.21	
In transit	2,651,280.43	
		30,479,041.94
In foreign depositaries:		
To credit of Treasurer of United States	87,928.12	
To credit of other Government officers	66,342.00	
In transit	725.00	
		154,995.12
In treasury of Philippine Islands:		
To credit of Treasurer of United States	1,032,444.73	
In transit	671.10	
		1,033,115.83
		501,620,080.92

[1] Includes $58,704,051.63 in Federal farm loan drafts covering sale of bonds.

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Deduct current liabilities:			
Federal reserve note 5 per cent fund (gold)	$152,373,227.61		
Less notes in process of redemption	710,677.50		
		$151,662,550.11	
National-bank note 5 per cent fund	26,301,669.29		
Less notes in process of redemption	17,696,240.00		
		8,605,429.29	
Treasurer's checks outstanding		808,912.83	
Post Office Department balances		6,651,315.13	
Board of trustees, Postal Savings System, balances		7,000,360.78	
Balance to credit of postmasters, etc.		53,247,758.86	
Retirement of additional circulating notes (act of May 30, 1908)		4,065.00	
Uncollected items, exchanges, etc.		[1] 62,511,610.49	
			$290,492,002.49
Balance in Treasury June 30, 1926			211,128,078.43

The net excess of all disbursements over all receipts during the fiscal year 1926, including public debt transactions, was $8,851,362.39, and this sum deducted from $219,979,440.82 the balance in the Treasury June 30, 1925, leaves $211,128,078.43 the balance in the Treasury June 30, 1926.

NET AVAILABLE CASH BALANCE

The balance in the Treasury at the end of each month from July, 1923, is stated in Table No. 6, page 622, and for June 30 in each year since 1915 in the statement following:

Available cash balance (exclusive of the reserve fund) on the dates named

Date	Available cash balance, general fund [1]
June 30—	
1915	$104,170,105.78
1916	178,491,415.58
1917	967,247,123.48
1918	1,684,929,580.21
1919	1,226,164,935.26
1920	359,947,020.33
1921	532,898,329.77
1922	264,126,935.85
1923	369,886,816.03
1924	238,029,514.74
1925	219,979,440.82
1926	211,128,078.43

[1] Beginning with the fiscal year 1918 the balances include credits to disbursing officers and agencies of the Government.

GOLD IN THE TREASURY

The gold in the Treasury at the beginning of the fiscal year 1926, amounted to $3,691,200,200.57. On March 30, 1926, the gold holdings of the Treasury attained a maximum of $3,748,608,915.53 and at the close of the year on June 30, 1926, amounted to $3,713,832,294.02.

The imports of gold during the fiscal year 1926 were $210,726,485, the exports $113,438,459, and the net excess of imports $97,288,026.

The total amount of gold in the Treasury on July 1 in each year from 1915, set apart for the respective uses, is shown in the statement following:

[1] Includes $58,704,051.63 in Federal farm loan drafts covering sale of bonds.

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Gold in the Treasury

Date	Reserve	For certificates in circulation	Gold fund, Federal Reserve Board	General fund (including gold redemption fund for Federal reserve notes)	Total
July 1—					
1915	$152,977,036.63	$1,135,213,619.00		$94,769,333.55	$1,382,959,989.18
1916	152,979,025.63	1,565,400,289.00		85,114,618.20	1,803,493,932.83
1917	152,979,025.63	1,584,235,909.00	$526,295,000.00	61,962,101.24	2,325,472,035.87
1918	152,979,025.63	1,026,631,669.00	1,205,082,010.00	95,262,262.46	2,479,954,967.09
1919	152,979,025.63	735,779,491.00	1,416,086,099.10	211,596,388.87	2,516,441,004.60
1920	152,979,025.63	584,723,645.00	1,184,275,551.87	249,981,700.36	2,171,959,922.86
1921	152,979,025.63	716,532,989.00	1,537,856,895.45	263,015,170.02	2,670,384,080.10
1922	152,979,025.63	695,000,469.00	2,108,886,911.43	200,336,149.90	3,157,202,555.96
1923	152,979,025.63	737,014,159.00	2,285,169,645.65	188,577,114.45	3,363,739,944.73
1924	152,979,025.63	1,218,350,659.00	2,260,891,035.12	153,840,269.23	3,786,060,988.98
1925	153,620,985.51	1,609,687,619.00	1,752,744,435.12	175,147,160.94	3,691,200,200.57
1926	154,188,886.20	1,680,510,609.00	1,717,348,235.12	161,784,563.70	3,713,832,294.02

SECURITIES HELD IN TRUST

The Treasurer is custodian of the United States bonds pledged as security for the circulating notes of banks, of securities pledged for the safe-keeping of public deposits in the depositary banks, and of the obligations held as security for postal savings funds deposited in designated depositaries.

The kinds of securities held and the changes therein during the fiscal year 1926 are recorded in the following tables:

Securities held for national banks June 30, 1925, and June 30, 1926, and changes during 1926

Kind of securities	Rate	Held June 30, 1925	Transactions during 1926		Held June 30, 1926
			Deposited	Withdrawn	
TO SECURE CIRCULATION	*Per cent*				
United States loan of 1925	4	$5,000		$5,000	
United States consols of 1930	2	591,157,950	$47,172,850	47,018,150	$591,312,650
United States Panama Canal, 1916–1936	2	48,128,060	5,720,720	5,275,360	48,573,420
United States Panama Canal, 1918–1938	2	25,770,320	2,261,040	2,301,040	25,730,320
Total		665,061,330	55,154,610	54,599,550	665,616,390
TO SECURE PUBLIC DEPOSITS					
Held by the Treasurer of the United States:					
First Liberty loan of 1932–1947	3½	395,750	194,750	325,300	265,200
Second Liberty loan of 1927–1942	4		71,700		71,700
Third Liberty loan of 1928	4¼	5,309,000	1,319,900	3,463,950	3,164,950
Fourth Liberty loan of 1933–1938	4¼	11,463,100	3,097,200	2,386,350	12,173,950
Treasury bonds, 1947–1952	4¼	778,700	55,000	95,200	738,500
Treasury bonds, 1944–1954	4	5,519,000	2,405,600	1,541,500	6,383,100
Treasury bonds, 1946–1956	3¾		1,330,200		1,330,200
First Liberty loan, converted	4¼	1,505,050	243,800	304,150	1,444,700
First Liberty loan, second converted	4¼	500		500	
Second Liberty loan, converted	4¼	11,000,950	2,014,700	3,784,900	9,230,750
Treasury notes—					
Series B–1925	4⅜	45,500	13,000	58,500	
Series C–1925	4½	100			100
Series A–1926	4¾	459,100	5,000	464,100	
Series B–1926	4¼	597,000	33,000	154,500	475,500
Series A–1927	4½	311,000	1,000	40,000	272,000
Series B–1927	4¾	996,100	100,000	620,000	476,100
Certificates of indebtedness—					
Series TS–1925	2¾	95,000		95,000	
Series TD–1925	3	50,000	15,000	65,000	
Series TJ–1926	3	5,000	187,500	192,500	
Series TJ2–1926	3¼		87,500	87,500	
Series TD–1926	3¾		468,000		468,000
United States consols of 1930	2	433,500		66,000	367,500
United States Panama Canal, 1916–1936	2	39,000			39,000
United States Panama Canal, 1918–1938	2	23,000			23,000
United States Panama Canal of 1961	3	3,144,000	91,000	358,000	2,877,000
United States conversion bonds	3	525,000		140,000	385,000
Federal farm loan bonds	(1)	1,171,500	2,283,000	628,000	2,826,500
Philippine loans	(1)	2,351,000	593,000	310,000	2,634,000
Porto Rico loans	(1)	338,000	58,000	77,000	319,000
Hawaii loans	(1)	700,300	225,000	67,000	858,300
Total		47,256,150	14,892,850	15,324,950	46,824,050

[1] Various.

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Securities held to secure postal-savings funds June 30, 1925, and June 30, 1926, and changes during 1926

Kind of securities	Rate	Held June 30, 1925	Transactions during 1926		Held June 30, 1926
			Deposited	Withdrawn	
	Per cent				
United States first Liberty loan	3½	$751, 950. 00	$94, 100	$126, 600	$719, 450. 00
United States second Liberty loan	4		39, 400	250	39, 150. 00
United States third Liberty loan	4¼	13, 695, 600. 00	3, 512, 400	4, 801, 850	12, 406, 150. 00
United States fourth Liberty loan	4¼	25, 892, 950. 00	7, 992, 600	4, 519, 350	29, 366, 200. 00
Treasury bonds, 1947–1952	4¼	2, 376, 500. 00	880, 500	651, 000	2, 606, 000. 00
Treasury bonds, 1944–1954	4	6, 563, 800. 00	5, 621, 900	3, 205, 500	8, 980, 200. 00
Treasury bonds, 1946–1956	3¾		3, 715, 300	5, 000	3, 710, 300. 00
United States 4¼ per cent first Liberty loan, converted	4¼	3, 650, 750. 00	691, 350	539, 200	3, 802, 900. 00
United States 4¼ per cent second Liberty loan, converted	4¼	26, 410, 400. 00	6, 718, 700	6, 744, 500	26, 384, 600. 00
United States 4 per cent first Liberty loan, converted	4		14, 100		14, 100. 00
United States 4¼ per cent first Liberty loan, second converted	4¼	13, 200. 00			13, 200. 00
Treasury notes:					
Series B–1925	4⅜	173, 400. 00	5, 800	179, 200	
Series C–1925	4½	3, 700. 00		3, 700	
Series A–1926	4¾	790, 900. 00	12, 000	802, 900	
Series B–1926	4¼	1, 789, 100. 00	504, 900	1, 296, 000	998, 000. 00
Series A–1927	4½	1, 183, 000. 00	38, 000	613, 500	607, 500. 00
Series B–1927	4¾	3, 060, 000. 00	97, 700	2, 499, 000	658, 700. 00
United States certificates of indebtedness:					
Series TS–1925	2¾	50, 000. 00		50, 000	
Series TD–1925	3	130, 000. 00		130, 000	
Series TJ–1926	3	255, 000. 00	131, 000	386, 000	
Series TJ2–1926	3¼		73, 000	73, 000	
Series TD–1926	3¾		290, 000	100, 000	190, 000. 00
United States consols of 1930	2	170, 200. 00	1, 000	12, 000	159, 200. 00
United States Canal loan of 1961	3	1, 634, 000. 00	98, 500	200, 500	1, 532, 000. 00
United States Canal loan of 1916–1936	2	34, 000. 00			34, 000. 00
United States Canal loan of 1918–1938	2	9, 500. 00			9, 500. 00
United States conversions	3	150, 000. 00			150, 000. 00
Philippine loans	(1)	2, 951, 000. 00	1, 055, 000	307, 000	3, 699, 000. 00
Porto Rico loans	(1)	797, 000. 00	581, 000	377, 000	1, 001, 000. 00
Territory of Hawaii	(1)	631, 000. 00	192, 000	271, 000	552, 000. 00
State loans	(1)	9, 466, 300. 00	4, 005, 900	3, 243, 650	10, 228, 550. 00
Municipal loans	(1)	22, 006, 845. 86	2, 612, 925	3, 976, 000	20, 643, 770. 86
County loans	(1)	6, 644, 290. 00	566, 000	1, 302, 990	5, 907, 300. 00
Miscellaneous	(1)	4, 844, 300. 00	717, 000	896, 100	4, 665, 200. 00
Federal farm loan bonds	(1)	3, 065, 500. 00	2, 384, 800	295, 000	5, 155, 300. 00
Joint stock land bank bonds	(1)	2, 159, 000. 00	3, 704, 000	588, 000	5, 275, 000. 00
Total		141, 353, 185. 86	46, 350, 875	38, 195, 790	149, 508, 270. 86

[1] Various.

SPECIAL TRUST FUNDS

The Treasurer of the United States is custodian, under provisions of law or by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, of several special trusts, consisting of bonds and other obligations.

The kinds of bonds or obligations held on each account and transactions therein during the fiscal year 1926 are set out in the following statement:

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Account and kinds	Held June 30, 1925	Fiscal year 1926		Held June 30, 1926
		Deposited	Withdrawn	
State bonds belonging to the United States:				
Louisiana State bonds	$37,000.00			$37,000.00
North Carolina State bonds	58,000.00			58,000.00
Tennessee State bonds	335,666.66⅔			335,666.66⅔
Held for the District of Columbia:				
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal bonds	84,285.00			84,285.00
Board of audit certificates	20,134.72			20,134.72
Held for the board of trustees, Postal Savings System:				
United States bonds	36,429,690.00	$250,360.00		36,680,050.00
Held for the Secretary of War:				
Captured bonds of the State of Louisiana	545,480.00			545,480.00
Obligations belonging to the Lincoln Farm Association	46,000.00			46,000.00
Held for the Secretary of the Treasury:				
Panama R. R. notes	3,247,332.11			3,247,332.11
Loans to foreign governments, acts approved Apr. 24, 1917, and Sept. 24, 1917, as amended and supplemented	5,309,813,831.87		$245,854.02	5,309,567,977.85
Bonds of foreign governments received under debt settlements, acts approved Feb. 9, 1922, Feb. 28, 1923, Mar. 12, 1924, May 23, 1924, and Dec. 22, 1924	4,743,442,883.00	6,135,225.00	24,087,243.00	4,725,490,865.00
Bonds received from the Secretary of War on account of sales of surplus War Department property sold by United States Liquidation Commission (act July 9, 1918)	515,081,317.03		4,249,699.25	510,831,617.78
Obligations received from Secretary of Navy on account of sales of surplus Navy Department property (act July 9, 1918)		15,500.00	9,000.00	6,500.00
Obligations received from American Relief Administration and United States Grain Corporation, acts approved Feb. 25, 1919, and Mar. 30, 1920	55,000,740.53		822,136.07	54,178,604.46
Capital stock of the War Finance Corporation	1,000,000.00			1,000,000.00
Donations to the Government	25.00			25.00
Federal farm loan bonds purchased under act approved Jan. 18, 1918	88,885,000.00		28,140,000.00	60,745,000.00
Certificates held in trust for the Alien Property Custodian as investments	20,876,500.00		20,876,500.00	
Capital stock of Federal land banks	1,513,045.00		332,605.00	1,180,440.00
Stock certificates of Federal intermediate credit banks acquired under agricultural credits act of 1923	24,000,000.00			24,000,000.00
Coos Bay wagon road grant fund	20,000.00			20,000.00
Obligations held in custody for Secretary of the Navy—				
Notes	3,950,668.61	132,856.18	955,441.65	3,128,083.14
Collateral	121,242.14			121,242.14
Transportation act of 1920—				
Notes	194,716,865.06		15,534,211.00	179,182,654.06
Collateral	41,305,281.80	44,000.00	12,872,366.00	28,476,915.80
Account Director General of Railroads—				
Notes	46,054,000.00	1,410,000.00	7,492,000.00	39,972,000.00
Collateral	1,257,000.00		368,000.00	889,000.00
United States Government life insurance fund	31,850,000.00	37,350,000.00		69,200,000.00
Library of Congress trust fund board		110,000.00		110,000.00
Miscellaneous obligations	1,091.41	5,000,000.00	5,001,091.41	

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Account and kinds	Held June 30, 1925	Fiscal year 1926		Held June 30, 1926
		Deposited	Withdrawn	
Held for account of Secretary of Interior:				
Custody account of Secretary of Interior	$3, 771, 000. 00		$1, 570, 000. 00	$2, 201, 000. 00
Indian trust funds	14, 136, 500. 00	$20, 858, 250. 00	3, 252, 700. 00	31, 742, 050. 00
District of Columbia teachers' retirement fund	1, 139, 190. 00	227, 870. 00		1, 367, 060. 00
Held for account of Comptroller of the Currency:				
Securing funds of insolvent national banks	15, 318, 000. 00	15, 363, 500. 00	11, 358, 750. 00	19, 322, 750. 00
Miscellaneous securities	626, 750. 00	205, 000. 00	62, 000. 00	769, 750. 00
Held for account of Comptroller General of the United States	2, 136, 000. 00	999, 000. 00	875, 000. 00	2, 260, 000. 00
Held for account of Employees' Compensation Commission	10, 000. 00			10, 000. 00
Held for account John Ericsson Memorial Commission	25, 000. 00		10, 000. 00	15, 000. 00
Held for account Treasurer of United States Railroad Administration		189, 308. 26	13, 704. 33	175, 603. 93
Held for account director of supply, General Supply Committee		5, 000. 00	5, 000. 00	
Held for account of Alien Property Custodian	14, 269, 610. 99	1, 379, 350. 00	2, 747, 050. 00	12, 901, 910. 99
Liberty bonds held in lieu of surety bonds, under provisions of Treasury Department Circular No. 154:				
For contracts performed under internal revenue act	1, 008, 950. 00	38, 600. 00	24, 750. 00	1, 022, 800. 00
For use of alcohol for non-beverage purposes	27, 250. 00	9, 700. 00	8, 100. 00	28, 850. 00
For internal revenue taxes	10, 450. 00		450. 00	10, 000. 00
For contracts with General Supply Committee	13, 000. 00	16, 350. 00	14, 100. 00	15, 250. 00
For Secretary of Labor Department	11, 500. 00		2, 000. 00	9, 500. 00
For Chemical Warfare Service	171, 000. 00		28, 500. 00	142, 500. 00
For Commissioner of Indian Affairs	12, 943, 400. 00	14, 613, 400. 00	3, 863, 750. 00	23, 693, 050. 00
Total	11, 185, 310, 680. 93⅔	104, 353, 269. 44	144, 822, 001. 73	11, 144, 841, 948. 64⅔

The special trust held for the District of Columbia represents obligations that belong to the District of Columbia.

The special trust held for the board of trustees, Postal Savings System, consists of postal savings bonds and Liberty loan bonds, representing investments made by said board.

Recommendation has been made to Congress for authority to return to the State of Louisiana the bonds of that State captured at Shreveport by the Union forces during the War of the Rebellion, now held as a special deposit by the Secretary of War.

The special trusts held for the Secretary of the Treasury are composed of notes of the Panama Railroad Co., drawing 4 per cent interest, payable to the United States, and are security for money advanced for the equipment and construction of said railroad. In the sundry civil act, approved March 4, 1911 (36 Stat. 1451), it is provided that hereafter the Panama Railroad Co. shall carry no insurance to cover marine or fire losses or make any further payments on the principal or interest on notes heretofore given by it to the United States for moneys appropriated for its use; and interest-bearing obligations of foreign governments payable to the United States, acquired under acts of Congress approved April 24, 1917, and September 24, 1917, as amended and supplemented July 9, 1918, February 25, 1919, March 30, 1920, February 9, 1922, February 28, 1923, March 12, 1924, May 23, 1924, and December 22, 1924.

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POSTAL-SAVINGS BONDS AND INVESTMENTS THEREIN

Under a general authority in the postal savings law (act of June 25, 1910) the trustees of the Postal Savings System have arranged to take over at par any of the postal-savings bonds that depositors may wish to turn back.

Under the arrangement made by the trustees they have taken over at par all of the bonds offered by the depositors, and at the close of the fiscal year 1926 the Treasurer of the United States held $10,003,300 of such bonds, which are registered in the name of the board of trustees.

WITHDRAWAL OF BONDS TO SECURE CIRCULATION

National banks did not file with the Treasurer of the United States any applications to sell for their account United States bonds securing circulation during the fiscal year 1926 under the provisions of section 18 of the Federal reserve act.

LAWFUL MONEY DEPOSITED IN THE TREASURY DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1926 FOR THE REDEMPTION OF NATIONAL-BANK NOTES

The lawful money deposited in the Treasury each month of the fiscal year 1926 for the redemption of notes of banks insolvent, in liquidation, and reducing their circulation is shown in Table 25, page 634.

DEPOSITARIES OF THE UNITED STATES

The Secretary of the Treasury determines the number of such depositaries and the amount of public money required in each for the transaction of the public business, fixes the amount of balances they may hold, and requires the banks thus designated to give satisfactory security, by the deposit of United States bonds and otherwise, for the safe-keeping and prompt payment of the public money deposited with them and for the faithful performance of their duties as financial agents of the Government. All of the depositaries, except the Federal reserve banks, are required to pay interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the average monthly amount of public deposit held.

The number of depositary banks holding balances at the close of the fiscal years 1925 and 1926 are here stated:

	June 30, 1925	June 30, 1926
Federal reserve banks	12	12
General national-bank depositaries	304	311
Limited national-bank depositaries	873	967
Insular depositaries (including Philippine Islands)	6	7
Foreign depositaries	7	7
Special depositaries (under Liberty loan acts)	1,161	867
Total	2,363	2,171

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PUBLIC MONEYS IN DEPOSITARY BANKS

At the close of the fiscal years 1925 and 1926 the depositary banks held public moneys, as follows:

Depositaries	June 30, 1925	June 30, 1926
Deposits in Federal reserve banks and branches	$25, 434, 368. 53	$10, 718, 586. 49
Deposits in special depositaries	150, 716, 572. 04	202, 728, 706. 99
Deposits in foreign depositaries:		
To credit of Treasurer of the United States	85, 129. 01	87, 928. 12
To credit of other Government officers	172, 842. 97	66, 342. 00
Deposits in national-bank depositaries:		
To credit of Treasurer of the United States	6, 514, 728. 01	6, 485, 560. 61
To credit of other Government officers	20, 795, 022. 80	20, 198, 204. 33
Deposits in insular depositaries:		
To credit of Treasurer of the United States	294, 540. 68	157, 253. 69
To credit of other Government officers	1, 207, 955. 11	983, 742. 88
Deposits in Philippine treasury to credit of Treasurer of the United States	896, 150. 92	1, 032, 444. 73
Total	206, 117, 310. 07	242, 461, 769. 84

RESTORATION OF DEPOSITARY BALANCES

Whenever balances to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in general national-bank and insular depositaries or the Treasury of the Philippine Islands are reduced below the amounts fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, by the cashing of Government checks and warrants, restorations are immediately made by telegraph directing the appropriate Federal reserve bank or branch to credit the depositary bank's reserve account or to make payment to its correspondent.

During the last two fiscal years such restorations have been as follows:

Fiscal year	Number	Amount
1925	3, 734	$126, 139, 206
1926	3, 727	122, 519, 401

UNITED STATES PAPER CURRENCY ISSUED AND REDEEMED

The paper currency issued and outstanding at the close of the fiscal year 1926 amounted to $2,977,266,142 of which $432,948,281 was in $1 bills, as against $415,680,401 of like denomination outstanding at the close of the fiscal year 1925. This growth hardly keeps pace with the demands for $1 notes, which under present conditions can be supplied by the Government only through its issues of United States notes and silver certificates.

The amount of each kind of United States paper currency issued and redeemed during the fiscal year 1926 is recorded in the following statement:

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	United States notes	Trust-fund obligations			Total
		Treasury notes of 1890	Gold certificates	Silver certificates	
Outstanding June 30, 1925	$346, 681, 016	$1, 391, 882	$2, 096, 695, 459	$453, 236, 773	$2, 898, 005, 130
Issued during fiscal year 1926	298, 860, 000		742, 210, 000	534, 580, 000	1, 575, 650, 000
Total	645, 541, 016	1, 391, 882	2, 838, 905, 459	987, 816, 773	4, 473, 655, 130
Redeemed during fiscal year 1926	298, 860, 000	32, 078	670, 020, 500	527, 476, 410	1, 496, 388, 988
Outstanding, June 30, 1926	346, 681, 016	1, 359, 804	2, 168, 884, 959	460, 340, 363	2, 977, 266, 142
Less amount held in Treasury	3, 835, 118	3, 500	488, 374, 350	2, 436, 848	494, 649, 816
Net	342, 845, 898	1, 356, 304	1, 680, 510, 609	457, 903, 515	2, 482, 616, 326

In a study of the foregoing table it will be observed that the United States notes issued and credited in the general account as a receipt are offset by an equal amount of worn or unfit notes in kind withdrawn therefrom, canceled, and retired, which is in accordance with the provisions of the act of May 31, 1878. In explanation of the manner of issuing and redeeming gold certificates, silver certificates, and Treasury notes of 1890, it may be said that for certificates issued and credited in the general account an equal amount of the respective kinds of money held in the general account is transferred therefrom to, and retained in, the trust funds for their redemption; for gold certificates, silver certificates, and Treasury notes withdrawn from the general fund, canceled, and retired, a like amount of the respective coins is released from the trust funds and brought into the general fund in their stead.

The number of pieces and amount of paper currency issued directly by the Government monthly for the fiscal years 1925 and 1926 are recorded in the following statement:

United States paper currency issued during the fiscal years 1925 and 1926

Month	Fiscal year 1925			Fiscal year 1926		
	Number of notes and certificates	Total value	Average value	Number of notes and certificates	Total value	Average value
July	51, 878, 200	$154, 182, 000	$2. 971	52, 783, 700	$150, 450, 000	$2. 850
August	53, 409, 000	120, 560, 000	2. 257	53, 700, 300	129, 880, 000	2. 418
September	53, 762, 000	142, 116, 000	2. 643	45, 092, 700	99, 336, 000	2. 202
October	57, 836, 100	141, 554, 000	2. 447	54, 508, 400	122, 010, 000	2. 238
November	52, 469, 900	141, 828, 000	2. 703	53, 788, 100	124, 730, 000	2. 318
December	68, 924, 102	188, 544, 000	2. 735	56, 750, 603	140, 014, 000	2. 467
January	50, 670, 700	107, 742, 000	2. 126	54, 464, 000	130, 560, 000	2. 397
February	41, 396, 000	100, 860, 000	2. 436	50, 998, 100	121, 150, 000	2. 375
March	53, 024, 400	132, 648, 000	2. 501	56, 736, 400	133, 896, 000	2. 359
April	49, 706, 500	132, 770, 000	2. 671	55, 235, 500	139, 790, 000	2. 530
May	51, 376, 003	124, 774, 000	2. 428	56, 809, 700	137, 938, 000	2. 428
June	55, 064, 400	157, 804, 000	2. 865	55, 400, 000	145, 892, 000	2. 633
Total	639, 517, 305	1, 645, 382, 000	2. 573	646, 267, 503	1, 575, 646, 000	2. 438
Per cent of increase over preceding year	8. 6	14. 5		1. 1	[1] 4. 2	

[1] Decrease.

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REDEMPTIONS OF PAPER CURRENCY

The pieces of United States paper currency redeemed during the fiscal year 1926 numbered 627,341,970, of the total value of $1,496,388,888. The pieces redeemed were 18,925,533 less than those issued and the amount was $79,257,112 less than the amount issued during the year.

The transactions, by months, for the fiscal years 1925 and 1926 are compared in the annexed table:

United States paper currency redeemed during the fiscal years 1925 and 1926

Month	Fiscal year 1925		Fiscal year 1926	
	Number of pieces of United States notes, Treasury notes of 1890, and gold and silver certificates	Total value	Number of pieces of United States notes, Treasury notes of 1890, and gold and silver certificates	Total value
July	51,009,009	$97,909,100	51,818,103	$112,367,301
August	48,312,431	95,156,450	47,981,789	103,257,255
September	40,756,007	88,750,300	46,465,932	102,975,051
October	46,579,376	93,826,650	51,692,992	115,243,500
November	42,590,065	84,359,249	47,290,074	108,205,251
December	47,577,673	93,865,500	51,712,033	121,133,900
January	50,582,053	107,839,050	51,895,079	139,092,960
February	43,990,081	89,432,800	49,475,938	110,121,150
March	51,008,831	102,589,950	57,844,041	140,405,400
April	45,771,033	105,150,230	56,034,614	131,078,900
May	47,307,080	105,693,300	60,779,357	178,100,130
June	51,169,323	114,063,715	54,352,018	134,408,100
Total	566,652,962	1,178,636,294	627,341,970	1,496,388,888
Per cent of increase over preceding year	4.6	23.0	10.71	26.9

PAPER CURRENCY PREPARED FOR ISSUE AND AMOUNT ISSUED

The total amount of United States paper currency outstanding (including $1,000,000 in United States notes, unknown, destroyed) at the close of the fiscal year 1926 was $2,978,266,142, consisting of 590,667,506 pieces. The Treasury has to maintain this great number of pieces and also to provide for the annual growth of such denominations as may be in demand. Heretofore it has taxed the full capacity of the force engaged in the preparation of new currency to meet the demands, but with increased facilities now in use it is believed the output will be sufficient to provide for the accumulation of a reserve of such denominations as may be required.

The paper currency prepared for issue and the amount issued during each fiscal year from 1919 appear from the following statement:

Fiscal year	Prepared for issue			Paper currency issued		
	Number of notes and certificates	Total value	Average value	Number of notes and certificates	Total value	Average value
1919	267,264,000	$348,824,000	$1.305	260,333,387	$350,138,000	$1.345
1920	280,448,000	371,112,000	1.323	284,853,221	398,018,000	1.397
1921	311,320,000	400,420,000	1.286	318,842,004	557,276,000	1.747
1922	483,872,000	1,236,048,000	2.554	463,884,578	944,044,000	2.035
1923	518,900,000	980,376,000	1.889	549,143,803	1,068,186,000	1.945
1924	599,840,000	1,498,692,000	2.498	588,719,005	1,436,668,000	2.440
1925	642,576,000	1,561,544,000	2.430	639,517,305	1,645,382,000	2.573
1926	704,968,000	1,651,320,000	2.342	646,267,503	1,575,646,000	2.438

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PIECES OF UNITED STATES PAPER CURRENCY OUTSTANDING

The number of pieces of United States notes, Treasury notes of 1890, and gold and silver certificates outstanding and their total value at the close of each month for the fiscal years 1925 and 1926 are shown in the following statement:

Month	Fiscal year 1925		Fiscal year 1926	
	Number of pieces	Total value	Number of pieces	Total value
July	499,746,810	$2,488,532,324	572,707,560	$2,937,091,829
August	504,843,389	2,513,935,874	578,426,071	2,963,714,574
September	517,849,373	2,567,301,574	577,002,838	2,960,075,523
October	529,106,098	2,615,028,924	579,868,247	2,966,841,923
November	538,985,932	2,672,497,675	586,366,273	2,983,366,672
December	560,332,361	2,767,176,175	591,404,738	3,002,246,772
January	560,421,008	2,767,079,125	593,973,764	2,993,713,822
February	557,826,928	2,778,506,325	595,495,906	3,004,742,672
March	559,842,497	2,808,564,375	594,388,285	2,998,233,272
April	563,777,964	2,836,184,145	593,589,171	3,006,944,372
May	567,846,886	2,855,264,845	589,619,514	2,966,782,242
June	571,741,964	2,899,005,130	590,667,506	2,978,266,142

The above figures include $1,000,000 in United States notes, unknown, destroyed. See p. 37.

The distribution of the paper currency embraced in the foregoing statement is compared here:

Fiscal year	Total outstanding	Amount held in Treasury	Amount outside of Treasury
1925	$2,898,005,130	$493,718,793	$2,404,286,337
1926	2,977,266,142	494,649,816	2,482,616,326
Increase	79,261,012	931,023	78,329,989

The total amount of paper currency of each kind and denomination outstanding at the close of the fiscal years 1925 and 1926 is shown in the following statement:

JUNE 30, 1925

Denominations	United States notes	Treasury notes of 1890	Federal reserve notes	Federal reserve bank notes
One dollar	$59,189,234	$308,642		$3,522,202
Two dollars	44,148,554	188,912		1,445,666
Five dollars	64,468,190	367,848	$463,328,200	1,222,785
Ten dollars	154,196,381	308,270	376,078,590	373,940
Twenty dollars	18,653,882	117,310	578,324,740	578,440
Fifty dollars	2,456,775	3,900	179,109,600	33,000
One hundred dollars	1,121,000	53,000	195,006,400	
Five hundred dollars	870,000		35,851,000	
One thousand dollars	2,567,000	44,000	93,676,000	
Five thousand dollars			6,515,000	
Ten thousand dollars	10,000		14,350,000	
Fractional parts				
Total	347,681,016	1,391,882	1,942,239,530	7,176,033
Deduct:				
Unknown, destroyed	1,000,000			
Held in Treasury	4,828,475	5,000	1,390,239	87,890
Held by Federal reserve banks and Federal reserve agents	61,909,990		304,657,196	167,286
Redeemed but not assorted by denominations				
Net	279,942,551	1,386,882	1,636,192,095	6,920,857

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JUNE 30, 1925—Continued

Denominations	National-bank notes	Gold certificates	Silver certificates	Total
One dollar	$341,447		$356,182,525	$419,544,050
Two dollars	162,894		21,418,334	67,364,360
Five dollars	139,375,710		68,593,828	737,356,561
Ten dollars	307,500,210	$462,156,855	2,550,601	1,303,164,847
Twenty dollars	238,328,350	587,644,124	2,097,730	1,425,744,576
Fifty dollars	26,083,750	120,359,180	2,199,535	330,245,740
One hundred dollars	25,562,300	142,008,300	169,220	363,920,220
Five hundred dollars	87,500	31,010,500	10,000	67,829,000
One thousand dollars	21,000	74,361,500	15,000	170,684,500
Five thousand dollars		82,385,000		88,900,000
Ten thousand dollars		596,770,000		611,130,000
Fractional parts	61,113			61,113
Total	737,524,274	2,096,695,459	453,236,773	5,585,944,967
Deduct:				
Unknown, destroyed				1,000,000
Held in Treasury	19,595,231	488,545,840	7,496,586	521,949,261
Held by Federal reserve banks and Federal reserve agents	32,061,955	604,864,317	65,943,944	1,069,604,688
Redeemed but not assorted by denominations	4,158,200			4,158,200
Net	681,708,888	1,003,285,302	379,796,243	3,989,232,818

JUNE 30, 1926

Denominations	United States notes	Treasury notes of 1890	Federal reserve notes	Federal reserve bank notes
One dollar	$25,019,853	$307,285		$2,919,783
Two dollars	49,501,080	187,846		1,084,910
Five dollars	99,702,915	362,683	$495,308,660	930,775
Ten dollars	119,757,781	297,380	451,047,530	302,940
Twenty dollars	43,940,162	111,710	574,204,860	447,240
Fifty dollars	5,616,625	3,700	158,567,850	27,500
One hundred dollars	986,600	51,200	172,950,800	
Five hundred dollars	773,000		34,376,000	
One thousand dollars	2,373,000	38,000	86,620,000	
Five thousand dollars			6,320,000	
Ten thousand dollars	10,000		15,810,000	
Fractional parts				
Total	347,681,016	1,359,804	1,995,205,700	5,713,148
Deduct:				
Unknown, destroyed	1,000,000			
Held in Treasury	3,835,118	3,500	938,875	134,743
Held by Federal reserve banks and Federal reserve agents	47,930,371		314,882,629	125,697
Redeemed but not assorted by denominations				
Net	294,915,527	1,356,304	1,679,384,196	5,452,708

Denominations	National-bank notes	Gold certificates	Silver certificates	Total
One dollar	$341,447		$407,621,143	$436,209,511
Two dollars	162,894		16,660,786	67,597,516
Five dollars	137,945,420		30,186,778	764,437,231
Ten dollars	293,206,740	$475,251,385	2,311,261	1,342,175,017
Twenty dollars	226,682,730	636,089,944	1,738,390	1,483,215,036
Fifty dollars	23,887,650	129,563,230	1,634,585	319,301,140
One hundred dollars	23,519,300	165,973,900	163,420	363,645,220
Five hundred dollars	87,500	35,765,000	10,000	71,011,500
One thousand dollars	21,000	81,616,500	14,000	170,682,500
Five thousand dollars		83,785,000		90,105,000
Ten thousand dollars		560,840,000		576,660,000
Fractional parts	61,143			61,143
Total	705,915,824	2,168,884,959	460,340,363	5,685,100,814
Deduct:				
Unknown, destroyed				1,000,000
Held in Treasury	17,759,852	488,381,360	2,436,858	513,490,306
Held by Federal reserve banks and Federal reserve agents	33,432,870	623,139,480	80,162,441	1,099,673,488
Redeemed but not assorted by denominations	3,246,580			3,246,580
Net	651,476,522	1,057,364,119	377,741,064	4,067,690,440

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SUPPLY OF UNITED STATES PAPER CURRENCY HELD IN RESERVE

The number of pieces and amount of each denomination of United States paper currency held in the reserve vault at the close of the fiscal years 1925 and 1926 are compared in the following statement:

Denomination	Held June 30, 1925		Held June 30, 1926	
	Number of pieces	Total value	Number of pieces	Total value
One dollar	12,020,000	$12,020,000	56,176,000	$56,176,000
Two dollars	4,128,000	8,256,000	6,660,000	13,320,000
Five dollars	4,376,000	21,880,000	13,356,000	66,780,000
Ten dollars	1,176,000	11,760,000	2,928,000	29,280,000
Twenty dollars	952,000	19,040,000	2,740,000	54,800,000
Fifty dollars	248,000	12,400,000	244,000	12,200,000
One hundred dollars	684,000	68,400,000	204,000	20,400,000
Five hundred dollars	17,000	8,500,000	10,200	5,100,000
One thousand dollars	44,000	44,000,000	28,000	28,000,000
Five thousand dollars	18,700	93,500,000	18,300	91,500,000
Ten thousand dollars	55,600	556,000,000	55,400	554,000,000
Order gold certificates	70,822	708,220,000	70,819	708,190,000
Total	23,790,122	1,563,976,000	82,490,719	1,639,746,000

RATIO OF SMALL DENOMINATIONS TO ALL PAPER CURRENCY OUTSTANDING

The variation in percentage of denominations of $20 and less to the total paper currency, by fiscal years, since July 1, 1919, may be studied from the following statement:

Date	Total paper currency	Denominations of $20 and less					
		$1	$2	$5	$10	$20	Total
July 1—		*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*
1919	$5,702,970,230	5.80	1.74	13.52	23.70	25.68	70.47
1920	6,184,236,695	5.41	1.63	12.78	23.62	27.57	71.04
1921	5,247,550,659	6.49	1.64	14.20	22.42	27.27	72.11
1922	5,037,248,518	6.75	1.50	13.89	22.96	24.57	69.68
1923	5,405,131,870	6.54	1.35	14.36	22.27	25.77	70.32
1924	5,564,642,503	6.80	1.17	14.25	22.73	25.34	70.31
1925	5,585,944,967	7.51	1.20	13.20	23.33	25.53	70.77
1926	5,685,100,814	7.67	1.19	13.45	23.61	26.08	72.00

INTEREST ON PUBLIC MONEYS HELD BY DEPOSITARY BANKS

Interest is collected semiannually from depositaries of public moneys (except Federal reserve banks) at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the basis of 181 days to the half year from January 1 to June 30 (first half of leap year, 182 days) and 184 days from July 1 to December 31. Each depositary is required to render to the Treasurer semiannually (January 1 and July 1) an interest report showing daily balances held by such bank for the prior six months and the amount of interest due and paid thereon. These reports are checked with the ledgers of this office.

Interest was first collected by the department under the provisions of the act of May 30, 1908, on all special and additional deposits in general depositaries and on all deposits in limited depositaries at the

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rate of 1 per cent per annum. In accordance with instructions contained in letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated April 22, 1912, the rate of interest was increased from 1 per cent to 2 per cent per annum, beginning July 1, 1912. Beginning June 1, 1913, interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum has been collected on all Government deposits.

During the fiscal year 1926 the interest accrued on ordinary balances held was $517,313.83, and on balances arising from sales of bonds, notes, and certificates of indebtedness, was $3,922,066.76 making a total of $4,439,380.59. The total amount of interest accrued on depositary balances since May 30, 1908, may be studied from the revised statement following:

Fiscal year	Interest on balances arising from—		
	Ordinary accounts	Sales of bonds, notes, and certificates	Total
Total to June 30—			
1913	$810,626.15		$810,626.15
1914	1,409,426.07		1,409,426.07
1915	1,222,706.93		1,222,706.93
1916	791,671.45		791,671.45
1917	703,771.76	$358,221.43	1,061,993.19
1918	1,134,569.09	10,566,658.03	11,701,227.12
1919	5,507,742.43	20,996,209.01	26,503,951.44
1920	1,865,975.76	11,458,976.89	13,324,952.65
1921	2,580,746.84	3,512,308.02	6,093,054.86
1922	865,848.30	5,957,918.35	6,823,766.65
1923	584,192.96	4,835,879.74	5,420,072.70
1924	570,336.05	3,961,872.51	4,532,208.56
1925	533,859.89	3,863,624.89	4,397,484.78
1926	517,313.83	3,922,066.76	4,439,380.59
Aggregate	19,098,787.51	69,433,735.63	88,532,523.14

GOLD FUND, FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

The balance to the credit of the gold fund of the Federal Reserve Board on June 30, 1925, was $1,752,744,435.12. During the fiscal year 1926 deposits amounted to $1,152,513,100 and withdrawals to $1,187,909,300, leaving a balance to the credit of the fund on June 30, 1926, of $1,717,348,235.12.

THE METALLIC STOCK OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES

Gold coin and bullion.—The estimated amount of gold coin and bullion included in the general stock of money in the United States on June 30, 1926, was $4,500,976,937, of which there was held in the Treasury $3,713,832,294, and the balance outside of the Treasury was $787,144,643.

Standard silver dollars.—The stock of standard silver dollars at the close of the fiscal year 1926 was $533,491,184, of which $465,291,706 was held in the Treasury, and the balance outside of the Treasury was $68,199,478.

Subsidiary silver coin.—The stock of subsidiary silver coin at the close of the fiscal year 1926 was $288,923,000, of which $6,147,966 was held in the Treasury, and the balance outside of the Treasury was $282,775,034.

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Minor coin.—The current minor coins are the bronze 1-cent pieces and the nickel 5-cent pieces, and though not included in the stated stock of money in the country they are in great demand in all sections. The amount of each denomination of the current coins outstanding at the close of the fiscal year 1926 was as follows:

Bronze 1-cent pieces	$45, 369, 851. 93
Nickel 5-cent pieces	61, 481, 550. 40

ISSUE, EXCHANGE, AND REDEMPTION OF MONEY

The distribution of available supplies of United States paper currency and coin, exchanges and replacements thereof, and payments on account of redemptions of currency and coin will, so far as practicable, be effected through the Federal reserve banks and branches. Federal reserve banks and branches have been instructed by the Treasury to make an equitable and impartial distribution of available supplies of United States paper currency and coin in all cases, and applications therefor should be made to the Federal reserve bank or branch of such bank located in the same district with the applicant. Distribution of new gold, silver, and minor coin will not be made by the Treasury so long as there are available sufficient stocks of circulated coins in the Federal reserve banks and branches or in the Treasury offices.

I.—ISSUE OF UNITED STATES PAPER CURRENCY

1. All current issues of new United States paper currency are made by the Treasurer of the United States in the form of United States notes (greenbacks), gold certificates, and silver certificates.

2. United States notes are issued in value equal to the unfit notes destroyed in order not to reduce the amount outstanding below the figure fixed by law.

3. Gold certificates are issued against deposits of gold coin with the Treasurer or with the Federal reserve banks and branches, deposits of gold bullion or foreign gold coin with the mints and assay offices, or against available gold in the general fund of the Treasury. Gold certificates may also be obtained in payment of obligations of the United States payable in gold, in payment of checks issued by the mints and assay offices of the United States for deposits of gold bullion and foreign gold coin, in exchange for other forms of United States paper currency, or in the ordinary course of Government payments when paid out by the Treasurer or the Federal reserve banks.

4. Silver certificates are issued against deposits of standard silver dollars or available silver dollars in the general fund of the Treasury, and may be obtained in exchange for other forms of United States paper currency or in the ordinary course of Government payments, when available.

II.—ISSUE OF GOLD COIN

5. Gold coin is issued for deposits of gold bullion, gold certificates, United States notes, or Treasury notes of 1890, and in payment of other obligations of the United States payable in gold.

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III.—ISSUE OF STANDARD SILVER DOLLARS, SUBSIDIARY SILVER COIN, AND MINOR COIN

6. Standard silver dollars are issued in redemption of silver certificates or Treasury notes of 1890. Subsidiary silver coin (halves, quarters, and dimes) and minor coin (1-cent bronze and 5-cent nickel) are issued against other forms of payments therefor in equal amounts.

IV.—REDEMPTION OF PAPER CURRENCY

7. United States notes and gold certificates are redeemable in gold coin; Treasury notes of 1890 in gold coin or standard silver dollars; and silver certificates in standard silver dollars.

8. National-bank notes and Federal reserve bank notes are redeemable in lawful money of the United States by the Treasurer, but payments therefor in lawful money may be effected through the Federal reserve banks and branches. Federal reserve banks and branches will also receive national-bank notes and Federal reserve bank notes unfit for further circulation, and will make payment therefor by credit or in other forms of money.

9. Federal reserve notes are redeemable in gold by the Treasurer and in gold or lawful money by the Federal reserve banks.

10. United States notes, Treasury notes of 1890, fractional currency notes, gold certificates, silver certificates, national-bank notes, Federal reserve notes, and Federal reserve bank notes, when not mutilated so that less than three-fifths of the original proportions remain, will be redeemed at their face value in new currency. When mutilated so that less than three-fifths, but clearly more than two-fifths of the original proportions remain, are redeemable by the Treasurer only, at one-half the face value of the whole note or certificate. Fragments not clearly more than two-fifths are not redeemed, unless accompanied by the evidence required in paragraph 11.

11. Fragments less than three-fifths are redeemed at the face value of the whole note, by the Treasurer only, when accompanied by an affidavit of the owner or other person having knowledge of the facts that the missing portions have been totally destroyed. The affidavit must state the cause and manner of mutilation, and must be subscribed and sworn to before an officer qualified to administer oaths, who must affix his official seal thereto, and the character of the affiant must be certified to be good by such officer or some one having an official seal. Signatures by mark (X) must be witnessed by two persons who can write, and who must give their places of residence. The Treasurer will exercise such discretion under this regulation as may seem to him needful to protect the United States from fraud. Blank forms for affidavits are not furnished. The department can not make reimbursement for currency totally destroyed.

V.—REDEMPTION, EXCHANGE, AND PURCHASE OF UNITED STATES COIN

12. Gold coins and standard silver dollars of the United States, if of legal weight and not defaced or mutilated as below defined, are full legal tender, and, being such, are not redeemable, but may be

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exchanged for other forms of money, particularly for gold certificates and silver certificates, respectively. Gold coins, when not mutilated but reduced in weight by natural abrasion below the limit of tolerance fixed by law, will be accepted by the Federal reserve banks and branches and the Treasurer of the United States, at bullion value; the abrasion loss being determined by deduction from the face value of each coin at the rate of 2 cents for each half grain below standard weight. Before the return of any light-weight gold coin to the owner at his request, it should be stamped with the letter "L" or other distinguishing mark. Standard silver dollars, when defaced, but not mutilated as below defined, will be accepted at face value. Subsidiary silver coins (halves, quarters, and dimes) and minor coins (1-cent bronze and 5-cent nickel) will, upon demand, be redeemed in lawful money or exchanged for other forms of money. If shipped to the Treasurer of the United States for redemption, subsidiary silver and minor coins should be assorted by denominations into packages in sums or multiples of $20, which apply to subsidiary silver and minor coins separately. Such coins should be shipped loose in cloth bags. Shipments put up in wrappers, envelopes, or rolls of paper will not be received. Not more than $1,000 in silver coin, $300 in 5-cent pieces, or $100 in cents should be shipped in one bag or package.

13. No foreign or mutilated coins will be received for redemption at face value. Coin is mutilated when punched, clipped, chipped, or otherwise appreciably reduced in weight by any means other than natural abrasion; that upon which any name, advertisement, or other unauthorized impression has been made; that to which paper or any other substance is attached; or that which has otherwise been so defaced as to be not readily and clearly identified as to genuineness and denomination. Mutilated silver coin will be stamped by the receiving officer with a distinguishing mark before it is returned to the depositor. Mutilated gold coins of any denomination will be received at any of the mints or assay offices of the United States, and the value of the fine gold contained will be paid to the depositor at the rate of $20.67+ per ounce, fine (1.000); or $18.60+ per ounce, standard (0.900). Mutilated silver coins will be purchased at the mints in Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Denver, at the price fixed from time to time by the Director of the Mint, for silver contained in gold deposits. Mutilated gold and silver coins should be transmitted to the mints by registered mail or by express (charges prepaid) and upon receipt, the value thereof, when so forwarded, will be returned in the same manner at the seller's expense and risk, or by check on the Treasurer of the United States.

14. Minor coin that is so defaced as not to be readily identified, or that is punched or clipped, will not be redeemed. Pieces that are stamped, bent, or twisted out of shape, or otherwise imperfect, but showing no material loss of metal, will be redeemed at face value.

15. Mutilated minor coins will be purchased at the mints in Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Denver, in lots of not less than one pound of each kind, at a price (the approximate value as metal) fixed from time to time by the Director of the Mint.

The coinage mints are located in Philadelphia, Pa.; San Francisco, Calif.; and Denver, Colo. The assay offices are located in New York, N. Y.; New Orleans, La.; Carson City, Nev.; Boise, Idaho; Helena, Mont.; Deadwood, S. Dak.; Seattle, Wash.; and Salt Lake City, Utah.

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VI.—GENERAL INFORMATION

16. By reason of the facilities provided at the Federal reserve banks and branches for the distribution, replacement, exchange, and redemption of paper currency and coin, applicants are enabled to obtain such accommodations earlier and at a lower cost for transportation charges, as a general rule, than would be possible through the Treasurer of the United States at Washington. So far as practicable, therefore, such transactions should be handled through the Federal reserve banks and branches. In the event that shipments on this account are made to the Treasurer, all shipping costs thereon should be prepaid.

The Federal reserve banks and branches are located in Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Philadelphia Pa.; Cleveland, Ohio; Cincinnati, Ohio; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Richmond, Va.; Baltimore, Md.; Atlanta, Ga.; New Orleans, La.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Birmingham, Ala.; Nashville, Tenn.; Chicago, Ill.; Detroit, Mich.; St. Louis, Mo.; Louisville, Ky.; Memphis, Tenn.; Little Rock, Ark.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Helena, Mont.; Kansas City, Mo.; Omaha, Nebr.; Denver, Colo.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Dallas, Tex.; El Paso, Tex.; Houston, Tex.; San Francisco, Calif.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Portland, Oreg.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Seattle, Wash.; and Spokane, Wash.

17. The act of June 30, 1876 (19 Stat. 64) requires that all United States officers charged with the receipt or disbursement of public moneys, and all officers of national banks, shall stamp or write in plain letters the word "counterfeit," "altered," or "worthless" upon all fraudulent notes issued in the form of and intended to circulate as money which shall be presented at their places of business; and if such officers shall wrongfully stamp any genuine note of the United States or of the national banks, they shall, upon presentation, redeem such notes at their face value.

18. All counterfeit notes and coins found in remittances are canceled and delivered to the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department or to the nearest local office of that division, a receipt for the same being returned to the sender, who may communicate with the chief of that division if it is desired to have such notes or coins submitted for reclamation.

During the fiscal year 1926, the Treasurer's office authorized and directed shipments of current gold, silver, and minor coins between the Treasury, Washington, United States mints, United States Assay Office, New York, and Federal reserve banks and branches, for use in public disbursements and exchanges and also for special purposes, aggregating $151,461,645.50, and shipments of uncurrent gold, silver, and minor coins to United States mints from the Treasury, Washington, and Federal reserve banks and branches to the amount of $5,953,101.75. Statements of the foregoing are as follows:

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Kind	Treasury, Washington		United States mints and assay office, New York		Miscellaneous
	Shipped to Federal reserve banks and branches	Received from Federal reserve banks and branches	Shipped to Treasury, Washington, Federal reserve banks and branches	Received from Treasury, Washington, Federal reserve banks and branches	Shipments between Federal reserve banks and branches
Gold:					
Double eagles			[1]$115,000,000.00	$121,300.00	
Eagles			7,030,000.00	45,680.00	
Half eagles			5,800,000.00	17,685.00	
Quarter eagles		$300.00	1,080,910.00		$10,500.00
Silver:					
Standard dollars			2,227,050.00	500,000.00	[2] 1,270,000.00
Half dollars	$250,000.00	25,000.00	1,280,000.00	2,000.00	3,190,000.00
Quarter dollars		150,000.00	3,715,012.50		805,000.00
Dimes			3,880,005.00		422,000.00
Minor coin:					
Nickels	53,000.00		2,625,002.50		148,000.00
Cents			1,794,600.50	12,600.00	6,000.00
Total	303,000.00	175,300.00	144,432,580.50	699,265.00	5,851,500.00
Uncurrent coins:					
Gold				[3] 1,177,059.99	
Standard dollars				2,358,876.00	
Subsidiary silver				2,275,073.53	
Minor				142,092.23	
Total				5,953,101.75	

[1] Includes $35,000,000 shipped to assay office, New York, from mint, Philadelphia.
[2] Includes $500,000 transferred to assay office, New York, from Federal reserve bank, New York.
[3] Includes lightweight at bullion value.

REDEMPTION OF FEDERAL RESERVE AND NATIONAL CURRENCY

The proceeds of currency counted into its cash by the National Bank Redemption Agency during the fiscal year amounted to $546,221,750.58. Of this sum $525,998,910 was in national-bank notes, $1,509,738 in Federal reserve bank notes, $18,598,265 in Federal reserve notes, and $114,837.58 in United States currency. Comparative figures as to total redemptions in this and previous years are contained in Table No. 26, page 635.

Payments for currency redeemed were made as follows: In Treasurer's checks, $340,554.11; by credits to Treasury offices as transfers of funds, $23,532,305.50; by credits to Federal reserve banks and branches in general account as transfers of funds, for direct remittances $520,285,211.25, for remittances by member banks $2,059,980.72; by credits in other accounts $3,699.

The notes of all issues counted and assorted amounted to $1,831,069,055, and were disposed of as follows:

	Amount	Per cent
National bank notes: Unfit for use delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency for—		
Destruction and reissue	$474,929,667.50	89.97
Destruction and retirement	52,937,972.50	10.03
	527,867,640.00	100.00
Federal reserve bank notes: Unfit for use delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency for destruction and retirement	1,462,885.00	
Federal reserve notes: Unfit for use delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency for destruction	19,051,930.00	
Federal reserve notes, canceled and uncanceled, forwarded by Federal reserve banks and branches: Delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency for credit of Federal reserve agents	1,282,686,600.00	

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Canceled and uncanceled Federal reserve notes amounting to $1,282,686,600 were received from Federal reserve banks and branch Federal reserve banks for credit of Federal reserve agents. Such notes are settled for between the Federal reserve banks and Federal reserve agents either direct or by adjustments in their redemption funds, and are, therefore, not taken into the cash of the National Bank Redemption Agency.

The number of notes counted, sorted, and delivered by the agency during the fiscal year was 206,055,500, detail of which is shown in Table No. 37, page 642.

The cost of redemption for the fiscal year, including salaries, transportation, and contingent expenses, is set forth in Table No. 31.

SHIPMENTS OF CURRENCY FROM WASHINGTON

The shipments of United States currency from the Treasury in Washington to Federal reserve banks and other banks during the fiscal year 1926, amounted to $1,522,778,857, a decrease of $72,538,119 as compared with that of the fiscal year 1925.

The shipments for the past two fiscal years are compared in the following statement:

	Fiscal year 1925		Fiscal year 1926	
	Number of packages	Total amount	Number of packages	Total amount
Total by express	345	$87,875	31	$6,342
Total by registered mail	157,459	1,595,229,101	158,241	1,522,772,515
Aggregate	157,804	1,595,316,976	158,272	1,522,778,857

DEPOSITS OF GOLD BULLION AT MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES

The deposits of gold bullion at the mints and assay offices during the fiscal years 1924, 1925, and 1926 are compared in the following statement:

Office	1924	1925	1926
Philadelphia	$9,900,575.42	$10,453,302.36	$8,882,666.89
San Francisco	44,193,465.68	34,357,534 18	34,636,103.92
Denver	10,318,975.55	10,062,984.65	8,641,742.38
New York	420,079,497.50	137,327,679.27	126,360,398.44
New Orleans	1,299,000.54	559,014.04	456,886.72
Carson	244,045.33	202,545.72	284,183.54
Helena	342,951.78	318,878.59	295,739.98
Boise	277,251.98	223,411.74	164,821.75
Deadwood	7,370.99	1,271.03	547.25
Seattle	4,724,701.89	5,755,478.90	7,376,912.10
Salt Lake City	54,601.58	110,127.95	57,374.47
Total	491,442,438.24	199,372,228.43	187,157,377.44

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The 3.65 per cent bonds of the District of Columbia matured August 1, 1924, and on June 30, 1926, there remained outstanding bonds in the amount of $105,600.

There has been no change in the old securities of the District of Columbia held in the care and custody of the Treasurer, and they are as follows: Chesapeake & Ohio Canal bonds, $84,285, and board of audit certificates, $20,134.72; while in the District of Columbia contractor's guaranty fund there is also a cash balance of $132.51.

RECOINAGE IN THE FISCAL YEARS 1925 AND 1926

The amounts of lightweight and uncurrent gold and uncurrent silver and minor coins remelted and the loss thereon during the fiscal years 1925 and 1926 were as here stated:

Denomination	Fiscal year 1925		Fiscal year 1926	
	Face value	Loss reimbursed	Face value	Loss reimbursed
Double eagles	$456, 270. 00		$457, 340. 00	
Eagles	550, 670. 00		618, 455. 00	
Half eagles	695, 730. 00		811, 775. 00	
Three-dollar pieces	15. 00		36. 00	
Quarter eagles	6, 520. 00		1, 812. 50	
Dollars	56. 00		74. 00	
Total gold	1, 709, 261. 00	$2, 984. 59	1, 889, 492. 50	$2, 496. 28
Half dollars	1, 038, 562. 50		1, 290, 411. 50	
Quarter dollars	1, 121, 067. 50		1, 002, 911. 25	
Twenty-cent pieces	16. 60		17. 80	
Dimes	442, 512. 10		429, 521. 90	
Half dimes	655. 55		349. 35	
Three-cent pieces	38. 13		54. 39	
Total silver	2, 602, 852. 38	211, 759. 94	2, 723, 266. 19	218, 678. 48
Minor coins	186, 912. 12	9, 990. 21	277, 337. 25	14, 989. 18
Aggregate	4, 499, 025. 50	224, 734. 74	4, 890, 095. 94	236, 163. 94

NOTE.—Gains on lightweight gold coins were covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts during the fiscal years 1925 and 1926 amounting to $85.95 and $19.91, respectively.

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

The Treasurer of the United States, as custodian of the public funds, receives and accounts for all moneys coming into the Treasury. Funds are paid out of the Treasury by the Treasurer upon authority of warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury and countersigned by the Comptroller General of the United States. The Treasurer renders appropriate receipts for all moneys coming into his possession, which receipts are indorsed upon warrants signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, without which warrant, so signed, no acknowledgment for moneys received into the Public Treasury is valid. He renders his accounts quarterly or oftener when required and at all times submits to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller General or either of them, the inspection of the moneys in his custody.

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All public moneys paid into any Treasury office, national-bank depositary, or other depositary are placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States and held subject to his order. The public moneys in the hands of any depositary may be transferred to the Treasury of the United States or may be transferred from one depositary to any other depositary as the safety of the public moneys and the convenience of the public service shall require.

The Treasurer is redemption agent for Federal reserve and national-bank notes; is trustee for bonds held to secure bank circulation, public deposits in depositary banks, and bonds held to secure postal savings in banks; is custodian of miscellaneous trust funds; is fiscal agent for the issue and redemption of the United States paper currency, for the payment of the interest on the public debt and the redemption of matured obligations of the Government, for collecting the interest on public deposits held by banks, for the collection of semiannual duty on bank circulation and for paying principal and interest of the land-purchase bonds of the Philippine Islands; and is treasurer of the board of trustees of the Postal Savings System.

The transactions of the Treasurer's office are of great volume, involving many and varied accounts and the handling of large amounts of money and securities. It is necessary that our work be kept current. Our books must balance each day. Promptness and accuracy are essential in all our operations.

These great responsibilities have tested the capacity, the fidelity, and the efficiency of the officers and employees of this office. I am pleased to report that they have met the test in a very satisfactory manner.

FRANK WHITE, *Treasurer.*

Hon. A. W. MELLON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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TABLES

No. 1.—*General distribution of the assets and liabilities of the Treasury, June 30, 1926*

	Treasury offices	Mints and assay offices	Designated depositaries of the United States	In transit	Total
ASSETS					
Gold coins	$4,021,964.38	$577,308,790.90			$581,330,755.28
Gold bullion		3,132,501,538.74			3,132,501,538.74
Standard silver dollars	46,614,309.00	418,677,397.00			465,291,706.00
Subsidiary silver coins	239,079.60	5,858,886.33		$50,000.00	6,147,965.93
Silver bullion		8,431,438.88			8,431,438.88
United States notes	2,564,218.00			1,270,900.00	3,835,118.00
Treasury notes of 1890	3,500.00				3,500.00
Gold certificates (active)	4,531,850.00	33,687,700.00		6,444,800.00	44,664,350.00
Gold certificates (inactive)		443,710,000.00			443,710,000.00
Silver certificates	622,064.00	436.00		1,814,348.00	2,436,848.00
Federal reserve notes	710,677.50	200,749.00		5,100.00	916,526.50
Federal reserve bank notes	134,743.00				134,743.00
National-bank notes	17,696,240.00			63,612.50	17,759,852.50
Unclassified (collections, etc.)	90,704.96	3,781.85		[1]60,706,966.33	60,801,453.14
Minor coin	57,214.62	2,366,105.30		16,500.00	2,439,819.92
Deposits in Federal reserve banks			$10,718,586.49		10,718,586.49
Deposits in special depositaries (act Apr. 24, 1917)			202,728,706.99		202,728,706.99
Deposits in national banks, etc			29,014,476.36		29,014,476.36
Public moneys in transit between Federal reserve banks and to and from depositary banks				9,281,860.01	9,281,860.01
Total available assets	77,286,565.06	4,622,746,824.00	242,461,769.84	79,654,086.84	5,022,149,245.74
Balance with Treasurer United States		190,423.71			190,423.71
Checks paid but not cleared				233,604.75	233,604.75
Aggregate	77,286,565.06	4,622,937,247.71	242,461,769.84	79,887,691.59	5,022,573,274.20
LIABILITIES					
Outstanding Treasurer's checks					1,042,517.58
Disbursing officers' balances on books of Treasurer and depositary banks					53,247,758.86
Post Office Department account					6,651,315.13
Uncollected items, exchanges, etc					[1]62,511,610.49
Board of trustees, Postal Savings System					7,000,360.78
Redemption fund:					
Federal reserve notes (gold)					152,373,227.61
National-bank notes					26,301,669.29
Retirement of additional circulating notes (act May 30, 1908)					4,065.00
Total agency accounts					309,132,524.74
Balance to credit of mints and assay offices					190,423.71
Balance to credit of gold fund, Federal Reserve Board					1,717,348,235.12
Balance to credit of trust funds (act Mar. 14, 1900)					2,630,585,126.00
Balance in general fund, including the gold reserve [2]					365,316,964.63
Aggregate					5,022,573,274.20

[1] Includes $58,704,051.63 in Federal farm loan drafts covering sale of bonds.
[2] Including credits to disbursing officers.

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No. 2.—*Available assets and liabilities of the Treasury at the close of June, 1925 and 1926*

	June 30, 1925	June 30, 1926
ASSETS		
Gold:		
Coin	$614,944,311.15	$581,330,755.28
Bullion	3,076,255,889.42	3,132,501,538.74
Total	3,691,200,200.57	3,713,832,294.02
Silver:		
Dollars	452,510,212.00	465,291,706.00
Subsidiary coin	7,537,767.75	6,147,965.93
Bullion	16,387,694.52	8,431,438.88
Total	476,435,674.27	479,871,110.81
Paper:		
United States notes	2,193,375.00	3,835,118.00
Treasury notes of 1890	5,000.00	3,500.00
Federal reserve notes	1,474,262.50	916,526.50
Federal reserve bank notes	87,890.00	134,743.00
National-bank notes	19,595,231.00	17,759,852.50
Gold certificates	487,007,840.00	488,374,350.00
Silver certificates	4,512,578.00	2,436,848.00
Unclassified (collections, etc.)	3,285,897.20	[1] 60,801,453.14
Total	518,162,073.70	574,262,391.14
Other:		
Minor coin	1,782,509.74	2,439,819.92
Deposits in Federal reserve banks	25,434,368.53	10,718,586.49
Deposits in Federal land banks		
Deposits in national banks, special, and foreign depositaries	180,682,941.54	231,743,183.35
Public moneys in transit between Federal reserve banks and to and from depositary banks	23,524,001.52	9,281,860.01
Total	231,423,821.33	254,183,449.77
Aggregate	4,917,221,769.87	5,022,149,245.74
LIABILITIES		
Outstanding Treasurer's checks	1,441,313.73	1,042,517.58
Disbursing officers' balance on books of Treasurer and depositary banks	30,687,874.74	53,247,758.86
Post Office Department account	8,036,827.50	6,651,315.13
Uncollected items, exchanges, etc	3,911,175.42	[1] 62,511,610.49
Board of trustees, Postal Savings System	7,043,441.20	7,000,360.78
Redemption fund:		
Federal reserve notes (gold)	161,594,675.70	152,373,227.61
National bank notes	26,993,525.27	26,301,669.29
Retirement of additional circulating notes (act of May 30, 1908)	4,740.00	4,065.00
Assets of insolvent national banks	2,574.41	
Total agency accounts	239,716,147.97	309,132,524.74
Less checks paid but not cleared	163,353.55	233,604.75
Total	239,552,794.42	308,898,919.99
General account:		
Gold certificates	2,096,695,459.00	2,168,884,959.00
Silver certificates	453,236,773.00	460,340,363.00
Treasury notes of 1890	1,391,882.00	1,359,804.00
Gold fund, Federal Reserve Board	1,752,744,435.12	1,717,348,235.12
Reserve fund	153,620,985.51	154,188,886.20
Balance [2]	219,979,440.82	211,128,078.43
Total	4,677,668,975.45	4,713,250,325.75
Aggregate	4,917,221,769.87	5,022,149,245.74

[1] Includes $58,704,051.63 in Federal farm-loan drafts covering sale of bonds.
[2] Including credits to disbursing officers.

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No. 3.—*Distribution of the General Treasury balance, June 30, 1926*

Washington		$77, 286, 255. 82
Mints and assay offices:		
Philadelphia		407, 918, 763. 02
Denver		385, 070, 194. 97
San Francisco		691, 528, 391. 11
Carson City		32, 846. 12
New Orleans		6, 825, 793. 87
New York		3, 131, 206, 289. 02
Boise		13, 643. 22
Deadwood		699. 36
Helena		23, 738. 43
Salt Lake City		11, 391. 77
Seattle		304, 680. 61
Federal reserve banks		10, 718, 586. 49
Special depositaries		202, 728, 706. 99
National banks and insular depositaries		6, 642, 814. 30
Foreign depositaries		87, 928. 12
Treasury of Philippine Islands		1, 032, 444. 73
In transit		79, 887, 691. 59
Total		5, 001, 320, 859. 54
Deduct:		
Agency accounts on books of Treasurer of the United States	$288, 070, 533. 79	
Gold fund, Federal Reserve Board	1, 717, 348, 235. 12	
		2, 005, 418, 768. 91
General account		2, 995, 902, 090. 63
Deduct: Trust funds, act Mar. 14, 1900		2, 630, 585, 126. 00
Balance, including gold reserve		365, 316, 964. 63

No. 4.—*Assets of the Treasury other than gold, silver, notes, and certificates at the end of each month, from July, 1923*

Month	Minor coin	Unassorted currency, etc.	Deposits in Federal reserve and national banks	Deposits in treasury of Philippine Islands	Bonds and interest paid	Total
1923—July	$2, 680, 341	$3, 543, 067	$272, 059, 043	$1, 051, 848		$279, 334, 299
August	2, 410, 085	2, 900, 619	235, 593, 330	1, 005, 212		241, 909, 246
September	1, 684, 397	3, 045, 057	403, 619, 716	1, 010, 420		409, 359, 590
October	1, 357, 227	15, 069, 599	204, 051, 334	1, 043, 020		221, 521, 180
November	1, 772, 138	2, 279, 714	139, 869, 702	1, 034, 407		144, 955, 961
December	1, 196, 392	5. 743, 676	321, 112, 389	1, 212, 052		329, 264, 509
1924—January	1, 607, 324	9, 065, 408	257, 530, 860	647, 164		268, 850, 756
February	1, 781, 674	3, 168, 950	239, 443, 160	1, 079, 794		245, 473, 578
March	2, 040, 160	2, 654, 440	446, 066, 966	924, 762		451, 686, 328
April	2, 250, 990	2, 843, 742	339, 895, 739	1, 233, 902		346, 224, 373
May	2, 639, 511	1, 839, 890	207, 693, 577	1, 094, 598		213, 267, 576
June	2, 738, 649	34, 342, 166	240. 141, 147	733, 309	$126, 949	278, 082, 220
July	2. 791, 161	4, 048, 928	217, 000, 220	1, 059, 878		224, 900, 187
August	2, 780, 820	1, 989, 821	202, 571, 506	991, 016		208, 333, 163
September	2, 781, 738	2, 871, 558	396, 333, 956	1, 412, 860		403, 400, 112
October	2, 501, 014	3, 214, 870	318, 705, 600	931, 552		325, 353, 036
November	1, 674, 604	3, 182, 512	239, 353, 764	1, 375, 472		245, 586, 352
December	1, 136, 545	3, 572, 774	330, 169, 402	310, 928		335, 189, 649
1925—January	1, 309, 235	4, 513, 507	275, 172, 050	1, 252, 098		282, 246, 890
February	1, 380, 982	3, 372, 770	226, 809, 200	1, 085, 849		232, 648, 801
March	1, 560, 413	2, 757, 455	509, 374, 591	689, 779		514. 382, 238
April	1, 638, 464	2, 930, 722	339, 389, 524	1, 165, 961		345, 124, 671
May	1, 705, 194	7, 770, 065	260, 056, 448	1, 031, 885		270, 563, 592
June	1, 782, 510	3, 285, 897	228, 745, 081	896, 231		234, 709, 719
July	1, 635, 342	3, 119, 334	161, 310, 272	808, 181		166, 873, 129
August	1, 506, 869	2, 029, 136	139, 051, 208	1, 286, 322		143, 873, 535
September	1, 540, 267	2, 226, 629	336, 309, 415	1, 190, 824		341, 267, 135.
October	1, 100, 393	3, 245, 154	197, 506, 911	1, 031, 195		202, 883, 653
November	1, 241, 904	4, 036, 569	150, 337, 578	788, 262		156, 404, 313
December	971, 939	1, 997, 608	358, 063, 666	1, 080, 934		362, 114, 147
1926—January	1, 179, 213	2, 485, 383	334, 039, 768	929, 421		338, 633, 785
February	1, 715, 944	2, 233, 074	336, 722, 983	1, 224, 957		341, 896, 958
March	1, 963, 547	1, 984, 215	496, 956, 373	819, 132		501, 723, 267
April	2, 268, 545	2, 823, 752	350, 538, 831	913, 915		356, 545, 043
May	2, 384, 738	3, 882, 803	288, 125, 252	948, 473		295, 341, 266
June	2, 439, 820	[1] 60, 801, 453	250, 710, 514	1, 033, 116		[1] 314, 984, 903

[1] Includes $58,704,051.63 in Federal farm-loan drafts covering sale of bonds.

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No. 5.—*Assets of the Treasury at the end of each month, from July, 1923*

Month	Gold	Silver	Notes	Certificates	Other	Total
1923—July	$3,393,713,606	$472,226,237	$21,719,926	$446,560,036	$279,334,299	$4,613,554,104
August	3,424,847,782	473,333,682	21,358,636	455,218,966	241,909,246	4,616,668,312
September	3,447,039,372	473,722,699	20,775,410	454,509,617	409,359,590	4,805,406,688
October	3,477,852,265	474,197,767	21,968,224	461,543,460	221,521,180	4,657,082,896
November	3,516,227,682	463,654,666	22,890,647	467,382,419	144,955,961	4,615,111,375
December	3,553,932,238	461,663,349	22,477,448	452,679,538	329,264,509	4,820,017,082
1924—January	3,597,911,259	463,125,344	18,224,181	473,787,232	268,850,756	4,821,898,772
February	3,632,214,533	464,225,882	17,509,933	475,190,566	245,473,578	4,834,614,492
March	3,670,783,660	464,874,670	17,941,368	474,705,487	451,686,328	5,079,991,513
April	3,721,208,684	465,492,770	20,094,028	472,459,236	346,224,373	5,025,479,091
May	3,761,594,075	466,081,843	21,104,095	471,674,499	213,267,576	4,933,722,088
June	3,786,060,989	466,840,697	23,877,345	456,432,713	278,082,220	5,011,293,964
July	3,812,551,074	468,570,766	22,359,207	463,117,749	224,900,187	4,991,498,983
August	3,824,277,745	478,800,264	19,501,045	467,495,335	208,333,163	4,998,407,552
September	3,828,111,933	479,112,055	18,642,814	463,610,961	403,400,112	5,192,877,875
October	3,845,132,281	478,721,418	21,865,518	481,698,318	325,353,036	5,152,770,571
November	3,865,099,833	476,589,695	20,860,242	474,586,059	245,586,352	5,082,722,181
December	3,834,618,886	472,040,200	20,318,173	471,498,868	335,189,649	5,133,665,776
1925—January	3,755,209,823	473,445,339	22,162,674	483,910,049	282,246,890	5,016,974,775
February	3,709,537,613	475,186,111	22,496,824	488,720,061	232,648,801	4,928,589,410
March	3,685,720,965	475,423,421	20,747,573	490,684,106	514,382,238	5,186,958,303
April	3,681,231,805	476,029,432	23,376,326	493,273,603	345,124,671	5,019,035,837
May	3,690,339,479	476,277,625	22,153,155	488,233,963	270,563,592	4,947,567,814
June	3,691,200,201	476,435,674	23,355,758	491,520,418	234,709,719	4,917,221,770
July	3,697,942,989	477,867,489	22,079,693	491,305,606	166,873,129	4,856,068,906
August	3,709,465,214	477,249,631	20,363,120	492,151,743	143,873,535	4,843,103,243
September	3,710,023,137	476,921,050	22,873,541	492,885,655	341,267,135	5,043,970,518
October	3,698,904,403	477,471,339	19,600,329	491,209,420	202,883,653	4,890,069,144
November	3,695,492,641	476,979,125	18,505,155	497,689,374	156,404,313	4,845,070,608
December	3,694,221,856	475,153,867	21,071,784	497,063,893	362,114,147	5,049,625,547
1926—January	3,699,932,956	476,442,703	25,639,984	507,079,549	338,633,785	5,047,728,977
February	3,710,605,169	476,899,006	19,740,564	511,150,823	341,896,958	5,060,292,520
March	3,738,891,972	477,654,347	21,368,394	500,512,220	501,723,267	5,240,150,200
April	3,732,779,314	479,121,983	22,893,195	508,955,388	356,545,043	5,100,294,923
May	3,701,004,931	479,466,762	22,041,701	495,594,724	295,341,266	4,993,449,384
June	3,713,832,294	479,871,110	22,649,740	490,811,198	314,984,903	5,022,149,245

No. 6.—*Liabilities of the Treasury at the end of each month, from July, 1923, to June, 1926*

Month	Gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes	Gold fund, redemption funds, etc.	Gold reserve	Net balance in general fund	Total
1923—July	$1,646,902,705	$2,530,818,578	$152,979,026	$282,853,795	$4,613,554,104
August	1,691,921,005	2,519,312,043	152,979,026	252,456,238	4,616,668,312
September	1,707,167,959	2,522,512,191	152,979,026	422,747,512	4,805,406,688
October	1,747,579,209	2,533,481,690	152,979,026	223,042,962	4,657,082,896
November	1,789,108,109	2,517,250,393	152,979,026	155,773,847	4,615,111,375
December	1,840,454,358	2,501,676,637	152,979,026	324,907,061	4,820,017,082
1924—January	1,879,697,958	2,548,286,340	152,979,026	240,935,448	4,821,898,772
February	1,921,888,308	2,531,322,127	152,979,026	228,425,031	4,834,614,492
March	1,963,594,058	2,518,897,832	152,979,026	444,520,597	5,079,991,513
April	2,020,985,208	2,519,789,455	152,979,026	331,725,402	5,025,479,091
May	2,067,853,608	2,516,051,939	152,979,026	196,837,515	4,933,722,088
June	2,084,578,408	2,535,707,015	152,979,026	238,029,515	5,011,293,964
July	2,134,487,908	2,477,224,027	152,979,026	226,808,022	4,991,498,983
August	2,168,186,758	2,462,447,997	152,979,026	214,793,771	4,998,407,552
September	2,213,958,908	2,413,356,055	152,979,026	412,583,886	5,192,877,875
October	2,268,514,358	2,396,147,513	152,979,026	335,129,674	5,152,770,571
November	2,324,365,159	2,357,744,818	152,979,026	247,633,178	5,082,722,181
December	2,420,203,709	2,231,404,174	152,979,026	329,078,867	5,133,665,776
1925—January	2,422,350,909	2,154,744,539	152,979,026	286,900,301	5,016,974,775
February	2,432,732,909	2,118,901,967	153,620,986	223,333,548	4,928,589,410
March	2,456,167,959	2,086,435,660	153,620,986	490,733,698	5,186,958,303
April	2,490,982,629	2,045,107,223	153,620,986	329,324,999	5,019,035,837
May	2,509,060,779	2,036,818,626	153,620,986	248,067,423	4,947,567,814
June	2,551,324,114	1,992,297,229	153,620,986	219,979,441	4,917,221,770
July	2,589,670,413	1,964,541,468	153,620,986	148,236,039	4,856,068,906
August	2,614,988,708	1,942,124,194	153,620,986	132,369,355	4,843,103,243
September	2,611,209,858	1,947,550,766	153,620,986	331,588,908	5,043,970,518
October	2,621,432,457	1,916,267,505	153,620,986	198,748,196	4,890,069,144
November	2,634,631,156	1,913,915,957	153,620,986	142,902,509	4,845,070,608
December	2,657,339,156	1,909,957,472	153,620,986	328,707,933	5,049,625,547
1926—January	2,647,494,956	1,927,866,873	154,188,886	318,178,262	5,047,728,977
February	2,658,934,206	1,906,338,022	154,188,886	340,831,406	5,060,292,520
March	2,650,697,906	1,948,321,561	154,188,886	486,941,847	5,240,150,200
April	2,659,263,356	1,952,070,824	154,188,886	334,771,857	5,100,294,923
May	2,619,101,226	1,956,856,986	154,188,886	263,302,286	4,993,449,384
June	2,630,585,126	2,026,247,155	154,188,886	211,128,078	5,022,149,245

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No. 7.—*United States notes of each denomination issued, redeemed, and outstanding at the close of the fiscal years 1923, 1924, 1925, and 1926*

Denomination	Issued during year	Total issued	Redeemed during year	Total redeemed	Outstanding
1923					
One dollar	$160,412,000	$1,043,104,160	$133,753,447	$920,592,707.80	$122,511,452.20
Two dollars	46,464,000	502,851,048	49,285,498	460,080,122.20	42,770,925.80
Five dollars	28,580,000	2,008,951,760	45,945,305	1,965,181,430.00	43,770,330.00
Ten dollars	65,320,000	1,870,991,240	64,757,480	1,766,903,849.00	104,087,391.00
Twenty dollars	13,200,000	605,002,400	16,702,420	576,755,258.00	28,247,142.00
Fifty dollars		150,615,200	211,250	149,448,225.00	1,166,975.00
One hundred dollars		197,104,000	76,600	195,861,200.00	1,242,800.00
Five hundred dollars		226,276,000	41,000	225,325,000.00	951,000.00
One thousand dollars		467,628,000	3,203,000	464,705,000.00	2,923,000.00
Five thousand dollars		20,000,000		20,000,000.00	
Ten thousand dollars		40,000,000		39,990,000.00	10,000.00
Total	313,976,000	7,132,523,808	313,976,000	6,784,842,792.00	347,681,016.00
Unknown, destroyed				1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	313,976,000	7,132,523,808	313,976,000	6,785,842,792.00	346,681,016.00
1924					
One dollar	110,552,000	1,153,656,160	136,176,863	1,056,769,570.80	96,886,589.20
Two dollars	47,368,000	550,219,048	53,692,452	513,772,574.20	36,446,473.80
Five dollars	18,680,000	2,027,631,760	28,313,255	1,993,494,685.00	34,137,075.00
Ten dollars	127,520,000	1,998,511,240	73,124,300	1,840,028,149.00	158,483,091.00
Twenty dollars		605,002,400	12,329,080	589,084,338.00	15,918,062.00
Fifty dollars		150,615,200	183,250	149,631,475.00	983,725.00
One hundred dollars		197,104,000	67,800	195,929,000.00	1,175,000.00
Five hundred dollars		226,276,000	49,000	225,374,000.00	902,000.00
One thousand dollars		467,628,000	184,000	464,889,000.00	2,739,000.00
Five thousand dollars		20,000,000		20,000,000.00	
Ten thousand dollars		40,000,000		39,990,000.00	10,000.00
Total	304,120,000	7,436,643,808	304,120,000	7,088,962,792.00	347,681,016.00
Unknown, destroyed				1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	304,120,000	7,436,643,808	304,120,000	7,089,962,792.00	346,681,016.00
1925					
One dollar	62,168,000	1,215,824,160	99,865,355	1,156,634,925.80	59,189,234.20
Two dollars	49,632,000	599,851,048	41,929,920	555,702,494.20	44,148,553.80
Five dollars	54,640,000	2,082,271,760	24,308,885	2,017,803,570.00	64,468,190.00
Ten dollars	108,160,000	2,106,671,240	112,446,710	1,952,474,859.00	154,196,381.00
Twenty dollars	9,360,000	614,362,400	6,624,180	595,708,518.00	18,653,882.00
Fifty dollars	1,600,000	152,215,200	126,950	149,758,425.00	2,456,775.00
One hundred dollars		197,104,000	54,000	195,983,000.00	1,121,000.00
Five hundred dollars		226,276,000	32,000	225,406,000.00	870,000.00
One thousand dollars		467,628,000	172,000	465,061,000.00	2,567,000.00
Five thousand dollars		20,000,000		20,000,000.00	
Ten thousand dollars		40,000,000		39,990,000.00	10,000.00
Total	285,560,000	7,722,203,808	285,560,000	7,374,522,792.00	347,681,016.00
Unknown, destroyed				1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	285,560,000	7,722,203,808	285,560,000	7,375,522,792.00	346,681,016.00
1926					
One dollar	20,780,000	1,236,604,160	54,949,381	1,211,584,306.80	25,019,853.20
Two dollars	59,480,000	659,331,048	54,127,474	609,829,968.20	49,501,079.80
Five dollars	105,080,000	2,187,351,760	69,845,275	2,087,648,845.00	99,702,915.00
Ten dollars	75,920,000	2,182,591,240	110,358,600	2,062,833,459.00	119,757,781.00
Twenty dollars	33,200,000	647,562,400	7,913,720	603,622,238.00	43,940,162.00
Fifty dollars	4,400,000	156,615,200	1,240,150	150,998,575.00	5,616,625.00
One hundred dollars		197,104,000	134,400	196,117,400.00	986,600.00
Five hundred dollars		226,276,000	97,000	225,503,000.00	773,000.00
One thousand dollars		467,628,000	194,000	465,255,000.00	2,373,000.00
Five thousand dollars		20,000,000		20,000,000.00	
Ten thousand dollars		40,000,000		39,990,000.00	10,000.00
Total	298,860,000	8,021,063,808	298,860,000	7,673,382,792.00	347,681,016.00
Unknown, destroyed				1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	298,860,000	8,021,063,808	298,860,000	7,674,382,792.00	346,681,016.00

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No. 8.—*Treasury notes of 1890 of each denomination redeemed and outstanding at the close of the fiscal years 1923, 1924, 1925, and 1926*

Denomination	Total issue	Redeemed during year	Total redeemed	Outstanding
1923				
One dollar	$64,704,000	$2,056	$64,391,797	$312,203
Two dollars	49,808,000	1,524	49,616,218	191,782
Five dollars	120,740,000	6,470	120,359,132	380,868
Ten dollars	104,680,000	14,240	104,343,240	336,760
Twenty dollars	35,760,000	7,020	35,624,930	135,070
Fifty dollars	1,175,000	650	1,168,600	6,400
One hundred dollars	18,000,000	2,200	17,937,700	62,300
One thousand dollars	52,568,000	3,000	52,520,000	48,000
Total	447,435,000	37,160	445,961,617	1,473,383
1924				
One dollar	64,704,000	1,745	64,393,542	310,458
Two dollars	49,808,000	1,382	49,617,600	190,400
Five dollars	120,740,000	6,670	120,365,802	374,198
Ten dollars	104,680,000	15,580	104,358,820	321,180
Twenty dollars	35,760,000	10,280	35,635,210	124,790
Fifty dollars	1,175,000	1,400	1,170,000	5,000
One hundred dollars	18,000,000	5,700	17,943,400	56,600
One thousand dollars	52,568,000	1,000	52,521,000	47,000
Total	447,435,000	43,757	446,005,374	1,429,626
1925				
One dollar	64,704,000	1,816	64,395,358	308,642
Two dollars	49,808,000	1,488	49,619,088	188,912
Five dollars	120,740,000	6,350	120,372,152	367,848
Ten dollars	104,680,000	12,910	104,371,730	308,270
Twenty dollars	35,760,000	7,480	35,642,690	117,310
Fifty dollars	1,175,000	1,100	1,171,100	3,900
One hundred dollars	18,000,000	3,600	17,947,000	53,000
One thousand dollars	52,568,000	3,000	52,524,000	44,000
Total	447,435,000	37,744	446,043,118	1,391,882
1926				
One dollar	64,704,000	1,357	64,396,715	307,285
Two dollars	49,808,000	1,066	49,620,154	187,846
Five dollars	120,740,000	5,165	120,377,317	362,683
Ten dollars	104,680,000	10,890	104,382,620	297,380
Twenty dollars	35,760,000	5,600	35,648,290	111,710
Fifty dollars	1,175,000	200	1,171,300	3,700
One hundred dollars	18,000,000	1,800	17,948,800	51,200
One thousand dollars	52,568,000	6,000	52,530,000	38,000
Total	447,435,000	32,078	446,075,196	1,359,804

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No. 9.—*Gold certificates of each denomination issued, redeemed, and outstanding at the close of the fiscal years 1923, 1924, 1925, and 1926*

Denomination	Issued during year	Total issued	Redeemed during year	Total redeemed	Outstanding
1923					
Ten dollars	$33,600,000	$1,351,308,000	$14,842,280	$1,258,272,305	$93,035,695
Twenty dollars	161,200,000	1,496,640,000	30,726,740	1,282,190,916	214,449,084
Fifty dollars	29,600,000	324,400,000	4,637,800	271,245,070	53,154,930
One hundred dollars	36,000,000	447,634,300	6,014,100	373,196,300	74,438,000
Five hundred dollars	100,000	145,694,000	357,500	132,264,500	13,429,500
One thousand dollars	3,200,000	502,881,000	977,000	437,495,500	65,385,500
Five thousand dollars	1,000,000	901,040,000	130,000	820,235,000	80,805,000
Ten thousand dollars	2,030,000	4,304,580,000	3,040,000	3,708,110,000	596,470,000
Total	266,730,000	9,474,177,300	60,725,420	8,283,009,591	1,191,167,709
1924					
Ten dollars	234,960,000	1,586,268,000	61,993,700	1,320,266,005	266,001,995
Twenty dollars	268,800,000	1,765,440,000	80,914,600	1,363,105,516	402,334,484
Fifty dollars	56,400,000	380,800,000	15,060,350	286,305,420	94,494,580
One hundred dollars	59,600,000	507,234,300	12,214,900	385,411,200	121,823,100
Five hundred dollars	20,650,000	166,344,000	2,975,000	135,239,500	31,104,500
One thousand dollars	22,300,000	525,181,000	7,423,000	444,918,500	80,262,500
Five thousand dollars		901,040,000	125,000	820,360,000	80,680,000
Ten thousand dollars	1,050,000	4,305,630,000	1,680,000	3,709,790,000	595,840,000
Total	663,760,000	10,137,937,300	182,386,550	8,465,396,141	1,672,541,159
1925					
Ten dollars	349,880,000	1,936,148,000	153,725,140	1,473,991,145	462,156,855
Twenty dollars	356,320,000	2,121,760,000	171,010,360	1,534,115,876	587,644,124
Fifty dollars	65,800,000	446,600,000	39,935,400	326,240,820	120,359,180
One hundred dollars	43,600,000	550,834,300	23,414,800	408,826,000	142,008,300
Five hundred dollars	4,000,000	170,344,000	4,094,000	139,333,500	31,010,500
One thousand dollars	4,700,000	529,881,000	10,601,000	455,519,500	74,361,500
Five thousand dollars	2,000,000	903,040,000	295,000	820,655,000	82,385,000
Ten thousand dollars	2,050,000	4,307,680,000	1,120,000	3,710,910,000	596,770,000
Total	828,350,000	10,966,287,300	404,195,700	8,869,591,841	2,096,695,459
1926					
Ten dollars	291,240,000	2,227,388,000	278,145,470	1,752,136,615	475,251,385
Twenty dollars	312,640,000	2,434,400,000	264,194,180	1,798,310,056	636,089,944
Fifty dollars	60,800,000	507,400,000	51,595,950	377,836,770	129,563,230
One hundred dollars	48,000,000	598,834,300	24,034,400	432,860,400	165,973,900
Five hundred dollars	9,400,000	179,744,000	4,645,500	143,979,000	35,765,000
One thousand dollars	16,100,000	545,981,000	8,845,000	464,364,500	81,616,500
Five thousand dollars	2,000,000	905,040,000	600,000	821,255,000	83,785,000
Ten thousand dollars	2,030,000	4,309,710,000	37,960,000	3,748,870,000	560,840,000
Total	742,210,000	11,708,497,300	670,020,500	9,539,612,341	2,168,884,959

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No. 10.—*Silver certificates of each denomination issued, redeemed, and outstanding at the close of the fiscal years 1923, 1924, 1925, and 1926*

Denomination	Issued during year	Total issued	Redeemed during year	Total redeemed	Outstanding
1923					
One dollar	$289,680,000	$3,629,467,600	$270,743,243	$3,408,866,175.90	$220,601,424.10
Two dollars	37,640,000	1,145,508,000	22,547,622	1,120,137,909.60	25,370,090.40
Five dollars	158,360,000	3,200,030,000	79,872,105	3,044,347,387.50	155,682,612.50
Ten dollars	40,000	676,594,000	2,135,900	673,068,389.00	3,525,611.00
Twenty dollars	160,000	338,306,000	2,336,280	334,607,330.00	3,698,670.00
Fifty dollars	1,600,000	129,850,000	1,721,850	125,177,765.00	4,672,235.00
One hundred dollars		81,540,000	8,900	81,348,880.00	191,120.00
Five hundred dollars		16,650,000	500	16,640,000.00	10,000.00
One thousand dollars		32,490,000		32,475,000.00	15,000.00
Total	487,480,000	9,250,435,600	379,366,400	8,836,668,837.00	413,766,763.00
1924					
One dollar	373,628,000	4,003,095,600	317,915,514	3,726,781,689.90	276,313,910.10
Two dollars	22,040,000	1,167,548,000	21,330,506	1,141,468,415.60	26,079,584.40
Five dollars	73,120,000	3,273,150,000	129,518,260	3,173,865,647.50	99,284,352.50
Ten dollars		676,594,000	630,470	673,698,859.00	2,895,141.00
Twenty dollars		338,306,000	1,070,540	335,677,870.00	2,628,130.00
Fifty dollars		129,850,000	1,467,250	126,645,015.00	3,204,985.00
One hundred dollars		81,540,000	14,600	81,363,480.00	176,520.00
Five hundred dollars		16,650,000		16,640,000.00	10,000.00
One thousand dollars		32,490,000		32,475,000.00	15,000.00
Total	468,788,000	9,719,223,600	471,947,140	9,308,615,977.00	410,607,623.00
1925					
One dollar	454,768,000	4,457,863,600	374,899,385	4,101,681,074.90	356,182,525.10
Two dollars	18,704,000	1,186,252,000	23,365,250	1,164,833,665.60	21,418,334.40
Five dollars	58,000,000	3,331,150,000	88,690,525	3,262,556,172.50	68,593,827.50
Ten dollars		676,594,000	344,540	674,043,399.00	2,550,601.00
Twenty dollars		338,306,000	530,400	336,208,270.00	2,097,730.00
Fifty dollars		129,850,000	1,005,450	127,650,465.00	2,199,535.00
One hundred dollars		81,540,000	7,300	81,370,780.00	169,220.00
Five hundred dollars		16,650,000		16,640,000.00	10,000.00
One thousand dollars		32,490,000		32,475,000.00	15,000.00
Total	531,472,000	10,250,695,600	488,842,850	9,797,458,827.00	453,236,773.00
1926					
One dollar	511,064,000	4,968,927,600	459,625,382	4,561,306,456.90	407,621,143.10
Two dollars	10,456,000	1,196,708,000	15,213,548	1,180,047,213.60	16,660,786.40
Five dollars	13,060,000	3,344,210,000	51,467,050	3,314,023,222.50	30,186,777.50
Ten dollars		676,594,000	239,340	674,282,739.00	2,311,261.00
Twenty dollars		338,306,000	359,340	336,567,610.00	1,738,390.00
Fifty dollars		129,850,000	564,950	128,215,415.00	1,634,585.00
One hundred dollars		81,540,000	5,800	81,376,580.00	163,420.00
Five hundred dollars		16,650,000		16,640,000.00	10,000.00
One thousand dollars		32,490,000	1,000	32,476,000.00	14,000.00
Total	534,580,000	10,785,275,600	527,476,410	10,324,935,237.00	460,340,363.00

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No. 11.—*Amount of United States notes, Treasury notes, gold and silver certificates, of each denomination issued, redeemed, and outstanding at the close of each fiscal year from 1923*

Denomination	Issued during year	Total issued	Redeemed during year	Total redeemed	Outstanding
1923					
One dollar	$450,092,000	$4,737,275,760	$404,498,746	$4,393,850,680.70	$343,425,079.30
Two dollars	84,104,000	1,698,167,048	71,834,644	1,629,834,249.80	68,332,798.20
Five dollars	186,940,000	5,329,721,760	125,823,880	5,129,887,949.50	199,833,810.50
Ten dollars	98,960,000	4,003,573,240	81,749,900	3,802,587,783.00	200,985,457.00
Twenty dollars	174,560,000	2,475,708,400	49,772,460	2,229,178,434.00	246,529,966.00
Fifty dollars	31,200,000	606,040,200	6,571,550	547,039,660.00	59,000,540.00
One hundred dollars	36,000,000	744,278,300	6,101,800	668,344,080.00	75,934,220.00
Five hundred dollars	100,000	388,620,000	399,000	374,229,500.00	14,390,500.00
One thousand dollars	3,200,000	1,055,567,000	4,183,000	987,195,500.00	68,371,500.00
Five thousand dollars	1,000,000	921,040,000	130,000	840,235,000.00	80,805,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	2,030,000	4,344,580,000	3,040,000	3,748,100,000.00	596,480,000.00
Total	1,068,186,000	26,304,571,708	754,104,980	24,350,482,837.00	1,954,088,871.00
Unknown, destroyed				1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	1,068,186,000	26,304,571,708	754,104,980	24,351,482,837.00	1,953,088,871.00
1924					
One dollar	484,180,000	5,221,455,760	454,094,122	4,847,944,802.70	373,510,957.30
Two dollars	69,408,000	1,767,575,048	75,024,340	1,704,858,589.80	62,716,458.20
Five dollars	91,800,000	5,421,521,760	157,838,185	5,287,726,134.50	133,795,625.50
Ten dollars	362,480,000	4,366,053,240	135,764,050	3,938,351,833.00	427,701,407.00
Twenty dollars	268,800,000	2,744,508,400	94,324,500	2,323,502,934.00	421,005,466.00
Fifty dollars	56,400,000	662,440,200	16,712,250	563,751,910.00	98,688,290.00
One hundred dollars	59,600,000	803,878,300	12,303,000	680,647,080.00	123,231,220.00
Five hundred dollars	20,650,000	409,270,000	3,024,000	377,253,500.00	32,016,500.00
One thousand dollars	22,300,000	1,077,867,000	7,608,000	994,803,500.00	83,063,500.00
Five thousand dollars		921,040,000	125,000	840,360,000.00	80,680,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	1,050,000	4,345,630,000	1,680,000	3,749,780,000.00	595,850,000.00
Total	1,436,668,000	27,741,239,708	958,497,447	25,308,980,284.00	2,432,259,424.00
Unknown, destroyed				1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	1,436,668,000	27,741,239,708	958,497,447	25,309,980,284.00	2,431,259,424.00
1925					
One dollar	516,936,000	5,738,391,760	474,766,556	5,322,711,358.70	415,680,401.30
Two dollars	68,336,000	1,835,911,048	65,296,658	1,770,155,247.80	65,755,800.20
Five dollars	112,640,000	5,534,161,760	113,005,760	5,400,731,894.50	133,429,865.50
Ten dollars	458,040,000	4,824,093,240	266,529,300	4,204,881,133.00	619,212,107.00
Twenty dollars	365,680,000	3,110,188,400	178,172,420	2,501,675,354.00	608,513,046.00
Fifty dollars	67,400,000	729,840,200	41,068,900	604,820,810.00	125,019,390.00
One hundred dollars	43,600,000	847,478,300	23,479,700	704,126,780.00	143,351,520.00
Five hundred dollars	4,000,000	413,270,000	4,126,000	381,379,500.00	31,890,500.00
One thousand dollars	4,700,000	1,082,567,000	10,776,000	1,005,579,500.00	76,987,500.00
Five thousand dollars	2,000,000	923,040,000	295,000	840,655,000.00	82,385,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	2,050,000	4,347,680,000	1,120,000	3,750,900,000.00	596,780,000.00
Total	1,645,382,000	29,386,621,708	1,178,636,294	26,487,616,578.00	2,899,005,130.00
Unknown, destroyed				1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	1,645,382,000	29,386,621,708	1,178,636,294	26,488,616,578.00	2,898,005,130.00
1926					
One dollar	531,844,000	6,270,235,760	514,576,120	5,837,287,478.70	432,948,281.30
Two dollars	69,936,000	1,905,847,048	69,342,088	1,839,497,335.80	66,349,712.20
Five dollars	118,140,000	5,652,301,760	121,317,490	5,522,049,384.50	130,252,375.50
Ten dollars	367,160,000	5,191,253,240	388,754,300	4,593,635,433.00	597,617,807.00
Twenty dollars	345,840,000	3,456,028,400	272,472,840	2,774,148,194.00	681,880,206.00
Fifty dollars	65,200,000	795,040,200	53,401,250	658,222,060.00	136,818,140.00
One hundred dollars	48,000,000	895,478,300	24,176,400	728,303,180.00	167,175,120.00
Five hundred dollars	9,400,000	422,670,000	4,742,500	386,122,000.00	36,548,000.00
One thousand dollars	16,100,000	1,098,667,000	9,046,000	1,014,625,500.00	84,041,500.00
Five thousand dollars	2,000,000	925,040,000	600,000	841,255,000.00	83,785,000.00
Ten thousand dollars	2,030,000	4,349,710,000	37,960,000	3,788,860,000.00	560,850,000.00
Total	1,575,650,000	30,962,271,708	1,496,388,988	27,984,005,566.00	2,978,266,142.00
Unknown, destroyed				1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Net	1,575,650,000	30,962,271,708	1,496,388,988	27,985,005,566.00	2,977,266,142.00

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No. 12.—*Old demand notes of each denomination issued, redeemed, and outstanding June 30, 1926*

Denomination	Total issued	Redeemed during year	Total redeemed	Outstanding
Five dollars	$21,800,000.00		$21,778,752.50	$21,247.50
Ten dollars	20,030,000.00		20,010,355.00	19,645.00
Twenty dollars	18,200,000.00		18,187,880.00	12,120.00
Total	60,030,000.00		59,976,987.50	53,012.50

No. 13.—*Fractional currency of each denomination issued, redeemed, and outstanding June 30, 1926*

Denomination	Total issued	Redeemed during year	Total redeemed	Outstanding
Three cents	$601,923.90	$3.00	$511,756.98	$90,166.92
Five cents	5,694,717.85	20.00	3,836,477.29	1,858,240.56
Ten cents	82,198,456.80	190.55	77,146,168.73	5,052,288.07
Fifteen cents	5,305,568.40	15.16	5,065,807.36	239,761.04
Twenty-five cents	139,031,482.00	500.26	134,772,353.03	4,259,128.97
Fifty cents	135,891,930.50	500.00	132,147,313.95	3,744,616.55
Total	368,724,079.45	1,228.97	353,479,877.34	15,244,202.11
Unknown, destroyed			32,000.00	32,000.00
Net	368,724,079.45	1,228.97	353,511,877.34	15,212,202.11
Estimated amount lost or destroyed while in circulation				13,218,000.45
Balance				1,994,201.66

No. 14.—*Compound-interest notes of each denomination issued, redeemed, and outstanding June 30, 1926*

Denomination	Total issued	Redeemed during year	Total redeemed	Outstanding
Ten dollars	$23,285,200	$30	$23,266,440	$18,760
Twenty dollars	30,125,840		30,094,830	31,010
Fifty dollars	60,824,000		60,763,200	60,800
One hundred dollars	45,094,400		45,062,800	31,600
Five hundred dollars	67,846,000		67,835,000	11,000
One thousand dollars	39,420,000		39,416,000	4,000
Total	266,595,440	30	266,438,270	157,170

No. 15.—*One and two year notes of each denomination issued, redeemed, and outstanding June 30, 1926*

Denomination	Total issued	Redeemed during year	Total redeemed	Outstanding
Ten dollars	$6,200,000	$10	$6,194,140	$5,860
Twenty dollars	16,440,000		16,427,960	12,040
Fifty dollars	20,945,600		20,932,350	13,250
One hundred dollars	37,804,400		37,788,700	15,700
Five hundred dollars	40,302,000		40,300,500	1,500
One thousand dollars	89,308,000		89,289,000	19,000
Total	211,000,000	10	210,932,650	67,350
Unknown, destroyed			10,590	10,590
Net	211,000,000		210,943,240	56,760

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No. 16.—*Seven-thirty notes redeemed and outstanding June 30, 1926*

Issued	Total issued	Redeemed during year	Total retired to June 30, 1926	Outstanding
July 17, 1861	$139,999,750		$139,990,450	$9,300
Aug. 15, 1864	299,992,500	$100	299,947,300	45,200
June 15, 1865	331,000,000	150	330,970,350	29,650
July 15, 1865	199,000,000	350	[1] 198,955,450	[1] 44,550
Total	969,992,250	600	969,863,550	128,700

[1] Adjustment of $500 included account reclamation of duplicate payment

No. 17.—*Refunding certificates, act of February 26, 1879, redeemed and outstanding June 30, 1926*

How payable	Total issued	Redeemed during year	Total redeemed	Outstanding
To order	$58,500		$58,480	$20
To bearer	39,954,250	$60	39,944,800	9,450
Total	40,012,750	60	40,003,280	9,470

No. 18.—*Federal reserve banks (with branches) and national banks designated as depositaries of public moneys, with the balance held June 30, 1926*

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

Title of bank	To the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, collected funds
Federal reserve bank, Boston, Mass	$59,949.33
Federal reserve bank, New York, N. Y	6,629,516.35
Federal reserve branch bank of New York, Buffalo, N. Y	0
Federal reserve bank, Philadelphia, Pa	83,278.24
Federal reserve bank, Cleveland, Ohio	732,728.48
Federal reserve branch bank of Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Pa	0
Federal reserve branch bank of Cleveland, Cincinnati, Ohio	0
Federal reserve bank, Richmond, Va	181,391.49
Federal reserve branch bank of Richmond, Baltimore, Md	53,861.85
Federal reserve bank, Atlanta, Ga	428,119.43
Federal reserve branch bank of Atlanta, New Orleans, La	0
Federal reserve branch bank of Atlanta, Jacksonville, Fla	19.80
Federal reserve branch bank of Atlanta, Birmingham, Ala	0
Federal reserve branch bank of Atlanta, Nashville, Tenn	0
Federal reserve bank, Chicago, Ill	713,200.81
Federal reserve branch bank of Chicago, Detroit, Mich	0
Federal reserve bank, St. Louis, Mo	219,363.04
Federal reserve branch bank of St. Louis, Louisville, Ky	0
Federal reserve branch bank of St. Louis, Little Rock, Ark	0
Federal reserve branch bank of St. Louis, Memphis, Tenn	0
Federal reserve bank, Minneapolis, Minn	671,364.46
Federal reserve branch bank of Minneapolis, Helena, Mont	0
Federal reserve bank, Kansas City, Mo	126,545.72
Federal reserve branch bank of Kansas City, Denver, Colo	0
Federal reserve branch bank of Kansas City, Omaha, Nebr	0
Federal reserve branch bank of Kansas City, Oklahoma City, Okla	3,000.00
Federal reserve bank, Dallas, Tex	190,763.06
Federal reserve branch bank of Dallas, El Paso, Tex	0
Federal reserve branch bank of Dallas, Houston, Tex	0
Federal reserve bank of San Francisco, Calif	625,484.43
Federal reserve branch bank of San Francisco, Los Angeles, Calif	0
Federal reserve branch bank of San Francisco, Seattle, Wash	0
Federal reserve branch bank of San Francisco, Portland, Oreg	0
Federal reserve branch bank of San Francisco, Spokane, Wash	0
Federal reserve branch bank of San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Utah	0
Total	10,718,586.49

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No. 18.—*Federal reserve banks (with branches) and national banks designated as depositaries of public moneys, with the balance held June 30, 1926*—Contd.

SPECIAL DEPOSITARIES

Total balances in special depositaries in each Federal reserve district arising from sales of certificates of indebtedness reported to fiscal agents of the United States	To the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, collected funds
FISCAL AGENTS	
Federal reserve bank, Boston, Mass.	$29,815,880.00
Federal reserve bank, New York, N. Y.	40,772,950.00
Federal reserve bank, Philadelphia, Pa.	29,405,083.73
Federal reserve bank, Cleveland, Ohio	21,534,000.00
Federal reserve bank, Richmond, Va.	8,912,376.51
Federal reserve bank, Atlanta, Ga.	5,070,278.78
Federal reserve branch bank of New Orleans, La.	4,860,696.27
Federal reserve bank, Chicago, Ill.	19,793,603.88
Federal reserve bank, St. Louis, Mo.	7,909,029.67
Federal reserve bank, Minneapolis, Minn.	4,638,835.15
Federal reserve bank, Kansas City, Mo.	6,486,250.00
Federal reserve bank, Dallas, Tex.	5,420,838.00
Federal reserve bank, San Francisco, Calif.	18,108,885.00
Total	202,728,706.99

NATIONAL BANKS AND INSULAR DEPOSITARIES

GENERAL AND LIMITED

State	Number of depositaries	Amount of public moneys on deposit collected funds	State	Number of depositaries	Amount of public moneys on deposit collected funds
Alabama	19	$318,817.06	New Jersey	60	$1,369,368.96
Alaska	3	341,952.79	New Mexico	5	139,933.05
Arizona	6	107,236.82	New York	87	2,203,462.12
Arkansas	15	147,540.25	North Carolina	24	569,333.46
California	42	1,098,142.19	North Dakota	12	85,822.41
Colorado	21	282,186.25	Ohio	60	972,919.11
Connecticut	16	399,556.22	Oklahoma	30	562,401.72
Delaware	4	77,452.27	Oregon	15	203,272.74
District of Columbia	7	125,885.07	Pennsylvania	103	1,434,643.80
Florida	19	516,323.15	Rhode Island	3	340,661.89
Georgia	16	307,973,69	South Carolina	9	493,562.54
Hawaii	2	1,433,251.19	South Dakota	16	207,668.85
Idaho	11	126,160.15	Tennessee	19	265,064.06
Illinois	66	1,236,986.04	Texas	57	891,437.57
Indiana	56	762,284.12	Utah	2	35,790.07
Iowa	48	726,393.93	Vermont	6	95,090.50
Kansas	30	694,411.20	Virginia	37	1,263,646.10
Kentucky	25	316,650.56	Washington	24	606,135.78
Louisiana	7	638,395.05	West Virginia	20	513,614.82
Maine	10	209,705.73	Wisconsin	43	558,776.05
Maryland	11	228,479.29	Wyoming	8	89,669.72
Massachusetts	48	688,372.92	Insular depositaries (including Philippine Islands):		
Michigan	39	794,064.59	Canal Zone	1	182,602.58
Minnesota	29	558,089.16	Panama	2	939,058.39
Mississippi	12	361,511.32	Porto Rico	3	22,826.89
Missouri	21	439,474.65	Philippine Islands	1	1,032,444.73
Montana	9	104,467.70			
Nebraska	29	389,196.47			
Nevada	1	98,072.66			
New Hampshire	16	251,965.84	Total	1,285	28,860,206.24

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No. 18.—*Federal reserve banks (with branches) and national banks designated as depositaries of public moneys, with the balance held June 30, 1926*—Contd.

FOREIGN DEPOSITARIES

Title of bank	To the credit of the Treasurer of the United States and United States disbursing officers	Title of bank	To the credit of the Treasurer of the United States and United States disbursing officers
Shanghai branch of the International Banking Corporation of New York City, Shanghai, China	$48,611.14	Paris branch of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York City, Paris, France	$4,837.85
London branch of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., of New York City, London, England	10,240.58	Banque Nationale de la Republique Port au Prince, Haiti	52,260.74
London branch of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York City, London, England	1,246.00	Genoa branch of the National City Bank of New York City, Genoa, Italy	35,826.67
Paris branch of the Bankers' Trust Co. of New York City, Paris, France	1,247.14	Total	154,270.12

RECAPITULATION

Federal reserve banks	$10,718,586.49
Special depositaries: Federal reserve banks, fiscal agents	202,728,706.99
National bank and insular depositaries, general and limited	28,860,206.24
Foreign depositaries	154,270.12
Total	242,461,769.84

No. 19.—*Number of banks with semiannual duty levied, by fiscal years, and number of depositaries with bonds as security at close of each fiscal year from 1915*

Fiscal year	Number of banks	Bonds held to secure circulation	Semiannual duty levied	Number of depositaries	Bonds held to secure deposits	Total bonds held
1915	[1] 7,503	$736,024,190	$3,901,541.18	1,491	$54,854,619	$790,878,809
1916	7,412	690,440,930	3,744,967.77	1,381	42,674,350	733,115,280
1917	7,363	671,333,060	3,533,631.28	1,368	43,054,350	714,387,410
1918	7,388	708,680,900	3,656,895.34	1,386	50,344,700	759,025,600
1919	7,416	888,387,750	4,090,246.76	1,399	53,720,400	942,108,150
1920	7,381	984,488,600	4,730,245.91	671	37,637,500	1,022,126,100
1921	7,422	953,503,640	4,753,995.02	718	40,352,600	993,856,240
1922	7,420	818,765,000	4,387,405.18	1,185	41,569,989	860,334,989
1923	7,374	749,648,690	4,143,764.65	1,257	46,071,650	795,720,340
1924	7,332	750,858,930	4,066,599.20	1,254	45,242,550	796,101.480
1925	6,982	665,061,330	4,052,849.78	1,221	47,256,150	712,317,480
1926	6,775	665,616,390	3,277,512.90	1,317	46,824,050	712,440,440

[1] Number of banks having bonds on deposit with Treasurer from and after this date.

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No. 20.—*Checks issued by the Treasurer for interest on registered bonds during the fiscal year 1926*

Title of loan	Number	Amount	Title of loan	Number	Amount
Philippine loan of—			Porto Rican gold loan of—Con.		
1914–1934 (L. P.)	2,287	$280,000.00	1925–1939	226	$39,960.00
1915–1935 (P. I. B.)	897	100,000.00	Refunding, 1914	143	20,100.00
1915–1935 (M. S. & W.)	283	40,000.00	Refunding, municipal	8	3,000.00
1916–1936 (P. I. B.)	290	40,000.00	Irrigation, 1915	88	24,000.00
1917–1937 (M. S. & W.)	424	80,000.00	Insular, refunding	77	6,540.00
1918–1938 (M. S. & W.)	308	40,000.00	1916 public improvement	87	20,000.00
1919–1939 (P. I. B.)	603	60,000.00	1918 public improvement	32	20,000.00
1921–1941 (Cebu)	88	5,000.00	Irrigation, 1918	40	8,000.00
1926–1946 (loan 1916)	937	160,000.00	1920 house construction	78	11,250.00
1930–1950 (M. P. & I.)	1,345	330,000.00	Public improvement, 1937–1940	138	45,000.00
City of Manila (1920–1930–1950)	4	151,250.00	Public improvement of 1922	121	50,000.00
Porto Rican gold loan of—			Public improvement of 1923	132	50,000.00
1933–1943	100	40,000.00	Irrigation of 1922	20	12,500.00
1944	30	4,000.00	Irrigation of 1923	89	43,875.00
1945	26	4,000.00	Irrigation of 1924	58	27,000.00
1946	39	4,000.00	Workingmen's house construction, 1941–42	4	1,170.00
1947	2	4,000.00	Irrigation of 1939–1959	1	16,875.00
1948	46	4,000.00	Irrigation of 1925–1963	2	2,812.50
1949	34	4,000.00	Target range and aviation field, 1935–1948	1	4,500.00
1950	32	4,000.00			
1951	24	4,000.00	Total	9,234	1,776,832.50
1952	24	4,000.00			
1953	52	4,000.00			
1954	14	4,000.00			

No. 21.—*Interest on 3.65 per cent bonds of the District of Columbia paid during the fiscal year 1926*

Coupons $167.89

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No. 22.—*Coupons from United States bonds and interest notes paid during the fiscal year 1926, classified by loans*

Title of loans	Number	Amount
First Liberty loan, 3½ per cent, 1932–1947	2,974,252	$34,027,156.45
First Liberty loan converted, 4 per cent, 1932–1947	42,249	87,870.34
First Liberty loan converted, 4¼ per cent, 1932–1947	2,097,154	16,759,981.21
First Liberty loan second converted, 4¼ per cent, 1932–1947	10,248	106,282.22
First Liberty loan, 3½ per cent, 1932–1947, converted account		591.40
Second Liberty loan, 4 per cent, 1927–1942	173,068	423,451.00
Second Liberty loan converted, 4¼ per cent, 1927–1942	7,724,160	105,748,863.00
Third Liberty loan, 4¼ per cent, 1928	10,908,923	94,243,725.53
Fourth Liberty loan, 4¼ per cent, 1933–1938	15,057,702	199,796,391.87
4¾ per cent Victory notes, 1922–23	90,370	187,052.84
3¾ per cent Victory notes, 1922–23	120	1,080.93
4¼ per cent loan of 1947–1952	460,027	23,263,273.43
4 per cent loan of 1944–1954	371,241	37,592,062.00
Consols of 1930, 2 per cent	3,706	11,821.25
Panama Canal loan, 1916–1936, 2 per cent	176	19.20
Panama Canal loan, 1918–1938, 2 per cent	19	18.60
Panama Canal loan of 1961, 3 per cent	23,512	154,796.25
3 per cent conversion loan	70,496	521,895.75
2½ per cent postal savings loan, fifth series	2	.50
2½ per cent postal savings loan, sixth series	3	3.75
2½ per cent postal savings loan, consolidated	4,417	6,187.25
2¾ per cent certificates of indebtedness	12,649	2,869,613.88
3 per cent certificates of indebtedness	47,707	5,957,740.89
3¼ per cent certificates of indebtedness	47,616	5,966,188.68
3¾ per cent certificates of indebtedness	29,225	8,311,275.49
4 per cent certificates of indebtedness	221	6,179.92
4¼ per cent certificates of indebtedness	169	4,377.68
4½ per cent certificates of indebtedness	91	2,351.25
4¾ per cent certificates of indebtedness	2	22.58
5¼ per cent certificates of indebtedness	2	52.50
5½ per cent certificates of indebtedness	12	405.74
5¾ per cent certificates of indebtedness	3	718.75
6 per cent certificates of indebtedness	15	990.00
5¾ per cent Treasury notes, series A–1924	461	11,310.29
5½ per cent Treasury notes, series B–1924	524	13,150.50
4¾ per cent Treasury notes, series A–1925	2,150	46,187.57
4⅜ per cent Treasury notes, series B–1925	80,424	6,727,873.53
4½ per cent Treasury notes, series C–1925	41,192	659,274.75
4¾ per cent Treasury notes, series A–1926	219,440	29,055,357.54
4¼ per cent Treasury notes, series B–1926	135,471	17,644,810.71
4½ per cent Treasury notes, series A–1927	194,310	16,054,434.47
4¾ per cent Treasury notes, series B–1927	619,191	31,817,203.33
4½ per cent funded loan of 1891	10	28.68
5 per cent loan of 1904	1	.62
4 per cent funded loan of 1907	266	161.00
3 per cent loan of 1908–1918	1,664	1,313.70
4 per cent loan of 1925	1,696	10,585.00
6 per cent Five-twenties of 1862	2	2.58
5 per cent Ten-forties of 1864	1	5.00
7⅓₀ per cent Seven-thirties of 1864–65	14	36.50
6 per cent Five-twenties of 1865	14	135.00
Consols of 1865, 6 per cent	3	9.00
Consols of 1867, 6 per cent	3	90.00
Total	41,446,394	638,094,411.90

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No. 23.—*Checks drawn by the Secretary and paid by the Treasurer for interest on registered bonds of the United States during the fiscal year 1926*

Title of loan	Rate of interest	Checks drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury		Checks paid by the Treasurer of the United States	
		Number	Amount	Number	Amount
	Per cent				
Funded loan of 1891	4½			4	$20.24
Funded loan of 1907	4			16	53.00
Loan of 1925	4			544	2,349.00
Loan of 1908–1918	3			89	387.19
Consols of 1930	2	29,163	$11,983,814.25	26,320	11,984,163.75
Panama Canal loan of 1961	3	5,821	1,334,591.25	5,519	1,328,790.00
Panama Canal loan of 1916–1936	2	3,721	979,064.40	2,992	979,924.90
Panama Canal loan of 1918–1938	2	2,169	518,924.40	2,048	519,623.30
Postal savings	2½	5,901	296,419.75	6,105	296,531.00
Conversion	3	385	346,407.00	500	346,100.30
Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief insurance	3½			1	176.75
First Liberty loan	3½	37,892	15,013,804.75	36,556	14,952,723.78
First Liberty loan, converted	4	21,587	144,135.00	22,012	148,702.52
Do	4¼	193,657	6,165,987.60	179,420	6,189,110.13
First Liberty loan, second converted	4¼	1,854	45,256.11	1,893	44,605,75
Second Liberty loan	4	89,126	521,693.00	84,799	534,190.88
Second Liberty loan, converted	4¼	583,483	25,950,164.57	567,560	25,986,292.24
Third Liberty loan	4¼	1,087,664	24,327,813.90	1,120,929	24,298,066.51
Fourth Liberty loan	4¼	1,593,453	69,482,156.09	1,569,841	69,453,523.54
Victory loan	4¾			729	9,281.05
Treasury bonds, 1947–1952	4¼	29,575	9,272,745.71	25,527	9,261,349.91
Treasury bonds, 1944–1954	4	11,571	4,494,452.00	16,222	4,489,984.00
Treasury notes, adjusted service series	4	1	2,000,000.00	1	2,000,000.00
Total		3,697,023	172,877,429.78	3,669,627	172,825,949.74

No. 24.—*Coupon interest on United States bonds paid by check during the fiscal year 1926*

Title of loan	Checks paid by the Treasurer of the United States	
	Number	Amount
4¼ per cent second Liberty loan	1	$6.37
4¼ per cent third Liberty loan	5	19.15
4¼ per cent fourth Liberty loan	3	22.29
Total	9	47.81

No. 25.—*Money deposited in the Treasury each month of the fiscal year 1926 for the redemption of national-bank notes*

Month	5 per cent account	Retirement account		Total
		Insolvent and liquidating	Reducing	
1925—July	$39,269,675.77	$261,200.00	$1,542,497.50	$41,073,373.27
August	37,666,210.05	221,247.50	978,042.50	38,865,500.05
September	35,901,986.14	40,000.00	1,227,695.00	37,169,681.14
October	40,675,237.64	794,797.50	266,400.00	41,736,435.14
November	35,885,473.12	996,295.00	357,550.00	37,239,318.12
December	38,910,253.69	1,119,397.50	1,100,500.00	41,130,151.19
1926—January	42,835,987.44	1,695,440.00	1,260,687.50	45,792,114.94
February	42,089,605.79	1,416,595.00	1,623,297.50	45,129,498.29
March	42,729,073.89	1,652,097.50	115,250.00	44,496,421.39
April	38,697,167.00	675,395.00	181,150.00	39,553,712.00
May	40,605,163.17	1,751,292.50	972,300.00	43,328,755.67
June	41,904,911.91	570,450.00	1,403,897.50	43,879,259.41
Total	477,170,745.61	11,194,207.50	[1] 11,029,267.50	499,394,220.61

[1] Includes $12,500, proceeds of 4 per cent bonds, loan of 1925, called for redemption as of Feb. 2, 1925.

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No. 26.—*Amount of currency counted into the cash of the National Bank Redemption Agency and redeemed notes delivered, by fiscal years, from 1917 to 1925, and by months during the fiscal year 1926*

Fiscal year	Counted into cash	Delivered from Treasury										United States currency deposited in Treasury	Balance
		National-bank notes				Federal reserve notes		Federal reserve bank notes			Total		
		For return to banks of issue	For destruction and reissue	For destruction and retirement		For return to banks of issue	For destruction	For return to banks of issue	For destruction and reissue	For destruction and retirement			
				Bond secured	Emergency								
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
1917	457,447,296.37	50,655,650	313,657,970.00	39,409,340.50	3,808,650.00	12,430,300	41,582,865.00	27,550	54,900	1,154,775	462,782,000.50	613,219.00	18,030,293.97
1918	393,429,111.16	45,462,100	256,911,175.00	19,677,000.00	1,465,990.00	15,893,550	46,810,780.00	80,350	972,620	1,934,225	389,207,790.00	681,351.50	21,570,263.63
1919	603,914,628.55	28,599,350	257,543,020.00	22,835,072.50	618,495.00	37,297,650	141,033,275.00	2,688,700	32,967,000	882,820	524,465,382.50	857,979.50	100,161,530.18
1920	911,414,508.74	3,373,500	449,229,862.50	23,134,384.50	136,240.00	30,780,650	242,582,997.50	390,750	228,090,000	289,780	978,008,164.50	7,524,353.50	26,043,520.92
1921	1,015,557,593.56	16,246,000	488,931,357.50	18,302,631.00	71,370.00	30,719,100	209,810,500.00	232,250	229,483,400	19,158,000	1,012,954,608.50	11,829,277.00	16,817,228.98
1922	853,026,354.15	8,006,740	597,684,942.50	16,531,870.00	36,480.00	----------	68,679,100.00	----------	68,273,000	90,720,000	849,932,132.50	2,661,730.50	17,249,720.13
1923	679,331,727.53	5,472,300	521,085,337.50	16,527,480.00	12,600.00	5,860,000	51,218,745.00	----------	6,373,316	57,887,084	664,436,862.50	16,691,655.00	15,452,930.16
1924	616,690,607.04	7,447,200	519,688,222.50	21,780,047.50	9,735.00	7,966,000	32,259,960.00	----------	302,500	11,304,330	600,757,995.00	12,795,845.00	18,589,697.20
1925	574,891,707.83	1,538,000	486,212,802.50	65,554,255.00	4,005.00	851,800	15,088,000.00	----------	----------	3,420,137	572,668,999.50	99,201.50	20,713,204.03
1925													
July	47,538,933.37	----------	40,265,700.00	8,149,740.00	70.00	----------	1,343,600.00	----------	----------	----------	49,759,110.00	6,816.00	18,486,211.40
Aug.	42,869,050.85	----------	36,209,362.50	6,323,445.00	----------	----------	1,097,900.00	----------	----------	360,510	43,991,217.50	10,457.00	17,353,587.75
Sept.	44,923,275.89	----------	35,903,997.50	6,201,040.00	----------	----------	1,344,600.00	----------	----------	----------	43,449,637.50	10,061.00	18,817,165.14
Oct.	44,628,640.17	----------	39,734,650.00	6,331,800.00	105.00	----------	1,184,400.00	----------	----------	233,320	47,484,275.00	9,341.00	15,952,189.31
Nov.	40,234,528.76	----------	34,389,780.00	4,499,150.00	----------	----------	1,230,780.00	----------	----------	103,890	40,223,600.00	6,341.00	15,956,777.07
Dec.	47,185,631.75	----------	40,667,977.50	4,103,250.00	----------	----------	1,334,600.00	----------	----------	124,895	46,230,722.50	10,920.00	16,900,766.32
1926													
Jan.	53,236,738.83	----------	43,416,172.50	4,143,102.50	----------	----------	2,045,900.00	----------	----------	98,170	49,703,345.00	12,980.00	20,421,180.15
Feb.	40,506,502.02	----------	40,800,582.50	3,037,750.00	----------	----------	1,202,600.00	----------	----------	160,000	45,200,932.50	13,198.00	15,713,551.67
Mar.	48,649,601.71	----------	42,407,760.00	2,615,200.00	200.00	----------	2,441,500.00	----------	----------	111,870	47,576,530.00	10,740.00	16,775,883.38
Apr.	43,741,878.71	----------	38,765,787.50	2,548,662.50	----------	----------	1,724,500.00	----------	----------	174,800	43,213,750.00	6,940.00	17,297,072.09
May	44,653,392.90	----------	41,034,450.00	2,544,507.50	300.00	----------	1,915,350.00	----------	----------	----------	45,494,607.50	7,286.00	16,448,571.49
June	48,053,575.62	----------	41,333,447.50	2,439,650.00	----------	----------	2,186,200.00	----------	----------	95,430	46,054,727.50	7,778.00	18,439,641.61
Total	546,221,750.58	----------	474,929,667.50	52,937,297.50	675.00	----------	19,051,930.00	----------	----------	1,462,885	548,382,455.00	112,858.00	----------

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No. 27.—*Currency received for redemption by the National Bank Redemption Agency from the principal cities and other places, by fiscal years, from 1917, in thousands*

Fiscal year	New York	Boston	Philadelphia	Baltimore	Chicago	Cincinnati	St. Louis	New Orleans	Other places	Total
1917	$149,447	$33,452	$30,240	$8,944	$58,043	$14,892	$34,497	$6,467	$126,463	$462,445
1918	104,072	23,171	25,281	9,855	39,257	18,021	25,720	4,783	148,150	398,310
1919	153,647	34,082	45,582	8,483	50,350	49,569	29,207	8,296	237,632	616,848
1920	174,302	43,686	84,455	12,208	80,763	61,672	33,955	9,631	407,350	908,022
1921	143,062	47,236	90,028	13,376	90,645	47,449	29,940	9,679	545,338	1,016,753
1922	161,928	49,176	73,845	12,498	72,232	20,432	30,930	10,114	421,904	853,059
1923	130,414	46,222	32,706	19,276	65,722	18,706	19,186	8,106	339,038	679,376
1924	93,151	41,183	61,272	14,209	68,806	15,738	17,328	5,646	299,420	616,753
1925	101,835	43,185	47,397	10,702	62,721	14,294	13,957	6,576	274,253	574,920
1926	88,470	40,107	40,791	10,692	57,778	15,032	15,049	6,659	271,666	546,244

No. 28.—*Mode of payment for currency redeemed at the National Bank Redemption Agency, by fiscal years, from 1917*

Fiscal year	Treasurer's checks	United States currency	Gold, silver, and minor coin	Credit in general account	Credit in redemption account	Total
1917	$94,416,415.22	$273,264,891.03	$21,799.90	$87,044,474.76	$2,699,715.46	$457,447,296.37
1918	41,098,909.60	101,362,222.83		249,350,534.39	1,617,444.34	393,429,111.16
1919	18,418,673.20	173,265,442.78		410,481,596.25	1,748,916.32	603,914,628.55
1920	40,530,245.32	45,418,429.73		823,041,581.41	2,424,252.28	911,414,508.74
1921	2,997,501.43	21,585,953.87		989,478,454.43	1,495,683.83	1,015,557,593.56
1922	503,190.00	445,282.01		851,481,506.29	596,075.85	853,026,354.15
1923	354,690.94			678,864,343.39	112,693.20	679,331,727.53
1924	263,547.45			616,416,511.49	10,548.10	616,690,607.04
1925	419,909.79			574,470,189.04	1,609.00	574,891,707.83
1926	340,554.11			545,877,497.47	3,699.00	546,221,750.58

No. 29.—*Deposits, redemptions, assessments for expenses, and transfers and repayments on account of the 5 per cent redemption fund of National and Federal reserve banks, by fiscal years, from 1917*

Fiscal year	Deposits	Redemptions	Assessments	Transfers and repayments	Balance
1917	$368,714,326.53	$364,396,070.00	$438,261.36	$2,320,704.57	$25,779,483.71
1918	444,389,017.14	366,130,575.00	417,333.50	18,888,159.51	113,459,699.13
1919	934,977,257.23	500,128,995.00	409,138.94	323,245,597.09	224,653,225.33
1920	1,772,280,776.57	954,447,760.00	535,201.43	773,734,755.96	268,216,284.51
1921	2,041,796,421.11	975,422,607.50	975,457.83	1,046,642,184.48	286,972,455.81
1922	1,866,252,022.45	742,643,782.50	1,113,761.64	1,193,172,412.12	216,294,522.00
1923	1,053,910,471.84	590,009,698.50	987,514.91	472,687,471.78	206,520,308.65
1924	1,447,130,072.50	567,663,882.50	771,616.17	914,041,328.57	171,173,553.91
1925	1,315,600,769.16	503,690,602.50	758,012.81	793,906,012.43	188,419,695.33
1926	1,278,523,397.95	493,981,597.50	590,563.36	793,832,969.54	178,537,962.88

NOTE.—Federal reserve notes not included until fiscal year 1918. Federal reserve note balance June 30, 1917, was $28,727,266.29.

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No. 30.—*Deposits and redemptions on account of the retirement of circulation, by fiscal years, from 1917*

NATIONAL-BANK NOTES

Fiscal year	Deposits			Redemptions	Balance
	Insolvent and liquidating	Reducing	Total		
1917	$6,270,262.50	$27,106,280.00	$33,376,542.50	$43,217,990.50	$47,749,527.00
1918	4,160,762.50	6,090,327.50	10,251,090.00	21,142,990.00	36,857,627.00
1919	2,397,900.00	20,275,417.50	22,673,317.50	23,453,567.50	36,077,377.00
1920	5,474,810.00	11,335,577.50	16,810,387.50	23,270,624.50	29,617,140.00
1921	10,948,735.00	8,318,280.00	19,267,015.00	18,374,001.00	30,510,154.00
1922	5,358,755.00	6,211,872.50	11,570,627.50	16,568,350.00	25,512,431.50
1923	6,589,537.50	12,670,250.00	19,259,787.50	16,540,080.00	28,232,139.00
1924	13,383,052.50	13,128,705.00	26,511,757.50	21,789,782.50	32,954,114.00
1925	7,454,182.50	97,993,190.00	105,447,372.50	65,558,260.00	72,843,226.50
1926	11,194,207.50	11,029,267.50	22,223,475.00	52,937,972.50	42,128,729.00

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK NOTES

Fiscal year	Deposits	Redemptions	Balance
1917	$4,000,000	$1,154,775	$2,845,225
1918		1,934,225	911,000
1919		882,820	28,180
1920	261,600	289,780	
1921	20,920,000	19,158,000	1,762,000
1922	95,516,000	90,720,000	6,558,000
1923	71,287,784	57,887,084	19,958,700
1924	1,941,800	11,304,330	10,596,170
1925		3,420,137	7,176,033
1926		1,462,885	5,713,148

No. 31.—*Expenses incurred in the redemption of National and Federal reserve currency, by fiscal years, from 1917*

Fiscal year	Charges for transportation	Office of Treasurer of the United States		Office of Comptroller of the Currency		Total
		Salaries	Contingent expenses	Salaries	Contingent expenses	
1917	$154,315.56	$214,715.47	$7,639.20	$42,930.86	$559.33	$420,160.42
1918	159,406.20	196,241.31	11,570.29	45,023.67	544.45	412,785.92
1919	229,039.24	239,736.42	13,248.62	46,055.22	344.74	528,424.24
1920	326,112.76	499,385.51	63,886.26	91,871.24	1,247.67	982,503.44
1921	319,995.66	596,963.82	74,335.21	117,183.19	6,668.27	1,115,146.15
1922	265,809.00	567,518.28	31,687.36	117,129.58	3,111.61	985,255.83
1923	197,664.61	469,828.06	14,967.31	78,885.54	1,627.89	762,973.41
1924	189,101.40	441,040.43	18,890.01	73,112.04	1,693.64	723,837.52
1925	143,992.03	383,178.17	11,069.42	67,903.99	2,262.41	608,406.02
1926	148,429.91	320,255.16	15,535.32	62,918.15	1,430.20	548,568.74

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No. 31.—*Expenses incurred in the redemption of National and Federal reserve currency by fiscal years, from 1917*—Continued

Fiscal year	Rate of expense								
	National-bank notes			Federal reserve bank notes			Federal reserve notes		
	Active		Retirement	Active		Retirement	From banks of issue	From other sources	
	Fit for use	Unfit for use		Fit for use	Unfit for use			Fit for use	Unfit for use
1917	$0.98350		$0.75066	$0.98350	$0.98350	$0.75066	$0.21470	$0.26587	$0.34754
1918	.84876	$1.11822	.78946	.72881	.78946	.78946	.17295	.67248	.43992
1919	.72976	1.18380	.92882	1.10802	.92882	.92882	.10314	.58390	.37080
1920	.64823	.94490	.76864	.95741	1.15854	1.15854	.09437	.54137	.38637
1921	.81738	1.04644	.77429	.81171	.97863	.97863	.12009	.64583	.47018
1922	.78670	.96382	.71244		.91759	.91759	.10062		.45312
1923	.85319	.95575	.71936		.82494	.82494	.11326	.63719	.47807
1924	.88838	.97308	.71887		.97450	.97450	.11123	.68642	.49402
1925	.84488	.85590	.64582			1.33362	.10546	.63672	.44968
1926		.95990	.72888			3.61427	.34109		.76652

NOTE.—Prior to 1926 all rates were on the basis of $1,000. For 1926 the rates for Federal reserve bank notes and Federal reserve notes are on basis of 1,000 notes redeemed.

No. 32.—*Amount of national-bank notes redeemed and assorted during the fiscal year 1926, and the assessment for expenses of redemption.*

	Amount redeemed	Rate per $1,000	Assessment
Redeemed out of 5 per cent fund, unfit for use	$474,929,667.50	$0.95990099	$455,885.46
Redeemed on retirement account	52,937,972.50	.72888031	38,585.45
Total	527,867,640.00		494,470.91

COSTS OF REDEMPTION ASSESSED UPON ALL THE NATIONAL BANKS

	Amount of expenses		
	Office Treasurer U. S. (N. B. R. A.)	Office Comptroller of Currency	Total
National-bank notes:			
Redeemed out of 5 per cent fund, unfit for use—			
Salaries	$242,536.83	$54,640.24	$297,177.07
Printing, binding, and stationery	11,073.83	622.32	11,696.15
Contingent expenses	2,022.59	661.33	2,683.92
Express charges	382.78		382.78
Insurance	22,686.00	23,103.51	45,789.51
Postage	11,540.96	86,615.07	98,156.03
Total	290,242.99	165,642.47	455,885.46
Redeemed on retirement account—			
Salaries	27,034.34	6,090.47	33,124.81
Printing, binding, and stationery	1,234.34	69.37	1,303.71
Contingent expenses	225.45	73.71	299.16
Express charges	42.67		42.67
Insurance	2,528.69		2,528.69
Postage	1,286.41		1,286.41
Total	32,351.90	6,233.55	38,585.45
Aggregate	322,594.89	171,876.02	494,470.91

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No. 33.—*Amount and number of pieces of Federal reserve notes and Federal reserve bank notes redeemed during the fiscal year 1926, and the assessment for expenses of redemption*

	Amount	Number of notes	Rate per 1,000 notes	Assessment
Federal reserve notes:				
Received from sources other than Federal reserve banks and branches	$19,051,930	1,876,334	$0.76652985	$1,438.27
Received direct from Federal reserve banks and branches, canceled and cut	1,282,686,600	145,323,211	.34109809	49,569.47
Federal reserve bank notes:				
Received from all sources, including Federal reserve banks and branches	1,462,885	854,969	3.61427139	3,090.09
Total				54,097.83

COSTS OF REDEMPTION ASSESSED UPON ALL THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

	Amount of expenses		
	Office Treasurer U. S. (N. B. R. A.)	Office Comptroller of Currency	Total
Federal reserve notes:			
Received from sources other than Federal reserve banks—			
Salaries	$1,399.08		$1,399.08
Printing, binding, and stationery	27.52		27.52
Contingent expenses	11.67		11.67
Total	1,438.27		1,438.27
Received direct from Federal reserve banks and branches, canceled and cut—			
Salaries	48,647.41		48,647.41
Printing and binding	294.53		294.53
Stationery	250.03		250.03
Contingent expenses	377.50		377.50
Total	49,569.47		49,569.47
Federal reserve bank notes, received from all sources—			
Salaries	637.50	$2,187.44	2,824.94
Printing, binding, and stationery	12.54	1.68	14.22
Contingent expenses	5.32	1.79	7.11
Express charges	1.03		1.03
Insurance	66.97		66.97
Postage	175.82		175.82
Total	899.18	2,190.91	3,090.09
Total amounts assessed against Federal reserve issues	51,906.92	2,190.91	54,097.83

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No. 34.—*General cash account of the National Bank Redemption Agency for the fiscal year 1926, and from July 1, 1874*

	For fiscal year	From July 1, 1874.
DR.		
Balance from previous year	$20,713,204.03	
Currency received for redemption	546,244,022.49	$16,483,566,280.49
"Overs"	3,464.70	2,762,133.79
Total	566,960,691.22	16,486,328,414.28
CR.		
National-bank notes returned to banks of issue		2,984,091,186.00
National-bank notes delivered to Comptroller of the Currency	527,867,640.00	11,398,843,446.60
Federal reserve bank notes returned to banks of issue		3,419,600.00
Federal reserve bank notes delivered to Comptroller of the Currency	1,462,885.00	754,730,772.00
Federal reserve notes returned to banks of issue		156,209,650.00
Federal reserve notes delivered to Comptroller of the Currency	19,051,930.00	892,876,602.50
Money deposited in Treasury	112,858.00	198,750,017.23
Packages referred and moneys returned	100.00	76,434,259.90
Express charges deducted	125.07	144,157.76
Counterfeit notes returned	66.00	112,202.35
Uncurrent notes returned or discounted	19,908.58	503,446.10
"Shorts"	5,536.96	1,767,372.23
Cash balance June 30, 1926	18,439,641.61	18,439,641.61
Total	566,960,691.22	16,486,328,414.28

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No. 35.—*Average amount of national-bank notes outstanding and the redemptions by fiscal years, from 1875 (the first year of the agency)*

Year	Average outstanding	Redemptions		Year	Average outstanding	Redemptions	
		Amount	Per cent			Amount	Per cent
1875	$354,238,291	$155,520,880	43.90	1901	$339,884,257	$147,486,578	43.39
1876	344,483,798	209,038,855	60.68	1902	358,173,941	171,869,258	47.98
1877	321,828,139	242,885,375	75.47	1903	383,173,195	196,429,621	51.26
1878	320,625,047	213,151,458	66.48	1904	428,886,482	262,141,930	61.12
1879	324,244,285	157,656,645	48.62	1905	468,285,475	308,298,760	65.84
1880	339,530,923	61,585,676	18.13	1906	538,065,425	296,292,885	55.07
1881	346,314,471	59,650,259	17.22	1907	589,445,599	240,314,681	40.77
1882	359,736,050	76,089,327	21.15	1908	662,473,554	349,634,341	52.78
1883	359,868,524	102,699,677	28.53	1909	680,666,307	461,522,202	67.80
1884	347,746,363	126,152,572	36.27	1910	707,919,327	502,498,994	70.98
1885	327,022,283	150,209,129	45.93	1911	724,911,069	551,531,596	76.08
1886	314,815,970	130,296,607	41.38	1912	739,940,744	649,954,710	87.84
1887	293,742,052	87,689,687	29.85	1913	750,906,777	675,889,000	90.01
1888	265,622,692	99,152,364	37.32	1914	755,598,359	706,756,602	93.54
1889	230,648,247	88,932,059	38.55	1915	943,887,520	782,633,567	82.92
1890	196,248,499	70,256,947	35.80	1916	770,598,250	522,923,441	67.86
1891	175,911,373	67,460,619	38.34	1917	724,305,232	406,462,419	56.12
1892	172,113,311	69,625,046	40.45	1918	719,159,594	331,507,154	46.10
1893	174,755,355	75,845,225	43.40	1919	722,275,127	371,361,153	51.42
1894	205,322,804	105,330,844	51.30	1920	722,934,617	425,741,623	58.89
1895	207,860,409	86,709,133	41.71	1921	729,728,404	517,041,511	70.85
1896	217,133,390	108,260,978	49.85	1922	748,385,215	624,341,433	83.43
1897	232,888,449	113,573,776	48.76	1923	762,185,655	541,924,488	71.10
1898	228,170,874	97,111,687	42.56	1924	773,595,367	552,752,522	71.45
1899	239,287,673	90,838,301	37.96	1925	763,321,196	554,778,135	72.68
1900	260,293,746	96,982,608	37.25	1926	710,446,757	526,021,181	74.04

No. 36.—*Federal reserve notes, canceled and uncanceled, forwarded by Federal reserve banks and branches, counted and delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency for credit of Federal reserve agents*

Fiscal year:	
1917	$55,042,725
1918	213,730,775
1919	701,857,330
1920	1,722,882,472
1921	1,781,861,460
1922	2,127,406,150
1923	1,475,743,935
1924	1,466,673,540
1925	1,296,422,050
1926	1,282,686,600

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No. 37.—*Number of notes of each kind of currency and denomination redeemed and delivered by the National Bank Redemption Agency during the fiscal year 1926*

Kind of currency	Number of notes of each denomination											
	1's	2's	5's	10's	20's	50's	100's	500's	1,000's	5,000's	10,000's	Total
National-bank notes:												
1925—July			2,612,920	2,110,721	637,608	17,563	6,134					5,384,946
August			2,217,130	1,884,793	566,279	15,049	5,212					4,688,463
September			2,198,163	1,870,426	555,758	14,648	5,624					4,644,619
October			2,532,491	2,025,915	591,262	15,318	5,538					5,170,524
November			2,004,316	1,724,991	518,709	14,107	5,379					4,267,502
December			2,318,605	2,062,546	557,820	15,887	6,020					4,960,878
1926—January			2,209,553	2,144,857	674,797	18,249	6,546					5,054,002
February			2,272,553	1,953,756	578,003	15,872	5,843					4,826,027
March			2,271,356	2,021,236	600,914	16,854	5,930					4,916,290
April			2,104,418	1,847,809	544,326	16,261	6,147					4,518,961
May			2,208,479	1,937,308	582,024	17,808	6,329					4,751,948
June			2,251,260	1,942,834	575,390	18,539	6,537					4,794,560
Total national bank notes			27,201,244	23,527,192	6,982,890	196,155	71,239					57,978,720
Federal reserve bank notes:												
1925—July												
August	133,200	46,955	16,690	1,700	1,615	13						200,173
September												
October	75,390	21,940	13,480	1,510	1,535	17						113,872
November	65,370	19,260										84,630
December	76,369	24,183	32									100,584
1926—January	62,160	18,005										80,165
February			16,800	2,700	2,300	60						21,860
March	70,560	20,655										91,215
April	54,630	14,035	11,400	1,190	1,110	20						82,385
May												
June	64,740	15,345										80,085
Total Federal reserve bank notes	602,419	180,378	58,402	7,100	6,560	110						854,969
Federal reserve notes:												
1925—July			8,573,770	2,212,970	1,521,715	141,201	47,312	1,500	1,359	2	5	12,499,834
August			7,026,010	1,751,470	1,224,560	115,603	47,979	1,402	2,372	3	3	10,169,402
September			7,331,980	1,751,365	1,193,500	115,175	36,014	1,137	1,092	2	1	10,430,266
October			8,634,890	2,248,475	1,399,560	137,868	47,774	1,840	1,648	4	1	12,472,060
November			7,497,628	2,067,406	1,285,289	113,788	43,977	1,405	1,524	966	506	11,012,489
December			8,811,230	2,378,945	1,410,655	111,624	47,603	1,227	1,183	3	503	12,762,973

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1926—January			8,534,270	2,955,595	1,760,020	135,280	53,259	1,569	1,454	8	1	13,441,456
February			8,197,660	2,245,760	1,227,950	97,964	38,356	1,235	1,429	14	23	11,810,391
March			8,667,820	2,720,740	1,473,245	125,688	45,739	1,514	1,812	7	4	13,036,569
April			8,328,190	2,492,550	1,300,320	130,651	45,853	1,559	1,368	4	11	12,300,506
May			8,502,130	2,834,690	1,528,965	135,662	48,374	2,148	1,799	3	4	13,053,775
June			8,976,060	3,387,135	1,632,670	156,413	51,610	3,005	2,929		2	14,209,824
Total Federal reserve notes			99,081,638	29,047,101	16,958,449	1,516,917	553,850	19,541	19,969	1,016	1,064	147,199,545
United States currency:												
1925—July	724	31	352	228	87	3	1					1,426
August	923	12	694	303	113	15						2,060
September	258	9	459	642	41	3	1					1,413
October	627	27	474	380	102	5	2					1,617
November	511	85	426	177	78	2	1					1,280
December	600	10	972	307	61	3			1			1,954
1926—January	345	15	1,169	397	97	15	1					2,039
February	3,070	89	976	324	49	13	2					4,523
March	934	93	712	482	42	6	1					2,270
April	290	10	692	183	52	6						1,233
May	426	15	586	206	57	6	4					1,300
June	143	205	445	227	129	1	1					1,151
Total United States currency	8,851	601	7,957	3,856	908	78	14		1			22,266
Aggregate	611,270	180,979	126,349,241	52,585,249	23,948,807	1,713,260	625,103	19,541	19,970	1,016	1,064	206,055,500

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No. 38.—*Amount of money outside of the Treasury, the amount held by Federal reserve banks and agents, and the amount in circulation, the per capita, and the estimated population of the United States, on the 1st day of each month from July, 1924*

[For details as to the general stock and kinds of money see Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1926, Tables 56, 57, and 58]

Date	Money outside of the Treasury				Population of continental United States (estimated)
	Total	Held by Federal reserve banks and agents	In circulation		
			Amount	Per capita	
July 1, 1924	$6,128,953,189	$1,374,180,435	$4,754,772,754	$42.19	112,686,000
Aug. 1, 1924	6,103,269,164	1,438,081,896	4,665,187,268	41.36	112,804,000
Sept. 1, 1924	6,085,879,430	1,312,001,158	4,773,878,272	42.28	112,922,000
Oct. 1, 1924	6,148,770,932	1,342,404,392	4,806,366,540	42.52	113,040,000
Nov. 1, 1924	6,198,912,293	1,319,218,708	4,879,693,585	43.12	113,158,000
Dec. 1, 1924	6,250,069,502	1,256,499,050	4,993,570,452	44.08	113,276,000
Jan. 1, 1925	6,359,700,002	1,366,769,160	4,992,930,842	44.03	113,395,000
Feb. 1, 1925	6,178,902,521	1,427,364,872	4,751,537,649	41.86	113,513,000
Mar. 1, 1925	6,154,269,478	1,350,060,656	4,804,208,822	42.28	113,631,000
Apr. 1, 1925	6,139,921,528	1,363,754,386	4,776,167,142	41.99	113,749,000
May 1, 1925	6,140,829,644	1,415,638,939	4,725,190,705	41.50	113,867,000
June 1, 1925	6,123,021,107	1,348,708,508	4,774,312,599	41.89	113,985,000
July 1, 1925	6,106,391,299	1,369,927,062	4,736,464,237	41.51	114,104,000
Aug. 1, 1925	6,105,403,920	1,385,885,409	4,719,518,511	41.31	114,222,000
Sept. 1, 1925	6,138,123,347	1,354,098,802	4,784,024,545	41.84	114,340,000
Oct. 1, 1925	6,182,464,788	1,355,459,464	4,827,005,324	42.17	114,458,000
Nov. 1, 1925	6,273,599,026	1,372,760,181	4,900,838,845	42.77	114,576,000
Dec. 1, 1925	6,306,953,763	1,335,188,815	4,971,764,948	43.35	114,695,000
Jan. 1, 1926	6,469,122,491	1,461,001,583	5,008,120,908	43.62	114,813,000
Feb. 1, 1926	6,275,570,230	1,536,032,801	4,739,537,429	41.24	114,931,000
Mar. 1, 1926	6,285,927,020	1,471,709,974	4,814,217,046	41.84	115,049,000
Apr. 1, 1926	6,260,639,434	1,454,754,598	4,805,884,836	41.73	115,168,000
May 1, 1926	6,302,664,477	1,448,491,827	4,854,172,650	42.11	115,286,000
June 1, 1926	6,290,107,722	1,419,222,962	4,870,884,760	42.21	115,404,000
July 1, 1926	6,305,512,451	1,470,860,334	4,834,652,117	41.85	115,523,000
Aug. 1, 1926	6,327,427,432	1,468,953,929	4,858,473,503	42.01	115,641,000
Sept. 1, 1926	6,334,026,028	1,469,939,621	4,864,086,407	42.02	115,759,000

No. 39.—*Total amount expended on account of the Panama Canal, the receipts covered into the Treasury, and the proceeds of sales of bonds to the close of the fiscal year 1926*

	Construction, maintenance, and operation	Fortifications	Interest paid on Panama Canal loans	Total disbursements	Deduct receipts covered into the Treasury	Balance
To June 30, 1914	$346,790,839.60	$6,267,092.00	$14,883,449.54	$367,941,381.14	$16,443,423.90	$351,497,957.24
Fiscal year—						
1915	24,427,107.29	4,767,605.38	3,199,385.05	32,394,097.72	4,130,241.27	28,263,856.45
1916	14,638,194.78	2,868,341.97	3,189,024.79	20,695,561.54	2,869,995.28	17,825,566.26
1917	15,949,262.47	3,313,532.55	3,103,250.67	22,366,045.69	6,150,668.59	16,215,377.10
1918	13,299,762.56	7,487,862.36	2,976,470.55	23,764,101.47	6,414,570.25	17,349,531.22
1919	10,704,409.74	1,561,364.74	2,984,888.33	15,250,662.81	6,777,046.55	8,473,616.26
1920	6,031,463.72	3,433,592.82	3,040,872.89	12,505,929.43	9,039,670.95	3,466,258.48
1921	16,230,390.79	2,088,007.66	2,994,776.66	21,313,175.11	11,914,361.32	9,398,813.79
1922	2,791,035.40	896,327.45	2,995,398.41	6,682,761.26	12,049,660.65	[1] 5,366,899.39
1923	3,620,503.37	950,189.20	2,997,904.81	7,568,597.38	17,869,985.25	[1] 10,301,387.87
1924	7,141,711.97	393,963.37	2,992,461.19	10,528,136.53	26,074,513.33	[1] 15,546,376.80
1925	9,050,509.73	582,837.07	2,988,918.80	12,622,265.60	22,553,732.44	[1] 9,931,466.84
1926	8,419,333.57	1,153,322.38	2,989,598.76	12,562,254.71	23,941,917.87	[1] 11,379,663.16
Total	479,094,524.99	35,764,038.95	51,336,406.45	566,194,970.39	166,229,787.65	399,965,182.74
Deduct proceeds of bonds sold						138,600,869.02
Net balance expended out of the general fund of the Treasury						261,364,313.72

[1] Net receipts in excess of disbursements.

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REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF THE MINT,
Washington, D. C., September 20, 1926.

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of section 345, Revised Statutes of the United States, I have the honor to submit herewith a report covering the operations of the mints and assay offices of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, being the fifty-fourth annual report of the Director of the Mint. There is also submitted for publication in connection therewith the annual report of this bureau upon the production and consumption of the precious metals in the United States for the calendar year 1925.

OPERATION OF THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES

INSTITUTIONS OF THE MINT SERVICE

Since the Charlotte assay office was closed on June 30, 1913, 11 mint service institutions have been operated: Coinage mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Denver; assay office at New York, which makes large sales of fine gold bars; mints at New Orleans and Carson City conducted as assay offices; and assay offices at Boise, Helena, Deadwood, Seattle, and Salt Lake City. The seven last-named institutions are, in effect, bullion-purchasing agencies for the large institutions, and also serve the public by making assays of ores and bullion. Electrolytic refineries are operated at the New York, Denver, and San Francisco institutions.

COINAGE

The domestic coinage made during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, consisted of $64,315,565 in gold, $19,183,178 in silver, and $5,115,675 in minor coin, a total of $88,614,418 represented by 372,171,282 pieces, which compares with the prior year's total domestic coinage of $278,610,944 represented by 190,443,558 pieces. Each of the three coinage mints, at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Denver, made gold, silver, and minor coins. The demand for nickels and cents was again in evidence, nearly 302,000,000 pieces having been made as compared with 111,000,000 during last year and 168,000,000 during the next preceding year. The gold coinage was consequently materially reduced (by about 70 per cent). The number of silver dollars executed totaled 11,432,700, and subsidiary silver coins 54,479,756 pieces, each of the three mints contributing thereto. In addition to the above the mints struck 16,676,000 pieces foreign coin as follows: 40,000 pieces in gold for Costa Rica and Guatemala, 6,230,000 pieces of silver for Poland, Guatemala, Venezuela, and Peru, and 10,406,000 pieces in nickel for Salvador and Peru. A grand total of 388,847,282 pieces of coin as the output for 1926 compares with 203,166,558 pieces during the prior year.

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GOLD OPERATIONS

Gold acquired by the Government at the several mint service institutions during the fiscal year 1926 totaled $178,800,676.48. United States gold coin received by the mints for recoinage amounted to $2,088,238.39; transfers of gold between mint offices totaled $27,604,313.30; the aggregate amount of gold received by the several mint service institutions during the fiscal year 1926 was $208,493,228.17, which compares with $225,681,342.27 during the prior year.

SILVER OPERATIONS

Receipts of purchased silver during the fiscal year 1926 totaled 4,992,831.43 fine ounces, the average cost of which was 69½ cents per ounce, total cost being $3,470,901.73. Silver received in exchange for bars bearing the Government stamp totaled 1,656,972.97 fine ounces; United States silver coin received for recoinage totaled 1,828,581.76 fine ounces, the recoinage value being $2,527,847.60; silver deposited in trust by other governments totaled 2,489,563.52 fine ounces; and transfers between mint service offices totaled 2,048,557.39 fine ounces, making the aggregate quantity of silver received by the several mint service offices during the fiscal year 13,016,507.07 fine ounces, as compared with 10,420,912.01 fine ounces during the prior year.

Silver dollars remaining to be coined from bullion purchased under the Pittman Act amounted to about 6,500,000.

The New York market price of silver during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, averaged $0.68317; the lowest price was $0.633025, on April 22, 1926; and the highest price $0.731875 on September 5, 1925.

REFINERIES

The three refineries—at New York, San Francisco, and Denver—were in operation throughout the year; reducing the large quantities of unparted and unrefined bars into usable gold and silver bullion.

Production of electrolytically refined gold totaled during the past fiscal year 3,272,689 ounces, as compared with 3,319,076 ounces during the fiscal year 1925. Electrolytically refined silver totaled 4,977,646 ounces, as compared with 5,293,985 ounces, during the fiscal year 1925.

IMPROVEMENTS

At the Denver Mint an improvement in the deposit melting room has been the installation of gas in connection with the melting operations. The heat of the waste gases is utilized in connection with a recuperator for preheating the air used for mixing with the gas. This has resulted in reducing the time required for the various melts, increasing the life of the graphite crucibles, as well as reducing considerably the temperature of the room.

At the San Francisco Mint two large rectangular-type oil-burning melting furnaces in the deposit-melting room were replaced by three cylindrical-type oil-burning furnaces having greater fuel economy and smaller maintenance cost. In the assay department the boiling table was reconstructed to eliminate portable burners with their connecting hose, and to provide a clear table top with burners rigidly

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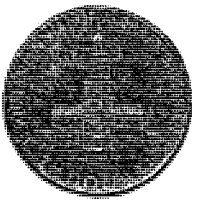

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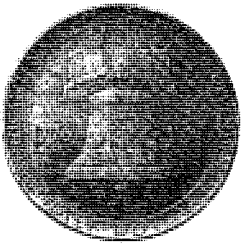

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COMMEMORATIVE COIN DESIGNS

1. Sesquicentennial gold quarter-eagle
2. Sesquicentennial half dollar
3. California's Jubilee half dollar
4. Vancouver Centennial half dollar

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supported, having pipe connections underneath and a stop cock for each burner. This makes a more efficient working apparatus.

At the Philadelphia Mint two new automatic weighing machines are being constructed.

At the New York assay office the bar department was moved from the vicinity of the cashier's office near the public lobby on the first floor to the second floor of the rear building, where more space could be assigned and the noise of stamping bars would be less objectionable

COMMEMORATIVE COINS

Special design coins authorized by Congress were issued during the past fiscal year, as below:

In commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary (sesquicentennial) of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, a two and one-half dollar gold piece and a silver half dollar were issued. The gold coin bears on its obverse a draped female figure representing Liberty, standing on a segment of the globe and holding a lighted torch in one hand, while in the other is held a scroll (the Declaration of Independence); the dates 1776 and 1926 also appear. On the reverse is a likeness of Independence Hall. Other mottoes and inscriptions are as required by the coinage laws. The coin was designed by J. R. Sinnock, mint engraver.

The obverse of the sesquicentennial half dollar shows profile likenesses of Washington and Coolidge, while on the reverse is shown an illustration of the Liberty Bell with the dates 1776 and 1926. This coin also was designed by J. R. Sinnock.

In commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the admission of California into the Union of States Congress authorized the issue of a special design half dollar. The obverse illustrates a miner washing or "panning" gold from gravel, with the wording "California's Diamond Jubilee." On the reverse California's symbolic bear is shown. This coin was designed by J. Mora.

The Vancouver half dollar, authorized by Congress in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of Fort Vancouver, Wash., by the Hudson Bay Co., bears on the obverse the likeness and name of Dr. John McLoughlin, the builder of the fort, with the dates 1825 and 1925. On the reverse appears a full-length figure of a frontiersman with gun, while in the background the fort and a mountain peak are illustrated. The coin was designed by Mrs. Laura G. Frazer.

STOCK OF COIN AND MONETARY BULLION IN THE UNITED STATES

On June 30, 1926, the estimated stock of domestic coin in the United States was $2,054,657,476, of which $1,232,243,292 was gold, $533,491,184 standard silver dollars, and $288,923,000 subsidiary silver coin.

The stock of gold bullion in the mints, assay offices, and Federal reserve banks on the same date was valued at $3,268,733,645, an increase during the year of $102,687,731; the stock of silver bullion was 10,073,737.60 fine ounces, a reduction of 7,547,023.58 fine ounces.

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PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER

Domestic gold production during the calendar year 1925 was $49,860,200, as compared with $52,277,000 in 1924. The output continues at approximately half of that for the record year 1915, when the total was $101,035,700.

Silver of domestic production during 1925 totaled 66,155,424 ounces, valued at $45,911,864; this compares with 65,407,186 ounces, valued at $43,822,814, for 1924, and with the record production of 1915, 74,961,075 fine ounces, valued at $37,397.300.

INDUSTRIAL CONSUMPTION OF GOLD AND SILVER

Gold consumed in the industrial arts during the calendar year 1925 is estimated at $65,953,870, of which $36,161,849 was new material.

Silver used in the arts is estimated at 39,826,579 fine ounces, of which 29,929,163 fine ounces was new material.

As compared with the prior year, gold consumption was about the same and silver consumption increased about 6,200,000 ounces.

IMPORT AND EXPORT OF DOMESTIC GOLD COIN

The net export of domestic gold coin during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, was $46,614,511; during the prior fiscal year there was net export of $107,910,658. During the 12 fiscal years 1915–1926, since the opening of the World War, there has been a net export of $935,718,226. Since 1870 the net export of domestic gold coin has been $1,813,367,290, as per tabulation by fiscal years, which may be found in another section of this volume.

APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENSES, AND INCOME

Appropriations available for mint service during the fiscal year 1926 totaled $1,693,204.17, and reimbursements to appropriations for services rendered amounted to $144,742.17, making a total of $1,837,946.34.

Expenses amounted to $1,800,042.69, of which $1,735,217.74 was chargeable to appropriations and $64,824.95 chargeable to income.

The income realized by the Treasury from the mint service aggregated $10,400,989.25, of which $9,546,613.78 was seigniorage. The seigniorage included $2,590,024.53 on the coinage of silver dollars, which amount offsets an equal loss which was incurred when the silver dollars were melted and sold under terms of the Pittman Act. The seigniorage on subsidiary silver coin was $2,607,772.55; on nickel coin, $2,165,755.84; and on bronze coin, $2,183,060.86.

Summary of appropriations, expenses, and balances, fiscal year 1926

Items	Salaries and wages	Contingent expenses	Freight on bullion	Total
Appropriations	[1] $1,360,929.17	$324,775.00	$7,500.00	$1,693,204.17
Earnings credited to appropriations	114,217.92	30,524.25		144,742.17
Total available	1,475,147.09	355,299.25	7,500.00	1,837,946.34
Expenses	[1] 1,409,204.10	319,252.82	6,760.82	1,735,217.74
Unexpended balances	65,942.99	36,046.43	739.18	102,728.60

[1] Includes $749.17 paid from special fund—charges on silver dollar bullion sold.

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DEPOSITS OF GOLD AND SILVER, INCOME, EXPENSES, AND EMPLOYEES, BY INSTITUTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1926

The number and value of deposits, transfers, gross income, and expenses for the fiscal year 1926, and the number of employees on June 30, 1926, at each institution, are shown in the following table:

Institutions	Number of deposits of gold and silver	Number of mint service transfers	Coining value of gold and silver received [1]	Gross income	Gross expense	Excess of income (+) or of expenses (−)	Employees June 30, 1926
Philadelphia	10,687	1,920	$13,952,824.91	$6,297,180.07	$814,081.93	+$5,483,098.14	336
San Francisco	8,738	953	36,833,729.92	2,411,173.09	312,593.12	+2,098,579.97	127
Denver	2,959	176	9,431,676.64	1,241,417.24	222,733.24	+1,018,684.00	85
New York	15,719	2,156	123,548,102.08	442,230.63	342,594.39	+99,636.24	125
New Orleans	392		484,404.58	577.92	11,593.34	−11,015.42	6
Carson City	296		297,546.45	797.91	5,948.63	−5,150.72	3
Boise	474		171,981.68	1,563.25	7,745.37	−6,182.12	4
Helena	412		331,807.89	881.80	6,561.93	−5,680.13	3
Deadwood	6		3,150.59	417.50	5,410.00	−4,992.50	3
Seattle	1,708	2	7,495,337.57	4,208.11	27,150.68	−22,942.57	11
Salt Lake City	139		58,948.66	541.73	4,175.28	−3,633.55	2
Total	41,530	5,207	192,609,510.97	10,400,989.25	1,760,587.91	+8,640,401.34	705
Bureau of the Mint					39,454.78	−39,454.78	14
Grand total	41,530	5,207	192,609,510.97	10,400,989.25	1,800,042.69	+8,600,946.56	719
Fiscal year 1925	42,955	2,692	219,935,306.48	9,108,120.73	1,846,646.36	+7,261,474.37	766

[1] Gold valued at $20.67+ per fine ounce, silver for standard dollars valued at $1.29+ per fine ounce, and silver for subsidiary coin at $1.38+ per fine ounce.

COINAGE

Details of the coinage executed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, are given below:

Domestic coinage of the United States mints during the fiscal year 1926

Denominations	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver	Total	
				Value	Pieces
Double eagles	$23,570,000	$18,270,000	$10,390,000	$52,230,000	2,611,500
Eagles	10,140,000			10,140,000	1,014,000
Quarter eagles			1,445,000	1,445,000	578,000
Quarter eagles [1]	500,565			500,565	200,226
Total gold	34,210,565	18,270,000	11,835,000	64,315,565	4,403,726
Silver dollars	1,994,000	7,090,000	2,348,700	11,432,700	11,432,700
Half dollars [1]	500,264			500,264	1,000,528
Half dollars [2]		75,100		75,100	150,200
Half dollars [3]		25,014		25,014	50,028
Quarter dollars	3,037,000			3,037,000	12,148,000
Dimes	2,846,000	597,000	670,100	4,113,100	41,131,000
Total silver	8,377,264	7,787,114	3,018,800	19,183,178	65,912,456
5-cent nickels	2,086,105	312,800	222,500	2,621,405	52,428,100
1-cent bronze	1,912,070	253,600	328,600	2,494,270	249,427,000
Total minor	3,998,175	566,400	551,100	5,115,675	301,855,100
Total value	46,586,004	26,623,514	15,404,900	88,614,418	
Total pieces	278,924,354	45,789,728	47,457,200		372,171,282
Prior fiscal year:					
Total value	$109,606,234	$92,601,810	$76,402,900	$278,610,944	
Total pieces	152,642,558	17,776,500	20,024,500		190,443,558

[1] Sesquicentennial. [2] California jubilee. [3] Fort Vancouver.

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Coinage for foreign governments by the United States mints aggregated 40,000 pieces in gold, 6,230,000 pieces in silver, and 10,406,000 pieces in nickel during the fiscal year 1926, giving a total of 16,676,000 pieces.

Countries and denominations	Struck at Philadelphia	Struck at San Francisco
	Pieces	*Pieces*
Costa Rica, gold, 2 colones	15,000	
Guatemala:		
Gold, 20 quetzales	3,000	
Gold, 10 quetzales	6,000	
Gold, 5 quetzales	16,000	
Silver, one-half quetzale	400,000	
Silver, one-fourth quetzale	1,160,000	
Venezuela:		
Silver, 5 bolivars	800,000	
Silver, 1 bolivar	455,000	
Poland, silver, 2 zlotys	840,000	
Peru:		
Silver, 1 sol	2,575,000	
Nickel, 20 centavos	2,500,000	
Nickel, 10 centavos	1,806,000	
Nickel, 5 centavos	4,000,000	
San Salvador:		
Nickel, 10 centavos		500,000
Nickel, 5 centavos		1,000,000
Nickel, 1 centavo		600,000
Total fiscal year	14,576,000	2,100,000
Prior fiscal year	8,223,000	4,500,000

ISSUE OF FINE GOLD BARS FOR GOLD COIN AND GOLD BULLION

The value of the fine gold bars issued in exchange for gold coin and bullion monthly by the United States mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Denver, and the assay office at New York, during the fiscal year 1926 was as follows:

EXCHANGED FOR GOLD COIN OR GOLD CERTIFICATES

Months	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver	New York	Total
1925					
July	$65,385.37	$25,026.67		$4,415,851.70	$4,506,263.74
August	110,588.09	230,439.15		4,046,368.28	4,387,395.52
September	90,511.61	15,016.91		6,878,075.26	6,983,603.78
October	120,598.34	276,099.36		5,652,543.89	6,049,241.59
November	155,833.26	40,015.43		5,317,979.64	5,513,828.33
December	75,466.65	396,374.04		3,358,511.83	3,830,352.52
1926					
January	120,671.01	206,330.01		4,289,649.94	4,616,650.96
February	70,329.09	490,787.40		4,310,139.66	4,871,256.15
March	95,470.70	1,010,792.76		4,683,643.44	5,789,906.90
April	120,658.06	169,760.09		3,845,223.70	4,135,641.85
May	85,444.92	248,734.37		3,698,007.64	4,032,186.93
June	65,404.20	319,720.20		5,433,125.03	5,818,249.43
Total	1,176,361.30	3,429,096.39		55,929,120.01	60,534,577.70
Prior fiscal year	10,092,288.76	33,761,343.04		149,401,508.23	193,295,140.03

EXCHANGED FOR GOLD BULLION

1925					
July	$39,222.65	$4,453.48	$11,474.97	$350,913.29	$406,064.39
August	49,059.36	5,809.86	11,725.84	336,464.97	403,060.03
September	48,642.36	6,760.74	11,887.42	317,500.30	384,790.82
October	58,885.33	7,694.09	13,102.33	429,459.32	509,141.07
November	52,453.83	6,641.99	11,429.96	401,793.63	472,319.41
December	57,018.60	6,339.29	13,397.47	412,269.39	489,024.75
1926					
January	66,631.46	7,896.32	14,893.41	406,064.86	495,486.05
February	43,883.21	8,267.46	10,934.62	402,646.65	465,731.94
March	56,142.33	7,867.97	12,338.53	492,513.34	568,862.17
April	48,732.31	7,897.85	12,370.57	485,515.26	554,515.99
May	49,595.22	7,614.12	12,561.83	460,687.75	530,458.92
June	41,473.93		10,679.12	388,111.53	440,264.58
Total	611,740.59	77,243.17	146,796.07	4,883,940.29	5,719,720.12
Prior fiscal year	582,686.24	67,194.49	135,729.38	4,693,142.17	5,478,752.28

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RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF GOLD BULLION AND BALANCES ON HAND

Receipts and disbursements of gold bullion during the fiscal year 1926, and balance on hand on June 30, 1926, as compared with June 30, 1925, are shown in the following table:

Institutions	Balance on June 30, 1925	Receipts during fiscal year 1926 (details below)	Total	Disbursements during fiscal year 1926 (details below)	Balance on June 30, 1926
Philadelphia	$138,659,572.00	$8,882,666.89	$147,542,238.89	$54,886,745.11	$92,655,493.78
San Francisco	370,863,413.27	42,783,949.46	413,647,362.73	21,792,040.91	391,855,321.82
Denver	76,775,994.36	9,439,865.52	86,215,859.88	12,006,347.07	74,209,512.81
New York	2,489,079,261.40	145,010,194.90	2,634,089,456.30	60,903,319.15	2,573,186,137.15
New Orleans	235,404.68	456,886.72	692,291.40	488,030.11	204,261.29
Carson City	16,685.22	284,183.54	300,868.76	268,840.75	32,028.01
Boise	6,512.99	164,821.75	171,334.74	157,951.89	13,382.85
Helena	34,317.39	295,843.34	330,160.73	308,536.01	21,624.72
Deadwood	657.90	547.25	1,205.15	523.43	681.72
Seattle	552,257.18	7,377,325.54	7,929,582.72	7,626,986.38	302,596.34
Salt Lake City	44,728.27	57,374.47	102,102.74	90,969.22	11,133.52
Total	3,076,268,804.66	214,753,659.38	3,291,022,464.04	158,530,290.03	3,132,492,174.01

Detailed receipts of gold bullion

Institutions	Deposits, including United States uncurrent coin	Surplus bullion recovered (including shipment gains)	Transfers from mints and assay offices	Total
Philadelphia	$8,874,437.49	$8,229.40		$8,882,666.89
San Francisco	34,629,956.87	6,147.05	$8,147,845.54	42,783,949.46
Denver	8,633,096.98	8,645.40	798,123.14	9,439,865.52
New York	126,350,638.68	10,555.27	18,649,000.95	145,010,194.90
New Orleans	456,726.80	159.92		456,886.72
Carson City	284,070.52	113.02		284,183.54
Boise	164,481.83	339.92		164,821.75
Helena	295,628.64	111.34	103.36	295,843.34
Deadwood	547.25			547.25
Seattle	7,376,542.87	369.23	413.44	7,377,325.54
Salt Lake City	57,315.89	58.58		57,374.47
Total	187,123,443.82	34,729.13	27,595,486.43	214,753,659.38

Detailed disbursements of gold bullion

Institutions	Bars paid to depositors and issued in exchange for coin	Transfers to mints and assay offices	Sold in sweeps, manufactures, etc.	Manufactured into coin	Wastage and shipment losses	Total
Philadelphia	$1,788,101.89	$18,653,652.11	$20,314.34	[1] $34,424,525.58	$151.19	$54,886,745.11
San Francisco	3,506,339.56		15,701.35	18,270,000.00		21,792,040.91
Denver	146,796.07		24,444.19	11,835,000.00	106.81	12,006,347.07
New York	60,813,060.30		90,258.85			60,903,319.15
New Orleans		488,030.11				488,030.11
Carson City		268,840.75				268,840.75
Boise		157,951.89				157,951.89
Helena		308,536.01				308,536.01
Deadwood		523.43				523.43
Seattle		7,626,986.38				7,626,986.38
Salt Lake City		90,965.75			3.47	90,969.22
Total	66,254,297.82	27,595,486.43	150,718.73	64,529,525.58	261.47	158,530,290.03

[1] Includes foreign coin: Costa Rica, $13,960.58; Guatemala, $200,000.

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PURCHASE OF MINOR COINAGE METAL FOR USE IN DOMESTIC COINAGE

During the fiscal year 1926 there were purchased at the mint at Philadelphia 24,558,058.81 troy ounces of minor coinage metals at a cost of $403,788.27, which includes 6,522,702.09 troy ounces in nickel blanks prepared for stamping, costing $227,656.65.

There were also purchased during the same period at the mint at San Francisco 5,324,991.64 troy ounces of minor coinage metals at a cost of $61,364.47. The Denver Mint purchased 4,230,639.58 troy ounces of minor coinage metals for use in coinage, costing $54,389.54.

MINOR COIN DISTRIBUTION COSTS

The minor coinage distribution costs paid during the fiscal year 1926 from the profits on minor coinage amounted to $62,550.13.

MINOR COINS OUTSTANDING

The following statement shows the coinage of minor coins, by denominations, the amount on hand, issued, melted, and outstanding June 30, 1926. Minor coins were first manufactured at the Philadelphia Mint in 1793; at the San Francisco Mint in 1908; at the Denver Mint in 1911.

Denominations	Coined	On hand	Issued (net)	Melted	Amount issued and outstanding June 30, 1926
Philadelphia:					
Copper cents	$1,562,887.44		$1,562,887.44	$382,558.17	$1,180,329.27
Copper half cents [1]	39,926.11		39,926.11		39,926.11
Copper nickel cents	2,007,720.00		2,007,720.00	807,545.21	1,200,174.79
Bronze 1-cent pieces	40,191,796.83	$821,615.00	39,370,181.83	912,684.99	38,457,496.84
Bronze 2-cent pieces	912,020.00		912,020.00	342,639.02	569,380.98
Nickel 3-cent pieces	941,349.48		941,349.48	286,495.66	654,853.82
Nickel 5-cent pieces	60,799,123.10	680,594.00	60,118,529.10	5,677,269.70	54,441,259.40
Total	106,454,822.96	1,502,209.00	104,952,613.96	8,409,192.75	96,543,421.21
San Francisco:					
Bronze 1-cent pieces	3,714,060.00	179,514.71	3,534,545.29	17,607.51	3,516,937.78
Nickel 5-cent pieces	3,103,200.00	197,994.50	2,905,205.50	82,150.80	2,823,054.70
Total	6,817,260.00	377,509.21	6,439,750.79	99,758.31	6,339,992.48
Denver:					
Bronze 1-cent pieces	3,535,900.00	129,025.63	3,406,874.37	11,457.06	3,395,417.31
Nickel 5-cent pieces	4,409,315.00	31,000.00	4,378,315.00	161,078.70	4,217,236.30
Total	7,945,215.00	160,025.63	7,785,189.37	172,535.76	7,612,653.61
Grand total	121,217,297.96	2,039,743.84	119,177,554.12	8,681,486.82	110,496,067.30
Deduct $5.05 copper cents, $13.88 two-cent pieces, and $92.76 three-cent nickel pieces melted at San Francisco Mint, coined at Philadelphia				$111.69	
Deduct $12.32 bronze two-cent pieces and $1.38 nickel three-cent pieces melted at Denver Mint, coined at Philadelphia				13.70	
					125.39
Total amount outstanding					110,495,941.91

[1] There is no record of the melting of the old copper half cents, but it is believed that few, if any, are now in circulation.

OPERATIONS OF THE ASSAY DEPARTMENTS

The principal work of the assay departments of the coinage mints and the assay office at New York during the fiscal year 1926 is summarized as follows:

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Item	Philadelphia			San Francisco		
	Samples	Assays	Reports	Samples	Assays	Reports
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
Silver purchases (fine bars)	2,158	2,158	2,158			
Deposits and other purchases	13,776	54,857	6,280	20,747	87,409	9,602
Redeposits				1,906	4,593	662
Gold coinage ingots	1,854	2,050	618	2,150	2,759	31
Silver coinage ingots	10,198	10,409	5,083	6,049	6,668	167
Refinery				7,058	13,965	10,769
Melting and refining department	40	120	20			
Coining department	33	77	18	36	166	8
Assayers' bars				50	203	10
Proof gold	26	208	13			
Annual assay commission coin tests	116	140	116			
Special assays of bullion and ores	27	118	27	35	358	11
Silver purchases for foreign coinages	2,290	2,372	2,258			
Mass melts	438	1,728	108	349	950	22
Sweeps	25	105	15	20	174	61
Miscellaneous	354	793	234	1,405	3,544	465
Total	31,335	75,135	16,948	39,805	120,789	21,808
Prior fiscal year	47,963	99,905	23,421	46,524	133,798	19,689

Item	Denver			New York		
	Samples	Assays	Reports	Samples	Assays	Reports
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
Deposits and other purchases	7,958	31,737	2,958	45,661	134,396	15,860
Redeposits	444	1,899	176			
Gold coinage ingots	580	1,467	116			
Silver coinage ingots	3,039	6,966	1,010			
Refinery	2,201	8,182	828	5,610	12,499	2,231
Melting and refining department	156	878	62			
Coining department	24	62	12			
Assayers' bars	38	92	19			
Special assays of bullion and ores	10	20	5	639	2,463	317
Platinum and palladium	4	42	2	14	100	9
Mass melts	18	126	6	48	138	12
Sweeps	26	354	13	168	898	72
Miscellaneous	323	548	232	536	1,811	239
Total	14,821	52,375	5,439	52,676	152,305	18,740
Prior fiscal year	20,921	100,666	6,672	53,903	162,402	19,126

PROOF BULLION (1.000 FINE)

In order to establish uniformity in assay of bullion in the offices of the mint service, all proof gold and proof silver is made at the mint at Philadelphia and furnished to other offices when required.

The amount made during the fiscal year 1926 was: Gold, 685 ounces. No proof silver was made during the year.

OPERATIONS OF THE MELTING AND REFINING AND OF THE COINING DEPARTMENTS, FISCAL YEAR 1926

The aggregate quantity of metals operated upon in the above-mentioned departments of the coinage mints and assay office at New York during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, was 25.40 million fine ounces of gold and 66.97 million fine ounces of silver. There were also operated upon at the coinage mints 106.29 million ounces of minor coinage metal. The figures in the table following are based on the figures obtained at the settlements of the accounts.

Legal limits of wastage on the whole amount delivered by the superintendent to operative officers, as prescribed in section 3542, Revised Statutes, are as follows: Melter and refiner—gold, 0.001; silver, 0.0015; coiner—gold, 0.0005; silver, 0.001.

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GOLD BULLION

Institution and department	Amount received	Amount returned	Amount operated upon, including reworked metal	Legal amount of wastage on amount received	Surplus recovered	Wastage	Wastage per 1,000 ounces operated upon
	Fine oz.	*Fine oz.*	*Fine oz.*	*Fine oz.*	*Fine oz.*	*Fine oz.*	*Fine oz.*
Philadelphia mint:							
Melting and refining	4,052,074	4,053,245	4,262,632	4,053	271		
Coining	3,795,059	3,795,052	3,596,118	1,897		7	0.002
San Francisco Mint:							
Melting and refining	4,651,018	4,651,198	4,196,825	4,651	180		
Coining	1,968,277	1,968,318	1,624,896	984	41		
Denver Mint:							
Melting and refining	1,388,714	1,388,810	1,343,331	1,389	96		
Coining	920,530	920,550	831,808	460	20		
New York Assay Office:							
Melting and refining	11,801,211	11,801,465	9,547,841	11,801	254		
Total melting and refining	21,803,917	21,894,718	19,350,629	21,894	801		
Total coining	6,683,866	6,683,920	6,052,822	3,341	61	7	
Grand total	28,577,783	28,578,638	25,403,451	25,235	862	7	

SILVER BULLION

Institution and department	Amount received	Amount returned	Amount operated upon, including reworked metal	Legal amount of wastage on amount received	Surplus recovered	Wastage	Wastage per 1,000 ounces operated upon
	Fine oz.	*Fine oz.*	*Fine oz.*	*Fine oz.*	*Fine oz.*	*Fine oz.*	*Fine oz.*
Philadelphia Mint:							
Melting and refining	15,588,527	15,594,220	15,772,403	23,383	5,693		
Coining	16,175,870	16,174,580	15,776,886	16,175		1,290	0.082
San Francisco Mint:							
Melting and refining	13,541,720	13,542,287	12,390,945	20,312	567		
Coining	10,681,363	10,679,524	10,437,746	10,681		1,839	.176
Denver Mint:							
Melting and refining	6,473,606	6,474,524	5,026,913	9,710	918		
Coining	3,921,182	3,920,885	3,690,112	3,921		297	.080
New York Assay Office:							
Melting and refining	5,257,772	5,257,310	3,877,196	7,886		462	.088
Total melting and refining	40,861,625	40,868,341	37,067,457	61,291	7,178	462	
Total coining	30,778,415	30,774,989	29,904,744	30,777		3,426	
Grand total	71,640,040	71,643,330	66,972,201	51,265	7,178	3,888	

NICKEL COINAGE METAL

Institution and department	Amount received	Amount returned	Amount operated upon, including reworked metal	Legal amount of wastage on amount received	Surplus recovered	Wastage	Wastage per 1,000 ounces operated upon
	Gross oz.	*Gross oz.*	*Gross oz.*	*Gross oz.*	*Gross oz.*	*Gross oz.*	*Gross oz.*
Philadelphia Mint:							
Melting and refining	6,017,155	6,009,083	2,592,868			8,072	3.113
Coining	11,175,057	11,162,395	3,309,675			12,662	3.826
San Francisco Mint:							
Melting and refining	3,592,613	3,586,898	3,592,613			5,715	1.591
Coining	2,002,924	2,000,565	2,002,784			2,359	1.178
Denver Mint:							
Melting and refining	3,056,225	3,053,734	1,240,556			2,491	2.008
Coining	1,283,071	1,282,929	1,020,614			142	.139
Total melting and refining	12,665,993	12,649,715	7,426,037			16,278	
Total coining	14,461,052	14,445,889	6,333,073			15,163	
Grand total	27,127,045	27,095,604	13,759,110			31,441	

BRONZE COINAGE METAL

Institution and department	Amount received	Amount returned	Amount operated upon, including reworked metal	Legal amount of wastage on amount received	Surplus recovered	Wastage	Wastage per 1,000 ounces operated upon
	Gross oz.	*Gross oz.*	*Gross oz.*	*Gross oz.*	*Gross oz.*	*Gross oz.*	*Gross oz.*
Philadelphia Mint:							
Melting and refining	37,860,179	37,751,062	37,711,536			109,117	2.893
Coining	37,729,685	37,686,868	36,213,664			42,817	1.182
San Francisco Mint:							
Melting and refining	5,511,409	5,505,665	5,511,409			5,744	1.042
Coining	3,893,793	3,890,456	3,893,422			3,337	.857
Denver Mint:							
Melting and refining	5,144,189	5,139,550	4,699,179			4,639	.987
Coining	4,661,038	4,659,549	4,504,550			1,489	.330
Total melting and refining	48,515,777	48,396,277	47,922,124			119,500	
Total coining	46,284,516	46,236,873	44,611,636			47,643	
Grand total	94,800,293	94,633,150	92,533,760			167,143	

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REFINING OPERATIONS

The net product of electrolytically refined gold and silver of the mint service during the fiscal year 1926 was 8,250,334.858 fine ounces; other electrolytic output included the equivalent of the refined metals used for aiding the processes, 1,748,930.168 fine ounces; the product of melting operations (only) totaled 1,774,870.451 fine ounces, making the total output of the refineries 11,774,135.477 fine ounces. Details are shown in the following table:

Items	San Francisco		Denver	
	Gold	Silver	Gold	Silver
Bullion placed in processes:	*Fine ounces*	*Fine ounces*	*Fine ounces*	*Fine ounces*
Crude, with charges	696,969.941	1,905,983.02	531,621.758	879,455.39
Crude, without charges	546.794	12.52	26,858.370	5,806.91
0.999 and over (fire process only)	1,105,769.124			
0.992 to 0.999, not required to aid processes			159.219	49.54
0.992 and over, required to aid processes	523,357.738	6,896.80		
Re-treated, unrefined	110,650.165	131,844.61	117,341.680	114,114.21
Re-treated, refined, to aid processes				195,814.45
Apparent gain	117.583	46.32	36.046	
Total	2,437,411.345	2,044,783.27	676,017.073	1,195,240.50
Bullion obtained from processes:				
Unrefined	77,841.570	68,118.64	79,747.474	88,144.01
Output 0.999+ fine—				
Used to aid processes	523,357.733	6,896.80		195,814.45
Electrolytic product	730,442.913	1,969,767.83	596,269.599	910,072.80
Other product	1,105,769.124			
Apparent loss				1,209.24
Total	2,437,411.345	2,044,783.27	676,017.073	1,195,240.50

Items	New York		Total	
	Gold	Silver	Gold	Silver
Bullion placed in processes:	*Fine ounces*	*Fine ounces*	*Fine ounces*	*Fine ounces*
Crude, with charges	1,929,282.356	2,249,126.63	3,157,874.055	5,034,565.04
Crude, without charges			27,405.164	5,819.43
0.999 and over (fire process only)	632,813.341		1,738,582.465	
0.992 to 0.999, not required to aid processes			159.219	49.54
0.992 and over, required to aid processes	560,261.160	462,600.02	1,083,618.898	469,496.82
0.900 standard-copper base (for bar making only)	36,289.313		36,289.313	
Re-treated, unrefined	277,327.821	319,160.33	505,319.666	565,119.15
Re-treated, refined, to aid processes				195,814.45
Apparent gain	253.423		407.052	46.32
Total	3,436,227.414	3,030,886.98	6,549,655.832	6,270,910.75
Bullion obtained from processes:				
Unrefined	260,888.801	469,970.93	418,477.845	626,233.58
Output 0.999+ fine—				
Used to aid processes	560,261.160	462,600.02	1,083,618.898	665,311.27
Electrolytic product	1,945,976.126	2,097,805.59	3,272,688.638	4,977,646.22
Other product	669,101.327		1,774,870.451	
Apparent loss		510.44		1,719.68
Total	3,436,227.414	3,030,886.98	6,549,655.832	6,270,910.75

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INGOT MELTS MADE

The following statement shows the number of melts made for domestic ingots and the weight of metal involved, during the fiscal year 1926:

Mints	Number of melts			Weight of metal		Per cent passed
	Passed first melting	Remelted	Condemned	Melted	Passed	
Gold:				*Fine ounces*	*Fine ounces*	
Philadelphia	618	26	9	3,807,209.259	3,430,681.695	90.11
San Francisco	430	0	0	1,759,531.221	1,748,998.971	99.58
Denver	116	0	0	667,349.492	641,152.422	96.07
Total	1,164	26	9	6,234,089.972	5,820,833.088	93.37
Silver:						
Philadelphia	5,083	8	0	15,607,256.05	15,043,314.21	96.38
San Francisco	2,606	2	4	10,346,207.91	10,273,321.10	99.29
Denver	1,010	5	1	3,831,672.92	3,735,475.82	97.49
Total	8,699	15	5	29,785,136.88	29,052,111.13	97.54
Nickel:				*Troy ounces*	*Troy ounces*	
Philadelphia	719	0	0	2,592,867.98	2,338,542.00	90.19
San Francisco	754	0	0	1,921,758.65	1,916,043.50	99.70
Denver	375	0	0	1,259,839.95	1,220,559.50	96.87
Total	1,848	0	0	5,774,466.58	5,475,145.00	94.82
Bronze:						
Philadelphia	11,032	0	0	37,711,535.94	36,520,040.00	96.83
San Francisco	1,001	0	0	3,899,166.29	3,893,422.00	99.85
Denver	1,357	2	0	4,746,303.50	4,661,037.60	98.20
Total	13,390	2	0	46,357,005.73	45,074,499.60	97.23

FINENESS OF MELTS FOR GOLD AND SILVER INGOTS

The statement following shows the number of gold and silver ingot melts made, also their reported fineness, during the fiscal year 1926:

Gold ingot melts				Silver ingot melts					
For United States coin [1]				For United States coin				For foreign coin	
Ingot fineness	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver	Ingot fineness	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver	Ingot fineness	Philadelphia
899.5	1			898.00	4			Polish	
899.6	13			898.25	19				
899.7	57			898.50	397		2		
899.8	146	11	12	898.60		305	44	750.0	278
899.9	109	267	93	898.70			52		
900.0	206	148	11	898.75	181				
900.1	31	4		898.80		276	143	Guatemalan	
900.2	19			898.90			174		
900.3	1			899.00	1,759		257		
				899.10		951	183	720.0	393
				899.20			84		
				899.25	402				
				899.30		411	39	Peruvian	
				899.40			16		
				899.50	203	559	8		
				899.60			5		
				899.70			2	500.0	1,273
				899.75	32				
				899.80		83	1		
				900.00	29	16		Venezuelan	
				900.20		6			
				900.40		1			
	583	430	116		3,026	2,608	1,010	835.0	105

[1] Includes the few ingots required for a small quantity of gold Costa Rican and Guatemalan coin of 900 fineness.

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COMMERCIAL AND CERTIFICATE BARS MANUFACTURED

During the fiscal year 1926 the coinage mints and the assay office at New York manufactured 138,522 gold and 6,926 silver bars, valued at $170,478,160.97, as shown by the following table:

Institutions	Gold bars			Silver bars		
	Number	Fine ounces	Value	Number	Fine ounces	Value
Philadelphia	4,296	91,392.847	$1,889,257.82			
San Francisco	9,831	1,947,766.541	40,263,907.83	477	43,151.98	$29,235.12
Denver	725	8,019.198	165,771.53			
New York	123,670	6,106,430.586	126,231,123.14	6,449	2,533,445.67	1,898,865.53
Total	138,522	8,153,609.172	168,550,060.32	6,926	2,576,597.65	1,928,100.65
Prior fiscal year	147,030	8,317,490.364	171,937,785.14	7,044	2,298,222.31	1,914,956.08

INGOTS OPERATED UPON BY COINING DEPARTMENTS AND PERCENTAGE OF COIN PRODUCED TO AMOUNTS OPERATED UPON

Items	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver	Total
DOMESTIC COINAGE				
Gold:				
Ingots operated upon (ounces)	3,567,056.760	1,624,895.649	831,807.614	6,023,760.023
Percentage of good coin produced	47.79	53.97	68.82	52.36
Silver dollars:				
Ingots operated upon (ounces)	2,817,432.81	9,466,154.94	2,944,718.31	15,228,306.06
Percentage of good coin produced	54.72	57.89	61.68	58.04
Subsidiary silver:				
Ingots operated upon (ounces)	7,817,364.72	971,591.35	745,394.17	9,534,350.24
Percentage of good coin produced	59.07	59.49	65.00	59.58
Nickel:				
Ingots operated upon (ounces)	614,590.40	1,484,891.00	1,020,614.30	3,120,095.70
Percentage of good coins produced	59.87	67.73	70.05	66.85
Bronze:				
Ingots operated upon (ounces)	36,213,664.00	3,893,422.00	4,504,550.30	44,611,636.30
Percentage of good coin produced	55.93	65.12	72.93	58.45
FOREIGN COINAGE				
Gold:				
Ingots operated upon (ounces)	29,061.270			29,061.270
Percentage of good coin produced	35.61			35.61
Silver:				
Ingots operated upon (ounces)	5,142,088.46			5,142,088.46
Percentage of good coin produced	45.82			45.82
Nickel:				
Ingots operated upon (ounces)	2,695,085.00	517,893.00		3,212,978.00
Percentage of good coin produced	43.81	62.07		46.75

PERCENTAGE OF GOOD COIN PRODUCED TO PIECES STRUCK

Items	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver	Total
DOMESTIC COINAGE				
Gold:				
Blanks struck (number)	2,561,864	928,897	1,113,915	4,604,676
Percentage of good coin produced	93.92	98.34	98.53	95.92
Silver dollars:				
Blanks struck (number)	2,245,461	7,907,562	2,352,394	12,505,417
Percentage of good coin produced	88.84	89.66	99.84	91.43
Subsidiary silver:				
Blanks struck (number)	41,920,210	6,282,547	6,714,098	54,916,855
Percentage of good coin produced	99.27	98.21	99.20	99.22
Nickel:				
Blanks struck (number)	42,004,020	6,336,221	4,489,690	52,829,931
Percentage of good coin produced	99.33	98.73	99.11	99.23
Bronze:				
Blanks struck (number)	192,207,688	25,608,928	32,900,572	250,717,188
Percentage of good coin produced	99.53	99.02	99.87	99.48
FOREIGN COINAGE				
Gold:				
Blanks struck (number)	63,342			63,342
Percentage of good coin produced	63.15			63.15
Silver:				
Blanks struck (number)	8,221,838			8,221,838
Percentage of good coin produced	80.88			80.88
Nickel:				
Blanks struck (number)	9,214,872	2,172,102		11,386,974
Percentage of good coin produced	90.13	96.68		92.01

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SWEEP CELLAR OPERATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1926

Institutions	Material			Metal content			
	Source	Quantity		Bars recovered		Tailings	
		Bags	Net avoirdupois pounds	Gold	Silver	Gold	Silver
				Ounces	*Ounces*	*Ounces*	*Ounces*
Philadelphia	Melting department	152	23,398			124.707	2,419.26
San Francisco	do	244	17,715	77.812	789.15	111.340	1,040.35
Denver	do	239	19,555			86.983	561.84
San Francisco	Refinery	583	43,250	812.193	1,878.14	582.915	1,519.77
Denver	do	509	45,046			370.317	1,050.52
New York	do	1,734	136,038			4,366.272	7,275.70
Philadelphia	Coining department	29	3,918			71.989	1,348.85
Do	Deposit melting room	20	2,934			130.771	104.58
San Francisco	do	15	867	51.277	69.81	13.980	30.84
Denver	do	168	13,708			79.299	222.06
New York	do	484	30,881			1,628.032	956.54
Total		4,177	337,310	941.282	2,737.10	7,566.605	16,530.31

BULLION GAINS AND LOSSES

The net gains from operations on gold and silver bullion during the fiscal year 1926 amounted to $326,936.30, as follows:

Item	Mint at—			Assay office at New York	Minor assay offices	Total
	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver			
Recovered from refining and coining operations	$10,407.78	$5,117.26	$3,272.42	$5,243.78		$24,041.24
Recovered incident to receipt of bullion deposits	5,392.99	1,903.57	3,512.11	37,313.64	$1,108.31	49,230.62
Net gain on shipments to Government refineries					243.39	243.39
Gain on light weight and mutilated coin purchased for recoinage	49.57	30.86		49.12		129.55
Receipts from sale of by-products		58,534.76	48,896.32	160,646.59		268,077.67
Total gains	15,850.34	65,586.45	55,680.85	203,253.13	1,351.70	341,722.47
Wasted in refining and coining operations	1,070.99	1,779.50	280.62	298.72		3,429.83
Loss on assay value of operative sweeps sold	1,292.21	1,459.14	2,830.13	5,774.86		11,356.34
Total losses	2,363.20	3,238.64	3,110.75	6,073.58		14,786.17
Net gains	13,487.14	62,347.81	52,570.10	197,179.55	1,351.70	326,936.30

WASTAGE AND LOSS ON SALE OF SWEEPS

The value of metals wasted in the operative departments during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, was $6,050.82. A loss of $11,356.34 occurred from the difference between the assay value of the bullion contained in sweeps sold and the amount received for the same. Details are given in the table following:

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Item	Mint at—			Assay office at New York	Total
	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver		
Gold wastage:					
Melting and refining department					
Coining department	$151.19				$151.19
Silver wastage:					
Melting and refining department				$298.72	298.72
Coining department	919.80	$1,779.50	$280.62		2,979.92
Nickel wastage:					
Melting and refining department	292.15	73.49	16.55		382.19
Coining department	458.28	30.34	2.24		490.86
Bronze wastage:					
Melting and refining department	1,113.92	63.23	78.91		1,256.06
Coining department	437.10	36.73	18.05		491.88
Loss on sale of sweeps	1,292.21	1,459.14	2,830.13	5,774.86	11,356.34
Total wastage and loss	4,664.65	3,442.43	3,226.50	6,073.58	17,407.16
Reimbursements:					
Nickel and bronze wastage on domestic coin, from minor coinage profits	1,849.58	177.52	115.75		2,142.85
Other wastage and loss on sweeps, from contingent appropriation	2,815.07	3,264.91	3,110.75	6,073.58	15,264.31
Total reimbursements	4,664.65	3,442.43	3,226.50	6,073.58	17,407.16

ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, the engraving department made 3,417 working dies for domestic coinage, including those for the memorial coinage in celebration of the Sesquicentennial of American Independence, the Fort Vancouver Centennial, and California's Diamond Jubilee. Master dies, hubs, and working dies were made for Philippine, Polish, Venezuelan, Guatemalan, Costa Rican, Peruvian, and Salvadorean coinage.

Dies manufactured

Item	Unused	Issued to the mint at—			Manila, P. I.	Total
		Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver		
Domestic coinage:	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
Regular gold coinage	36	80	70	36		222
Regular silver coinage	85	719	210	85		1,099
Regular minor coinage	13	1,323	340	270		1,946
Memorial coinage	11	89	50			150
Philippine coinage	3				125	128
Peruvian coinage		260				260
Salvadorean coinage	4	40				44
Costa Rican coinage		6				6
Guatemalan coinage	5	134				139
Venezuelan coinage	5	64				69
Polish coinage	57					57
Total coinage working dies	219	2,715	670	391	125	4,120
Master dies and hubs manufactured for—						
United States coinage						18
Philippine coinage						6
Memorial coinage						22
Guatemalan coinage						21
Venezuelan coinage						4
Peruvian coinage						8
Salvadorean coinage						2
Polish coinage						5
Other dies and hubs manufactured for stamped envelopes embossing dies						36
Other medals, etc						24
Military insignia						31
Grand total						4,297

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MEDALS SOLD

Medals manufactured at the mint at Philadelphia were sold during the fiscal year as follows:

Items	Pieces	Value
Gold medals	111	$6,755.04
Silver medals	535	1,294.86
Bronze medals	8,755	6,369.01
Total, fiscal year 1926	9,391	14,418.91
Prior fiscal year	51,552	36,337.68

EMPLOYEES

The total number of officers and employees of the mint service on June 30, 1926, was 719, as follows:

Institution	Established under act of—	Employees by departments					Total	
		General	Engraving	Assaying	Coining	Melting and refining	June 30, 1926	June 30, 1925
Bureau of the Mint	Feb. 12, 1873	11		3			14	14
Philadelphia Mint	Apr. 2, 1792	136	9	13	126	52	336	373
San Francisco Mint	July 3, 1852	56		12	27	32	127	132
Denver Mint	Apr. 21, 1862	38		6	18	23	85	87
New York assay office	Mar. 3, 1853	70		19		36	125	128
New Orleans Mint [1]	Mar. 3, 1835	6					6	6
Carson City Mint [1]	Mar. 3, 1863	3					3	3
Boise assay office	Feb. 19, 1869	4					4	4
Helena assay office	May 12, 1874	3					3	3
Deadwood assay office	Feb. 19, 1897	3					3	3
Seattle assay office	May 21, 1898	11					11	11
Salt Lake City assay office	May 30, 1908	2					2	2
Total, 1926		343	9	53	171	143	719	
Total, 1925		360	9	57	185	155		766

[1] Conducted as assay offices.

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WORK OF THE MINOR ASSAY OFFICES

The following tables exhibit the principal work of the minor assay offices during the fiscal year 1926:

Item	New Orleans	Carson City	Boise	Helena	Deadwood	Seattle	Salt Lake City
Deposits received.....number..	392	296	474	412	6	1,710	139
Fineness, average gold .....thousandths..	391	458	526	310	263	830	600
Fineness, average silver..do....	357	324	343	567	702	129	249
Weight before melting..ounces..	57,800	29,966	16,077	47,070	1,956	434,922	4,724
Weight after melting.....do....	56,554	28,853	15,118	46,149	1,943	432,017	4,615
Loss in melting.....do....	1,246	1,113	959	921	13	2,905	109
Loss in melting.....per cent..	2.16	3.71	5.96	1.95	0.66	0.66	2.31
Melts of bullion made..number..	392	300	474	414	10	1,702	147
Melts, mass, of bullion made .....number..	43	9	8	10	.....	82	7
Melts of D. M. R. grains..do....	4	3	4	4	.....	4	3
Melts of assayers' chips...do....	2	2	3	7	1	53	1
Value of deposits, gold..dollars..	456,884	284,126	164,761	295,675	547	7,418,288	57,354
Value of deposits, silver, at cost .....dollars..	13,585	6,608	3,572	17,657	1,273	38,622	771
Bullion shipped..gross ounces..	68,575	26,748	14,777	46,530	1,949	443,734	6,932
Value of gold shipped..dollars..	488,030	268,841	157,952	308,537	523	7,626,949	90,966
Value, cost, of silver shipped .....dollars..	15,748	6,198	3,559	17,642	1,278	39,526	1,124
Quartation silver made..ounces..	19	18	25	26	.....	203	25
Quartation silver used....do....	18	.....	21	24	3	206	50
Proof gold received.....do....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	20	.....
Proof gold used.....do....	2	0.2	1	2.5	1/5	17	0.8
Proof silver received.....do....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Proof silver used.....do....	.....	11.3	1/2	.....	3	.....	.....
Cupels made.....number..	1,676	1,333	3,407	3,000	550	17,136	2,000
Cupels used.....do....	2,038	1,314	1,529	2,610	550	12,247	1,350
Crucibles used.....do....	16	37	27	29	4	129	6

ASSAYS MADE

Institution	On bullion deposits			On miscellaneous mint service metal			On nonmint bullion and ores			
	Samples	Assays	Reports	Samples	Assays	Reports	Samples	Assays	Reports	Metals determined in ores tested
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	
New Orleans	784	1,764	392	94	233	49	7	14	7	Gold, silver.
Carson City	296	1,162	296	31	78	18	185	292	185	Gold, silver, lead, copper.
Boise	725	1,356	474	44	110	17	372	434	372	Gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc.
Helena	824	1,904	412	44	128	22	.....	.....	.....	
Deadwood	12	24	12	2	4	2	266	404	404	Gold, silver, copper, lead and other metals.
Seattle	4,750	11,818	1,707	262	1,184	139	109	360	109	Gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc.
Salt Lake City	139	973	129	11	88	11	194	320	127	Do.

GOLD RECEIPTS AT SEATTLE

Statement of gold deposits at the Seattle assay office from the opening of the institution on July 15, 1898, to the close of business June 30, 1926:

Number of deposits	74,474
Troy ounces	17,288,799.83
Avoirdupois tons	592.3
Coining value	$296,133,246.75

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Origin of the foregoing

Alaska:		
Circle	$1, 045, 228. 93	
Cook Inlet	5, 333, 019. 38	
Copper River	6, 398, 316. 67	
Eagle	1, 219, 476. 29	
Iditarod	15, 750, 379. 03	
Koyukuk	2, 175, 624. 04	
Kuskokwim	491, 902. 13	
Nome	71, 985, 341. 98	
Southeastern Alaska	11, 504, 860. 12	
Tanana	50, 805, 219. 49	
Unclassified	2, 767, 506. 28	
		$169, 476, 874. 34
Canada:		
British Columbia		24, 831, 776. 35
Yukon Territory		93, 267, 748. 62
All other sources		8, 556, 847. 44
Total		296, 133, 246. 75

LABORATORY, BUREAU OF THE MINT

From the domestic coinage of the calendar year 1925 the assayer of this bureau tested 426 gold coins and 464 silver coins, all of which were found within the legal requirements as to weight and fineness.

The greatest deviation in fineness of gold coins from standard (the limit of tolerance being 1 one-thousandth above or below) was 0.1 one-thousandth above and 0.4 one-thousandth below.

The greatest deviation in fineness of silver coins above standard (the limit of tolerance being 3 one-thousandths above or below) was 1.1 one-thousandths, while the greatest deviation below was 1.8 one-thousandths.

The following table summarizes results of fineness tests on domestic coin:

Fineness (thousandths)	Number of gold coins				Number of silver coins			
	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver	Total	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver	Total
898.2					1			1
898.9					5		3	8
899.1					12		3	15
899.2						1		1
899.3					30	1	4	35
899.5					85	11	3	99
899.6			1	1				
899.7	8	9	16	33	2	1	1	4
899.8	40	59	89	188	73	21	4	98
899.9	46	54	42	142	2	4	1	7
900.0	16	23	12	51	79	27	6	112
900.1	4	5	2	11				
900.2					44	13	3	60
900.4					10	7		17
900.6					1	3		4
900.7						1		1
900.8						1		1
901.1						1		1
Total	114	150	162	426	344	92	28	464
Average fineness	899. 872	899. 871	899. 833	899. 857	899. 757	899. 977	899. 611	899. 792

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AVERAGE WEIGHTS OF DOMESTIC COINS TESTED AS COMPARED WITH STANDARD WEIGHTS

Standard weights

Double eagle	grains	516.000
Quarter eagle	do	64.500
Silver dollar	do	412.500
Half dollar	do	192.900
Quarter dollar	do	96.450
Dime	do	38.580

Average actual weights

Philadelphia:		
114 double eagles	grains	515.994
102 standard silver dollars	do	412.540
58 half dollars	do	192.914
70 quarters	do	96.523
114 dimes	do	38.538
San Francisco:		
150 double eagles	do	516.042
44 standard silver dollars	do	412.500
14 half dollars	do	192.781
34 dimes	do	38.572
Denver:		
148 double eagles	do	515.986
14 quarter eagles	do	64.508
28 dimes	do	38.735

SUMMARY OF WORK OF MINT BUREAU LABORATORY

Item	Number	Item	Number
Gold assays	2,086	Counterfeit coins examined	8
Silver assays	834	Double eagles examined	412
Platinum assays	18	Quarter eagles examined	14
Palladium assays	13	Standard silver dollars examined	146
Miscellaneous assays	55	Half dollars examined	72
		Quarter dollars examined	70
Total assays	3,006	Dimes examined	176
		Cupels made	1,662
Certificate bar samples (54 melts), New York	144	Cupels used	2,382
		Proof gold used (ounces)	9.40
Certificate bar samples (28 melts), San Francisco	238	Proof silver used (do)	4.90
		Inquartation silver used (do)	85.60
Miscellaneous samples	16		

ASSAY COMMISSION'S ANNUAL TEST OF COIN

Section 3547 of the Revised Statutes provides for an annual test of the domestic coinage executed during the prior year, by a commission, of whom part are ex officio members, the others being appointed, without compensation, by the President. The purpose is "to secure a due conformity in the gold and silver coins to their respective standards of fineness and weight." The commission, which met at the Philadelphia Mint February 10 and 11, 1926, reported the following results of their examination:

Your committee on counting reports that the packages containing the pieces reserved by the several mints for the trial of coins, in accordance with section 3539 of the Revised Statutes, were delivered to us by the superintendent of the mint at Philadelphia, and upon comparison with the transcripts kept by the Director of the Mint were found to be correct.

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Several packages were selected from the deliveries of each month from each mint of all denominations coined, and the coins contained therein were counted and found to agree with the number called for in each package.

The reserved coins were then delivered to the committees on weighing and assaying. In the reports of those committees will be found an account of the disposition of these coins.

The committee on weighing have to report that they have weighed the coins shown in the appended list and have found them to be standard within the legal tolerances. The coins were selected at random from those reserved by the mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Denver.

The coins were directly weighed against a set of sealed coin weights which were accompanied by a certificate signed by the Director of the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, and which gave the value of the weights in terms of United States standard. The weighings were made on a Troemner balance supplied by the Philadelphia Mint, and was tested by your committee as to the equality of the arms and as to its sensibility, which were entirely satisfactory.

Making a comparison with the standard Troy pound weight as against 10 ounces + 2 ounces, we found the agreement to be within 0.00005 ounce.

The committee on assaying has completed the duties assigned to it in connection with the assaying of coins selected from the different reserve samples representing deliveries of all denominations of gold and silver coined during the calendar year 1925 by the mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Denver.

The coinage law provides for legal variations of 1 one-thousandth above or below standard fineness (900) on gold coin and 3 one-thousandths on silver coin.

We therefore take pleasure in reporting that the coinage for 1925 has been safely within the legal limits, as shown by the following schedules:

Assays of individual gold coins selected

Mint	Highest assay	Lowest assay
	Fineness	*Fineness*
Philadelphia	900.0	899.6
San Francisco	900.3	899.3
Denver	900.1	899.5

Assays of individual silver coins selected

Mint	Highest assay	Lowest assay
	Fineness	*Fineness*
Philadelphia	899.8	898.2
San Francisco	900.7	899.5
Denver	899.8	899.3

Assays of coins melted in mass

Mint	Gold coins	Silver coins
	Fineness	*Fineness*
Philadelphia	899.7	899.3
San Francisco	900.0	899.5
Denver	899.5	899.8

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The foregoing report, covering the operations of the mints and assay offices of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, is respectfully submitted.

R. J. GRANT,
Director of the Mint.

Hon. ANDREW W. MELLON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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TABLES FROM THE REPORT OF

Deposits and purchases of gold during

Source and description	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver	New York	New Orleans
PURCHASES	*Fine ounces*	*Fine ounces*	*Fine ounces*	*Fine ounces*	*Fine ounces*
Alaska	300. 202	10, 839. 399	50. 891	456. 115	
Arizona	4. 306	35, 119. 136	100. 149		
California	. 601	118, 256. 090	61. 448	8. 418	
Colorado		75. 021	28, 804. 151	34. 821	
Georgia	406. 947				
Idaho		97. 392	145. 281	75. 884	
Montana		21. 332	263. 558		
Nevada		3, 111. 515	385. 678		
New Mexico		51. 725	5, 677. 339		
North Carolina	41. 148				
Oregon		4, 010. 361	23. 131		
South Dakota				278, 436. 948	
Utah		1. 033	7. 893		
Washington		15. 143	117. 882		
Wyoming			11. 235		
Philippine Islands		24, 883. 205			
Porto Rico				43. 168	
Other					
Grains, deposit melting room	125. 856	76. 590	14. 719	254. 568	7. 736
Total unrefined	879. 060	196, 557. 942	35, 663. 355	279, 309. 922	7. 736
Domestic refinery bullion:					
Less than 0.992 fine			222, 632. 704	1, 599. 172	
Over 0.992 fine	29, 925. 311	1, 126, 667. 341	1. 145	1, 305, 406. 909	99. 750
Total domestic purchases	30, 804. 371	1, 323, 225. 283	258, 297. 204	1, 586, 316. 003	107. 486
Foreign coin	86, 819. 970	243, 954. 341	110, 221. 674	67, 958. 962	7, 850. 365
Foreign bullion, crude	105, 903. 203	35, 071. 514	6, 984. 635	959, 791. 627	8, 295. 082
Foreign bullion, refined			18. 010	2, 754, 949. 376	
Jewelers' bars, dental scrap, etc.	150, 513. 296	36, 554. 807	19, 458. 418	435, 963. 686	5, 647. 362
Total deposit purchases	374, 040. 840	1, 638, 805. 945	394, 979. 941	5, 804, 979. 654	21, 900. 295
REDEPOSITS PURCHASED					
Domestic coin	68. 519	31. 671	97. 926	5, 126. 730	201. 589
Bars stamped by United States Government	28. 182	111. 693		16, 263. 892	
Surplus (recoveries)	271. 267	220. 773	403. 502	253. 668	
Total redeposits purchased	367. 968	364. 137	501. 428	21, 644. 290	201. 589
Total purchases	374, 408. 808	1, 639, 170. 082	395, 481. 369	5, 826, 623. 944	22, 101. 884
REDEPOSITS TRANSFERRED					
Domestic coin from Treasury	51, 234. 921	24, 741. 463	19, 079. 910		
Domestic assay coins	431. 989				
Unrefined bars		394, 002. 028	38, 559. 208	901, 945. 421	
Proof bullion		150. 000	50. 000	200. 000	
Total redeposits transferred	51, 666. 910	418, 893. 491	57, 689. 118	902, 145. 421	
Grand total, fine ounces	426, 075. 718	2, 058, 063. 573	453, 170. 487	6, 728, 769. 365	22, 101. 884
Value of—					
Purchases	$7, 739, 716. 96	$33, 884, 652. 85	$8, 175, 325. 45	$120, 447, 006. 58	$456, 886. 46
Domestic coin Treasury transfers	1, 059, 119. 82	511, 451. 08	394, 416. 74		
Other transfers	8, 930. 10	8, 147, 845. 53	798, 123. 33	18, 649, 000. 91	
Total value	8, 807, 766. 88	42, 543, 949. 46	9, 367, 865. 52	139, 096, 007. 49	456, 886. 46
Number of fineness determinations required:					
Deposits of gold and silver	6, 217	8, 726	2, 959	15, 607	392
Redeposits purchased	2, 191	12		112	
Redeposits transferred	1, 920	953	176	2, 156	
Deposits in trust	2, 279				
Total determinations	12, 607	9, 691	3, 135	17, 875	392

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THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT

the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926

Carson	Boise	Helena	Deadwood	Seattle	Salt Lake City	Total
Fine ounces	*Fine ounces*	*Fine ounces*	*Fine ounces*	*Fine ounces*	*Fine ounces*	*Fine ounces*
	72.012	17.595		236,520.782		248,256.996
	744				1.349	35,225.684
344.884	93.057			112.145	355.249	119,231.892
						28,913.993
						406.947
	3,170.188	9.738		334.538	663	3,833.684
	15.512	13,731.076		50.981	10.227	14,092.686
13,324.895	1.167			39.996	123.868	16,987.119
						5,729.064
			20.442			61.590
	4,219.934			113.108	1,827.028	10,193.562
			1.453			278,438.401
					36.827	45.753
	122.685			5,332.924		5,588.634
						11.235
						24,883.205
						43.168
		177.501				177.501
2.695	9.022	2.250		16.055	1.915	511.406
13,672.474	7,704.321	13,938.160	21.895	242,520.529	2,357.126	792,632.520
				697.944		224,929.820
				22,284.099		2,484,384.555
13,672.474	7,704.321	13,938.160	21.895	265,502.572	2,357.126	3,501,946.895
				22.970		516,828.282
				86,828.490		1,202,874.551
						2,754,967.386
72.131	261.816	365.133	4.578	6,476.480	417.456	655,736.163
13,744.605	7,966.137	14,303.293	26.473	358,830.512	2,774.582	8,632,352.277
				3.814		5,530.249
				5.366		16,409.133
	4.484					1,153.694
	4.484			9.180		23,093.076
13,744.605	7,970.621	14,303.293	26.473	358,839.692	2,774.582	8,655,445.353
						95,056.294
						431.989
						1,334,506.657
				20.000		420.000
				20.000		1,430,414.940
13,744.605	7,970.621	14,303.293	26.473	358,859.692	2,774.582	10,085,860.293
$284,126.23	$164,761.08	$295,675.14	$547.25	$7,417,874.76	$57,354.47	$178,923,927.23
						1,964,987.64
				413.43		27,604,313.30
284,126.23	164,761.08	295,675.14	547.25	7,418,288.19	57,354.47	208,493,228.17
296	470	412	6	1,701	139	36,925
	4			7		2,326
				2		5,207
						2,279
296	474	412	6	1,710	139	46,737

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Deposits and purchases of silver during

Source and description	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver	New York	New Orleans
PURCHASES	*Fine ounces*	*Fine ounces*	*Fine ounces*	*Fine ounces*	*Fine ounces*
Alaska	46.86	1,927.30	9.31	40.71	
Arizona	.27	33,458.08	3,812.98		
California	.05	23,594.23	18.20	.78	
Colorado		18.46	15,844.70	203.92	
Georgia	46.30				
Idaho		20.39	49.71	33.08	
Michigan				7,593.19	
Montana		99.33	78.69		
Nevada		34,544.20	80.29		
New Mexico		95.60	218,836.39		
North Carolina	18.56				
Oregon		487.97	2.35		
South Dakota				75,600.42	
Utah		.10	.37		
Washington		2.73	39.82		
Wyoming			1.03		
Philippine Islands		12,148.95			
Porto Rico				56.89	
Other					
Grains, deposit melting room	158.49	104.56	16.39	359.68	8.03
Total unrefined	270.53	106,501.90	238,790.23	83,888.67	8.03
Domestic refinery product:					
Less than 0.992 fine			29,181.33	99,629.15	
Over 0.992 fine	1,152,599.54			341,324.30	
Total domestic purchases	1,152,870.07	106,501.90	267,971.56	524,842.12	8.03
Foreign coin	481.35	1,163.54		299,555.93	109.94
Foreign bullion, crude	9,711.73	954,379.07	100,268.59	982,417.75	10,770.30
Foreign bullion, refined	1,197,681.68				
Jewelers' bars, dental scrap, etc	143,760.96	334,148.89	11,304.49	417,219.08	9,017.65
Total deposit purchases	2,504,505.79	1,396,193.40	379,544.64	2,224,034.88	19,905.92
REDEPOSITS PURCHASED					
Domestic coin	2,788.25	374.27	1,347.35		
Bars stamped by United States Government				19,220.08	
Surplus (recoveries)	5,692.96	567.10			
Total redeposits purchased	8,481.21	941.37	1,347.35	19,220.08	
Total purchases	2,512,987.00	1,397,134.77	380,891.99	2,243,254.96	19,905.92
REDEPOSITS TRANSFERRED					
Domestic coin from Treasury	1,215,024.96	366,182.93	242,609.84		
Refined bars	1,349,529.43				
Unrefined bars		73,212.19	50,924.41	574,716.36	
Proof bullion		75.00		100.00	
Domestic assay coins	254.16				
Total redeposits transferred	2,564,808.55	439,470.12	293,534.25	574,816.36	
DEPOSITS IN TRUST BY OTHER GOVERNMENTS					
Domestic refined bullion	2,064,128.70				
Foreign refined bullion	425,434.82				
Total deposited in trust	2,489,563.52				
Grand total fine ounces	7,567,359.07	1,836,604.89	674,426.24	2,818,071.32	19,905.92
Value:					
Cost of purchases	$1,786,253.64	$942,093.27	$261,262.20	$1,517,742.12	$13,590.06
Cost of bullion transferred	1,148,195.55	50,505.43	34,667.75	463,772.14	
Coining value of subsidiary bullion purchased	3,470,120.96	1,930,894.07	524,685.87	3,101,095.50	27,518.12
Subsidiary coining value of purchased and transferred domestic coin	1,683,867.17	506,731.92	337,248.58		

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the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926

Carson	Boise	Helena	Deadwood	Seattle	Salt Lake City	Total
Fine ounces	*Fine ounces*	*Fine ounces*	*Fine ounces*	*Fine ounces*	*Fine ounces*	*Fine ounces*
	15.35	2.96		33,850.92		35,893.41
	1.01				.17	37,272.51
59.63	7.81			14.80	62.31	23,757.81
						16,067.08
						46.30
	1,833.85	1.72		37.73	2.23	1,978.71
						7,593.19
	2.33	25,622.88		18.93	1.86	25,824.02
9,260.93	8.46			51.38	18.80	43,964.06
						218,931.99
			1.24			19.80
	3,195.29			28.28	216.78	3,930.67
			.53			75,600.95
					384.24	384.71
	47.90			562.65		653.10
						1.03
						12,148.95
						56.89
		65.47				65.47
2.87	7.85	1.04		3.05	1.07	663.03
9,323.43	5,119.85	25,694.07	1.77	34,567.74	687.46	504,853.68
						128,810.48
						1,493,923.84
9,323.43	5,119.85	25,694.07	1.77	34,567.74	687.46	2,127,588.00
						301,310.76
				16,041.14		2,073,588.58
						1,197,681.68
384.42	78.45	443.46	1,881.42	5,425.35	465.74	924,129.91
9,707.85	5,198.30	26,137.53	1,883.19	56,034.23	1,153.20	6,624,298.93
						4,509.87
				.43		19,220.51
	24.90					6,284.96
	24.90			.43		30,015.34
9,707.85	5,223.20	26,137.53	1,883.19	56,034.66	1,153.20	6,654,314.27
						1,823,817.73
						1,349,529.43
						698,852.96
						175.00
						254.16
						3,872,629.28
						2,064,128.70
						425,434.82
						2,489,563.52
9,707.85	5,223.20	26,137.53	1,883.19	56,034.66	1,153.20	13,016,507.07
$6,608.58	$3,577.89	$17,613.81	$1,273.40	$38,621.74	$772.48	$4,589,409.19
						1,697,140.87
13,420.22	7,220.60	36,132.75	2,603.34	77,462.81	1,594.19	9,192,748.43
						2,527,847.67

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Deposits of gold at United States mints and assay offices since 1873

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Character of gold deposited					Total
	Domestic bullion, including domestic refinery product from foreign ores, etc.	Domestic coin	Foreign bullion	Foreign coin	Surplus bullion, grains, jewelers' bars, old plate, etc.	
1873	$28,868,570	$27,116,948	$426,108	$518,542	$774,218	$57,704,386
1874	29,736,388	6,275,367	3,162,520	9,313,882	654,354	49,142,511
1875	34,266,125	1,714,311	739,440	1,111,792	724,626	38,556,294
1876	37,590,529	417,947	1,141,906	2,111,084	681,819	41,943,285
1877	43,478,104	447,340	1,931,163	2,093,261	837,911	48,787,779
1878	48,075,124	301,022	2,068,679	1,316,461	907,932	52,669,218
1879	38,549,706	*198,083	1,069,797	1,498,820	937,751	42,254,157
1880	35,821,705	209,329	21,200,997	40,426,560	1,176,506	98,835,097
1881	35,815,037	440,777	37,771,472	55,462,386	1,343,431	130,833,103
1882	31,298,512	599,357	12,783,807	20,304,811	1,770,166	66,756,653
1883	32,481,642	374,129	4,727,143	6,900,084	1,858,108	46,347,106
1884	29,079,596	263,117	6,023,735	9,095,462	1,864,769	46,326,679
1885	31,584,437	325,210	11,221,847	7,893,218	1,869,363	52,894,075
1886	32,456,494	393,545	4,317,068	5,673,565	2,069,077	44,909,749
1887	32,973,027	516,985	22,571,329	9,896,512	2,265,220	68,222,073
1888	32,406,307	492,513	21,741,042	14,596,885	2,988,751	72,225,498
1889	31,440,779	585,067	2,136,517	4,447,476	3,526,597	42,136,436
1890	30,474,900	655,475	2,691,932	5,298,774	3,542,014	42,663,095
1891	31,555,117	583,847	4,054,823	8,256,304	4,035,710	48,485,801
1892	31,961,546	557,968	10,935,155	14,040,188	3,636,603	61,131,460
1893	33,286,168	792,470	2,247,731	6,293,296	3,830,176	46,449,841
1894	38,696,951	2,093,615	15,614,118	12,386,407	3,118,422	71,909,513
1895	44,371,950	1,188,258	14,108,436	2,278,614	3,213,809	65,161,067
1896	53,910,957	1,670,006	6,572,390	3,227,409	3,388,622	68,769,384
1897	60,618,240	1,015,314	9,371,521	13,188,014	2,810,249	87,003,338
1898	69,881,121	1,187,683	26,477,370	47,210,078	2,936,943	147,693,195
1899	76,252,487	1,158,308	30,336,560	32,785,152	2,964,684	143,497,191
1900	87,458,836	1,389,097	22,720,150	18,834,496	3,517,541	133,920,120
1901	92,929,696	1,116,180	27,189,659	27,906,489	3,959,657	153,101,681
1902	94,622,079	1,488,448	18,189,417	13,966,162	4,284,724	132,580,830
1903	96,514,298	960,908	16,331,059	8,950,595	4,247,583	127,004,443
1904	87,745,627	2,159,818	36,802,224	46,152,784	4,892,931	177,753,384
1905	101,618,315	3,404,967	17,645,527	15,141,678	5,568,483	143,378,970
1906	103,838,268	1,514,291	36,317,865	6,648,512	4,790,558	153,109,494
1907	114,217,462	2,754,283	36,656,546	17,221,252	5,731,112	176,580,655
1908	111,735,878	3,989,773	71,774,351	13,684,426	6,231,547	207,415,975
1909	119,727,439	3,432,288	16,021,521	1,034,378	5,341,604	145,557,230
1910	104,974,559	3,603,140	15,761,852	405,226	5,626,331	130,371,108
1911	120,910,247	2,949,199	35,673,116	10,066,643	5,783,886	175,383,091
1912	119,338,150	3,496,769	20,914,227	2,155,233	6,025,502	151,929,881
1913	118,504,953	1,846,880	31,985,879	2,732,439	6,061,727	161,131,878
1914	113,278,957	4,719,876	18,978,572	3,261,967	6,057,184	146,296,556
1915	119,217,239	4,209,612	22,881,854	15,420,256	5,748,959	167,477,920
1916	120,722,159	2,522,290	91,099,419	271,541,705	6,330,201	492,215,774
1917	204,355,339	1,906,126	571,448,086	124,111,619	8,046,828	909,867,998
1918	101,416,485	6,431,236	153,405,687	40,422,147	7,812,167	309,487,722
1919	83,350,336	24,521,645	34,568,599	15,268	8,907,516	151,363,364
1920	106,416,689	5,079,373	78,021,266	29,003,844	10,989,866	229,511,038
1921	72,714,480	1,887,929	509,493,374	76,813,705	12,798,620	673,708,108
1922	69,746,328	2,491,089	346,479,206	123,967,764	14,300,128	556,984,515
1923	74,102,007	2,340,594	192,071,404	48,033,348	12,834,532	330,151,885
1924	81,777,074	3,008,442	276,706,141	116,698,431	13,242,795	491,432,883
1925	78,677,663	1,812,398	83,062,092	34,418,655	13,194,277	211,165,085
1926	72,415,516	2,088,238	81,815,854	10,683,789	13,555,249	180,558,646
Total	3,829,257,598	148,698,880	3,141,459,553	1,417,723,848	265,609,339	8,802,749,218

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Deposits of silver at the United States mints and assay offices since 1873

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Character of silver deposited							Total
	Domestic bullion, including domestic refinery product from foreign ores, etc.	Domestic coin		Foreign bullion	Foreign coin		Surplus bullion, grains, jewelers' bars, old plate, etc.	
		United States	Hawaiian		Philippines (For recoinage)	Other		
	Fine ounces	*Fine ounces*	*Fine ounces*	*Fine ounces*	*Fine ounces*	*Fine ounces*	*Fine ounces*	*Fine ounces*
1873	6, 619, 104	37, 955		59, 877		216, 171	141, 235	7, 074, 342
1874	8, 370, 649	45, 287		89, 474		163, 748	213, 524	8, 882, 682
1875	11, 729, 014	10, 984		399, 240		124, 285	166, 104	12, 429, 627
1876	18, 685, 953	3, 753		269, 835		109, 245	138, 096	19, 206, 882
1877	20, 967, 567	795, 375		2, 284, 732		189, 968	315, 354	24, 552, 996
1878	22, 271, 284	4, 930		4, 824, 919		265, 541	157, 356	27, 524, 030
1879	20, 832, 329	8, 205		829, 836		540, 349	161, 347	22, 372, 066
1880	24, 852, 680	30, 395		892, 826		823, 515	192, 866	26, 792, 282
1881	22, 025, 225	5, 652		1, 014, 862		568, 038	201, 251	23, 815, 028
1882	23, 942, 987	98, 669		1, 103, 408		665, 803	269, 825	26, 080, 692
1883	25, 336, 643	492, 668		1, 414, 767		979, 758	292, 680	28, 516, 516
1884	24, 334, 752	117, 589		1, 952, 731		1, 534, 782	306, 310	28, 246, 164
1885	24, 943, 394	678, 741		1, 627, 619		867, 856	336, 981	28, 454, 591
1886	25, 101, 639	216, 015		1, 145, 017		628, 545	361, 316	27, 452, 532
1887	29, 293, 372	5, 848, 585		1, 127, 213		271, 166	396, 656	36, 936, 992
1888	28, 921, 649	1, 202, 177		1, 290, 390		67, 549	485, 190	31, 966, 955
1889	29, 606, 387	394, 346		1, 063, 900		328, 276	502, 223	31, 895, 132
1890	29, 187, 135	466, 302		1, 852, 155		951, 162	526, 270	32, 983, 024
1891	50, 667, 116	637, 652		1, 767, 908		1, 970, 912	633, 073	55, 676, 661
1892	56, 817, 548	5, 036, 246		1, 556, 618		349, 652	572, 661	64, 332, 725
1893	56, 976, 082	5, 346, 912		1, 738, 711		505, 171	582, 728	65, 149, 604
1894	15, 296, 815	5, 012, 060		994, 901		522, 725	467, 958	22, 194, 459
1895	6, 809, 626	3, 015, 905		1, 362, 141		15, 291	580, 125	11, 783, 088
1896	4, 420, 770	3, 170, 768		680, 757		150, 942	604, 386	9, 027, 623
1897	3, 914, 985	2, 208, 953		626, 085		101, 157	473, 755	7, 324, 935
1898	2, 116, 690	1, 243, 050		209, 987		6, 808	249, 468	3, 826, 003
1899	5, 584, 912	6, 060, 986		716, 077		19, 382	484, 751	12, 866, 108
1900	4, 977, 978	3, 587, 992		1, 088, 019		44, 704	557, 831	10, 256, 524
1901	2, 466, 749	2, 613, 570		1, 306, 149		4, 250, 196	567, 647	11, 204, 311
1902	1, 425, 060	2, 275, 090		1, 152, 023		29, 265	575, 430	5, 456, 868
1903	12, 523, 630	2, 050, 225	461, 686	1, 110, 463		21, 869	627, 108	16, 794, 981
1904	9, 991, 187	1, 923, 609	148, 788	1, 361, 701	[2] 567, 137	1, 471, 963	652, 015	18, 116, 400
1905	4, 923, 655	1, 333, 595	3, 647	1, 906, 410	[2] 703, 766	92, 995	739, 311	16, 703, 379
1906	2, 398, 871	959, 568	3, 895	3, 162, 507	[1] 61, 333	1, 287, 658	632, 544	8, 506, 376
1907	20, 388, 163	770, 269		2, 552, 003	4, 680, 791	282, 612	636, 722	29, 310, 560
1908	16, 114, 553	786, 085		2, 963, 399	8, 870, 033	134, 974	648, 007	29, 517, 051
1909	5, 375, 389	659, 935		2, 326, 847	7, 320, 312	21, 917	520, 715	16, 225, 115
1910	1, 547, 145	548, 821		1, 162, 240	1, 391, 587	13, 295	460, 935	5, 124, 023
1911	3, 220, 236	393, 906		799, 105	621, 800	6, 040	495, 013	5, 536, 100
1912	5, 635, 513	458, 694	447	957, 233	227, 295	7, 934	540, 117	7, 827, 233
1913	3, 104, 347	280, 688		624, 215	342, 289	17, 010	577, 423	4, 945, 972
1914	9, 752, 614	589, 972		527, 233	143, 873	85, 141	572, 687	11, 671, 420
1915	7, 250, 205	491, 028		2, 130, 138	136, 247	383, 439	536, 887	10, 927, 944
1916	9, 346, 085	569, 510	99	1, 860, 420	138, 067	204, 470	698, 026	12, 816, 677
1917	7, 556, 359	6, 240, 994	62	2, 327, 785	149, 198	816, 725	882, 893	17, 974, 016
1918	21, 155, 924	8, 176, 334		6, 780, 011	1, 911, 376	7, 145, 336	964, 626	46, 133, 607
1919	2, 669, 447	456, 283	100	1, 670, 071	618, 531	4, 801, 019	1, 145, 067	11, 360, 518
1920	5, 336, 184	541, 117		2, 205, 066	225	4, 413, 248	1, 274, 743	13, 770, 583
1921	63, 540, 055	507, 894		2, 158, 717		763, 075	830, 570	67, 800, 311
1922	51, 994, 780	1, 734, 696		1, 705, 424		5, 219, 623	746, 708	61, 401, 231
1923	68, 903, 846	2, 367, 425		1, 522, 320		198, 834	768, 359	73, 760, 784
1924	17, 690, 587	1, 492, 359		3, 296, 980		113, 755	880, 430	23. 474, 111
1925	1, 692, 032	1, 764, 224		2, 030, 099		182, 265	895, 840	6,564,460
1926	2, 127, 588	1, 828, 582		3, 271, 270		301, 311	930, 415	8,459,166
Total	962, 734, 489	87, 592, 625	618, 724	86, 853, 834	36, 883, 860	45, 148, 370	29, 171, 558	1, 249, 003. 460

[1] Spanish-Filipino coins.

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Authority for United States coinage, by denominations, with standard weight and fineness, and total coined

GOLD COINAGE

Denominations	Authorizing acts	Standard weight	Standard fineness	Total coined to June 30, 1926	
				Pieces	Value
		Grains	*Thousandths*		
50-dollar piece, commemorative:					
Panama-Pacific International Exposition—					
Octagonal	Jan. 16, 1915	1,290	900	1,509	$75,450.00
Round	do	1,290	900	1,510	75,500.00
Double eagle ($20)	Mar. 3, 1849	516	900	151,086,606	3,021,732,120.00
	Feb. 12,1873	516	900		
Eagle ($10)	Apr. 2, 1792	270	916⅔	52,811,985	528,119,850.00
	June 28, 1834	258	899.225		
	Jan. 18, 1837	258	900		
	Feb. 12, 1873	258	900		
Half eagle ($5)	Apr. 2, 1792	135	916⅔	78,249,869	391,249,345.00
	June 28, 1834	129	899.225		
	Jan. 18, 1837	129	900		
	Feb. 12, 1873	129	900		
Quarter eagle ($2.50)	Apr. 2, 1792	67.5	916⅔	18,434,590	46,086,475.00
	June 28, 1834	64.5	899.225		
	Jan. 18, 1837	64.5	900		
	Feb. 12, 1873	64.5	900		
Quarter eagle ($2.50), commemorative:					
Panama-Pacific International Exposition.	Jan. 16, 1915	64.5	900	10,017	25,042.50
Sesquicentennial Exhibition.	Mar. 3, 1925	64.5	900	200,226	500,565.00
3-dollar piece [1]	Feb. 21, 1853; Feb. 12, 1873	77.4	900	539,792	1,619,376.00
1 dollar [1]	Mar. 3, 1849; Feb. 12, 1873	25.8	900	19,499,337	19,499,337.00
1 dollar, commemorative:					
Louisiana Purchase Exposition.	June 28, 1902	25.8	900	250,258	250,258.00
Lewis and Clark Exposition.	Apr. 13, 1904	25.8	900	60,069	60,069.00
Panama-Pacific International Exposition.	Jan. 16, 1915	25.8	900	25,034	25,034.00
McKinley	Feb. 23, 1916	25.8	900	30,040	30,040.00
Grant	Feb. 2, 1922	25.8	900	10,016	10,016.00
Total gold				321,210,858	4,009,358,477.50

SILVER COINAGE

Dollar	Apr. 2, 1792	416	892.4	842,061,021	[2] $842,061,021.00
	Jan. 18, 1837 (discontinued, act Feb. 12, 1873).	412½	900		
	Feb. 28, 1878	412½	900		
	July 14, 1890	412½	900		
	Mar. 3, 1891	412½	900		
	Apr. 23, 1918	412½	900		

[1] Discontinued act Sept. 26, 1890.

[2] Silver-dollar coinage:

Act Apr. 2, 1792—		
From 1792 to 1805	$1,439,517	
During 1836	1,000	
From 1839 to Feb. 12, 1873	6,590,721	
		$8,031,238
Act Feb. 28, 1878		378,166,793
Act July 14, 1890, to Oct. 31, 1893, date of repeal of purchasing clause of Sherman Act	36,087,285	
Act Nov. 1, 1893, to June 12, 1898	42,139,872	
Act June 13, 1898, war-revenue bill	108,800,188	
		187,027,345
Act Mar. 1, 1891, trade dollar conversion		5,078,472
Act Apr. 23, 1918, Pittman Act replacement—		
Old design, since Feb. 21, 1921	86,730,000	
Peace dollar, since Dec. 29, 1921	177,027,173	
		263,757,173
		842,061,021

NOTE.—Silver-dollar coinage suspended 1806 to 1835 and 1874 to 1877. The bullion value of the dollar was greater than its coin value prior to 1878.

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Authority for United States coinage, by denominations, with standard weight and fineness, and total coined—Continued

SILVER COINAGE—Continued

Denominations	Authorizing acts	Standard weight	Standard fineness	Total coined to June 30, 1926	
				Pieces	Value
		Grains	*Thousandths*		
Trade dollar [3]	Feb. 12, 1873 (discontinued, act Mar. 3, 1887).	420	900	35,965,924	$35,965,924.00
Dollar, commemorative:					
Lafayette	Mar. 3, 1899	412½	900	50,026	50,026.00
Half dollar	Apr. 2, 1792	208	892.4	445,595,312	222,797,656.00
	Jan. 18, 1837	206¼	900		
	Feb. 21, 1853	192	900		
	Feb. 12, 1873	[4] 192.9	900		
Half dollar, commemorative:					
Columbian Exposition.	Aug. 5, 1892	192.9	900	5,002,105	2,501,052.50
Panama-Pacific International Exposition.	Jan. 16, 1915	192.9	900	60,030	30,015.00
Illinois Centennial	June 1, 1918	192.9	900	100,058	50,029.00
Maine Centennial	May 10, 1920	192.9	900	50,028	25,014.00
Landing of Pilgrims Tercentennial.	May 12, 1920	192.9	900	300,165	150,082.50
Alabama Centennial	May 10, 1920	192.9	900	70,044	35,022.00
Missouri Centennial	Mar. 4, 1921	192.9	900	50,028	25,014.00
Grant	Feb. 2, 1922	192.9	900	100,061	50,030.50
Monroe Doctrine Centennial.	Jan. 24, 1923	192.9	900	274,077	137,038.50
Huguenot-Walloon	Feb. 26, 1923	192.9	900	142,080	71,040.00
Stone Mountain	Mar. 17, 1924	192.9	900	2,314,709	1,157,354.50
Battle, Lexington-Concord.	Jan. 14, 1925	192.9	900	162,099	81,049.50
California Diamond Jubilee.	Feb. 24, 1925	192.9	900	150,200	75,100.00
Fort Vancouver	....do	192.9	900	50,028	25,014.00
Sesquicentennial Exhibition.	Mar. 3, 1925	192.9	900	1,000,528	500,264.00
Quarter dollar	Apr. 2, 1792	104	892.4	592,222,341	148,055,585.25
	Jan. 18, 1837	103⅛	900		
	Feb. 21, 1853	96	900		
	Feb. 12, 1873	[5] 96.45	900		
Quarter dollar, commemorative:					
Columbian Exposition.	Mar. 3, 1893	96.45	900	40,023	10,005.75
20-cent piece	Mar. 3, 1875 (discontinued, act May 2, 1878).	[6] 77.16	900	1,355,000	271,000.00
Dime	Apr. 2, 1792	41.6	892.4	1,242,849,797	124,284,979.70
	Jan. 18, 1837	41¼	900		
	Feb. 21, 1853	38.4	900		
	Feb. 12, 1873	[7] 38.58	900		
Half dime	Apr. 2, 1792	20.8	892.4	97,604,388	4,880,219.40
	Jan. 18, 1837	20⅝	900		
	Feb. 21, 1853 (discontinued, act Feb. 12, 1873).	19.2	900		
3-cent piece	Mar. 3, 1851	12⅜	750	42,736,240	1,282,087.20
	Mar. 3, 1853 (discontinued, act Feb. 12, 1873).	11.52	900		
Total silver				3,310,306,312	1,384,571,624.30

[3] Coinage limited to export demand by joint resolution July 22, 1876. Redeemed $7,689,036 at face value under act Mar. 3, 1887, converted into 5,078,472 standard dollars and $2,889,011 subsidiary silver coin.
[4] 12½ grams, or 192.9 grains.
[5] 6¼ grams, or 96.45 grains.
[6] 5 grams, or 77.16 grains.
[7] 2½ grams, or 38.58 grains.

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Authority for United States coinage, by denominations, with standard weight and fineness, and total coined—Continued

MINOR COINAGE

Denominations	Authorizing acts	Standard weight	Standard composition	Total coined to June 30, 1926	
				Pieces	Value
5-cent (nickel)	May 16, 1866 Feb. 12, 1873	*Grains* 77.16	[8]	1,366,232,762	$68,311,638.10
3-cent (nickel)	Mar. 3, 1865	30	[8]	31,378,316	941,349.48
	Feb. 12, 1873 (discontinued, act Sept. 26, 1890).	30	[8]		
2-cent (bronze)	Apr. 22, 1864 (discontinued, act Feb. 12, 1873).	96	[9]	45,601,000	921,020.00
Cent (copper)	Apr. 2, 1792	264	[10]	156,288,744	1,562,887.44
	Jan. 14, 1793	208			
	Jan. 26, 1796 [11]	168			
	Jan. 18, 1837 (discontinued, act Feb. 21, 1857).	168			
Cent (nickel)	Feb. 21, 1857 (discontinued, act Apr. 22, 1864).	72	[12]	200,772,000	2,007,720.00
Cent (bronze)	Apr. 22, 1864	48	[9]	4,744,175,683	47,441,756.83
	Feb. 12, 1873	48	[9]		
Half cent (copper)	Apr. 2, 1792	132	[10]	7,985,222	39,926.11
	Jan. 14, 1793	104			
	Jan. 25, 1796 [6]	84			
	Jan. 18, 1837 (discontinued act Feb. 21, 1857).	84			
Total minor				6,552,433,727	121,217,297.96
Total coinage				10,183,950,897	5,515,147,399.76

[8] Composed of 75 per cent copper and 25 per cent nickel.
[9] Composed of 95 per cent copper and 5 per cent tin and zinc.
[10] All copper.
[11] Proclamation of the President, in conformity with act of Mar. 3, 1795.
[12] Composed of 88 per cent copper and 12 per cent nickel.

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Coinage of each mint, by value, with grand total pieces, since organization to close of business December 31, 1925

Denomination	Philadelphia, 1793–1925	San Francisco, 1854–1925	Denver, 1906–1925	New Orleans, 1838–1861; 1879–1909	Carson, 1870–1893	Charlotte, 1838–1861	Dahlonega, 1838–1861	Total value	Total pieces
Gold:									
50 dollars		$150,950.00						$150,950.00	3,019
Double eagles	$1,046,707,540.00	1,058,240,520.00	$246,810,000.00	$16,375,500.00	$17,283,560.00			2,985,417,120.00	149,270,856
Eagles	287,654,320.00	144,624,060.00	59,092,800.00	23,610,890.00	2,997,780.00			517,979,850.00	51,797,985
Half eagles	206,538,105.00	140,140,040.00	26,463,300.00	4,618,625.00	3,548,085.00	$4,405,135.00	$5,536,055.00	391,249,345.00	78,249,869
3 dollars	1,357,716.00	186,300.00		72,000.00			3,360.00	1,619,376.00	539,792
Quarter eagles	37,458,322.50	1,886,297.50	2,704,200.00	3,023,157.50		544,915.00	494,625.00	46,111,517.50	18,444,607
Dollars	18,573,821.00	115,266.00		1,004,000.00		109,138.00	72,529.00	19,874,754.00	19,874,754
Total gold	1,598,289,824.50	1,945,343,433.50	335,070,300.00	48,704,172.50	23,829,425.00	5,059,188.00	6,106,569.00	3,962,402,912.50	318,180,882
Silver:									
Dollars	418,080,416.00	171,051,073.00	42,219,000.00	187,111,529.00	13,881,329.00			832,343,347.00	832,343,347
Trade dollars	5,107,524.00	26,647,000.00			4,211,400.00			35,965,924.00	35,965,924
Half dollars	125,304,741.00	45,953,559.50	13,180,560.00	40,117,338.00	2,654,313.50			227,210,512.00	454,421,024
Quarter dollars	96,731,308.75	19,218,534.25	14,396,800.00	15,085,750.00	2,579,198.00			148,011,591.00	592,046,364
20 cents	11,342.00	231,000.00			28,658.00			271,000.00	1,355,000
Dimes	82,748,379.40	19,135,218.90	12,940,880.00	6,807,990.60	2,090,110.80			123,722,579.70	1,237,225,797
Half dimes	3,948,791.90	119,100.00		812,327.50				4,880,219.40	97,604,388
3 cents	1,260,487.20			21,600.00				1,282,087.20	42,736,240
Total silver	733,192,990.25	282,355,485.65	82,737,240.00	249,956,535.10	25,445,009.30			1,373,687,260.30	3,293,698,084
Minor:									
5 cents	59,922,573.10	3,103,200.00	4,409,315.00					67,435,088.10	1,348,701,762
3 cents	941,349.48							941,349.48	31,378,316
2 cents	912,020.00							912,020.00	45,601,000
1 cent	42,918,174.27	3,711,460.00	3,397,300.00					50,026,934.27	5,002,693,427
Half cent	39,926.11							39,926.11	7,985,222
Total minor	104,734,042.96	6,814,660.00	7,806,615.00					119,355,317.96	6,436,359,727
Total value	2,436,216,857.71	2,234,513,579.15	425,614,155.00	298,660,707.60	49,274,434.30	5,059,188.00	6,106,569.00	5,455,445,490.76	
Total pieces	7,740,906,818	1,120,915,862	708,116,540	419,076,513	56,636,119	1,208,131	1,378,710		10,048,238,693

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Coinage of each mint during the past 10 calendar years

BY VALUE AND DENOMINATION

Mints	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Total
PHILADELPHIA											
Gold: Double eagles					$4,565,000.00	$10,570,000.00	$27,510,000.00	$11,320,000.00	$86,470,000.00	$56,635,000.00	$197,070,000.00
Eagles											
Half eagles											
Quarter eagles											
Dollars	$20,026.00	$10,014.00					10,016.00				40,056.00
Total gold	20,026.00	10,014.00			4,565,000.00	10,570,000.00	27,520,016.00	11,320,000.00	86,470,000.00	56,635,000.00	197,110,056.00
Silver: Dollars						45,696,473.00	51,737,000.00	30,800,000.00	11,811,000.00	10,198,000.00	150,242,473.00
Half dollars	304,000.00	6,146,000.00	$3,367,029.00	$481,000.00	3,311,070.00	233,062.50	50,030.50		71,040.00	1,238,404.00	15,201,636.00
Quarter dollars	460,000.00	5,655,000.00	3,560,000.00	2,831,000.00	6,965,000.00	479,000.00		2,429,000.00	2,730,000.00	3,070,000.00	28,179,000.00
Dimes	4,067,000.00	5,523,000.00	2,668,000.00	3,574,000.00	5,903,000.00	123,000.00		5,013,000.00	2,401,000.00	2,561,000.00	31,833,000.00
Total silver	4,831,000.00	17,324,000.00	9,595,029.00	6,886,000.00	16,179,070.00	46,531,535.50	51,787,030.50	38,242,000.00	17,013,040.00	17,067,404.00	225,456,109.00
Minor: 5 cents	3,174,903.30	2,571,201.45	1,604,315.70	3,043,400.00	3,154,650.00	533,150.00		1,785,750.00	1,081,000.00	1,778,255.00	18,726,625.45
1 cent	1,318,336.77	1,964,297.85	2,881,046.34	3,920,210.00	3,101,650.00	391,570.00		747,230.00	751,780.00	1,399,490.00	16,475,610.96
Total minor	4,493,240.07	4,535,499.30	4,485,362.04	6,963,610.00	6,256,300.00	924,720.00		2,532,980.00	1,832,780.00	3,177,745.00	35,202,236.41
Total value	9,344,266.07	21,869,513.30	14,080,391.04	13,849,610.00	27,000,370.00	58,026,255.50	79,307,046.50	52,094,980.00	105,315,820.00	76,880,149.00	457,768,401.41
SAN FRANCISCO											
Gold: Double eagles	15,920,000.00				11,160,000.00		53,160,000.00		58,550,000.00	75,530,000.00	214,320,000.00
Eagles	1,385,000.00				1,265,000.00						2,650,000.00
Half eagles	1,200,000.00										1,200,000.00
Quarter eagles											
Dollars											
Total gold	18,505,000.00				12,425,000.00		53,160,000.00		58,550,000.00	75,530,000.00	218,170,000.00
Silver: Dollars						21,695,000.00	17,475,000.00	19,020,000.00	1,728,000.00	1,610,000.00	61,528,000.00
Half dollars	254,000.00	3,253,000.00	5,141,000.00	776,000.00	2,312,000.00	274,000.00		1,226,038.50		100,114.00	13,336,152.50
Quarter dollars		1,876,000.00	2,768,000.00	459,000.00	1,595,000.00			340,000.00	715,000.00		7,753,000.00
Dimes	1,627,000.00	2,733,000.00	1,930,000.00	885,000.00	1,382,000.00			644,000.00	712,000.00	585,000.00	10,498,000.00
Total silver	1,881,000.00	7,862,000.00	9,839,000.00	2,120,000.00	5,289,000.00	21,969,000.00	17,475,000.00	21,230,038.50	3,155,000.00	2,295,114.00	93,115,152.50
Minor: 5 cents	593,000.00	209,650.00	244,100.00	376,050.00	484,450.00	77,850.00		307,100.00	71,850.00	312,800.00	2,676,850.00
1 cent	225,100.00	326,200.00	346,800.00	1,397,600.00	462,200.00	152,740.00		87,000.00	116,960.00	263,800.00	3,378,400.00
Total minor	818,100.00	535,850.00	590,900.00	1,773,650.00	946,650.00	230,590.00		394,100.00	188,810.00	576,600.00	6,055,250.00
Total value	21,204,100.00	8,397,850.00	10,429,900.00	3,893,650.00	18,660,650.00	22,199,590.00	70,635,000.00	21,624,138.50	61,893,810.00	78,401,714.00	317,340,402.50

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DENVER											
Gold: Double eagles								34,045,000.00	60,990,000.00	58,770,000.00	153,805,000.00
Eagles											
Half eagles											
Quarter eagles										1,445,000.00	1,445,000.00
Total gold								34,045,000.00	60,990,000.00	60,215,000.00	155,250,000.00
Silver: Dollars						20,345,000.00	15,063,000.00	6,811,000.00			42,219,000.00
Half dollars	507,200.00	1,352,700.00	1,926,520.00	582,500.00	775,500.00	104,000.00					5,248,420.00
Quarter dollars	1,635,200.00	1,933,400.00	1,845,000.00	486,000.00	896,600.00				778,000.00		7,574,200.00
Dimes	26,400.00	940,200.00	2,267,480.00	993,900.00	1,917,100.00	108,000.00			681,000.00	511,700.00	7,445,780.00
Total silver	2,168,800.00	4,226,300.00	6,039,000.00	2,062,400.00	3,589,200.00	20,557,000.00	15,063,000.00	6,811,000.00	1,459,000.00	511,700.00	62,487,400.00
Minor: Five cents	666,650.00	495,540.00	418,100.00	400,300.00	470,900.00				262,900.00	222,500.00	2,936,890.00
One cent	359,560.00	551,200.00	478,300.00	571,540.00	492,800.00		71,600.00		25,200.00	225,800.00	2,776,000.00
Total minor	1,026,210.00	1,046,740.00	896,400.00	971,840.00	963,700.00		71,600.00		288,100.00	448,300.00	5,712,890.00
Total value	3,195,010.00	5,273,040.00	6,935,400.00	3,034,240.00	4,552,900.00	20,557,000.00	15,134,600.00	40,856,000.00	62,737,100.00	61,175,000.00	223,450,290.00
ALL MINTS											
Grand total value	33,743,376.07	35,540,403.30	31,445,691.04	20,777,500.00	50,213,920.00	100,782,845.50	165,076,646.50	114,575,118.50	229,946,730.00	216,456,863.00	998,559,093.91

BY NUMBER OF PIECES

Philadelphia: Gold	20,026	10,014			228,250	528,500	1,385,516	566,000	4,323,500	2,831,750	9,893,556
Silver	43,118,000	90,142,000	47,654,058	48,026,000	93,512,140	49,308,598	51,837,061	90,646,000	46,883,080	50,564,808	611,691,745
Minor	195,331,743	247,853,814	320,190,948	452,889,000	373,258,000	49,820,000		110,438,000	96,798,000	175,514,100	2,022,093,605
Total	238,469,769	338,005,828	367,845,006	500,915,000	466,998,390	99,657,098	53,222,577	201,650,000	148,004,580	228,910,658	2,643,678,906
San Francisco: Gold	1,174,500				684,500		2,658,000		2,927,500	3,776,500	11,221,000
Silver	16,778,000	41,340,000	40,654,000	12,238,000	24,824,000	22,243,000	17,475,000	29,272,077	11,708,000	7,660,228	224,192,305
Minor	34,370,000	36,813,000	39,562,000	147,281,000	55,909,000	16,831,000		14,842,000	13,133,000	32,636,000	391,377,000
Total	52,322,500	78,153,000	80,216,000	159,519,000	81,417,500	39,074,000	20,133,000	44,114,077	27,768,500	44,072,728	626,790,305
Denver: Gold								1,702,250	3,049,500	3,516,500	8,268,250
Silver	7,819,200	19,841,000	33,907,840	13,048,000	24,308,400	21,633,000	15,063,000	6,811,000	9,922,000	5,117,000	157,470,440
Minor	49,289,000	65,030,800	56,192,000	65,160,000	58,698,000		7,160,000		7,778,000	27,030,000	336,337,800
Total	57,108,200	84,871,800	90,099,840	78,208,000	83,006,400	21,633,000	22,223,000	8,513,250	20,749,500	35,663,500	502,076,490
All mints: Grand total pieces	347,900,469	501,030,628	538,160,846	738,642,000	631,422,290	160,364,098	95,578,577	254,277,327	196,522,580	308,646,886	3,772,545,701

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Combined gold coinage of the mints of the United States, by denominations and calendar years, since their organization

Calendar year	50 dollars	Double eagles	Eagles	Half eagles	3 dollars	Quarter eagles	Dollars
1793–1795			$27,950	$43,535			
1796			60,800	16,995		$165.00	
1797			91,770	32,030		4,390.00	
1798			79,740	124,335		1,535.00	
1799			174,830	37,255		1,200.00	
1800			259,650	58,110			
1801			292,540	130,030			
1802			150,900	265,880		6,530.00	
1803			89,790	167,530		1,057.50	
1804			97,950	152,375		8,317.50	
1805				165,915		4,452.50	
1806				320,465		4,040.00	
1807				420,465		17,030.00	
1808				277,890		6,775.00	
1809				169,375			
1810				501,435			
1811				497,905			
1812				290,435			
1813				477,140			
1814				77,270			
1815				3,175			
1816							
1817							
1818				242,940			
1819				258,615			
1820				1,319,030			
1821				173,205		16,120.00	
1822				88,980			
1823				72,425			
1824				86,700		6,500.00	
1825				145,300		11,085.00	
1826				90,345		1,900.00	
1827				124,565		7,000.00	
1828				140,145			
1829				287,210		8,507.50	
1830				631,755		11,350.00	
1831				702,970		11,300.00	
1832				787,435		11,000.00	
1833				968,150		10,400.00	
1834				3,660,845		293,425.00	
1835				1,857,670		328,505.00	
1836				2,765,735		1,369,965.00	
1837				1,035,605		112,700.00	
1838			72,000	1,600,420		137,345.00	
1839			382,480	802,745		191,622.50	
1840			473,380	1,048,530		153,572.50	
1841			656,310	380,945		54,602.50	
1842			1,089,070	655,330		85,007.50	
1843			2,506,240	4,275,425		1,327,132.50	
1844			1,250,610	4,087,715		89,345.00	
1845			736,530	2,743,640		276,277.50	
1846			1,018,750	2,736,155		279,272.50	
1847			14,337,580	5,382,685		482,060.00	
1848			1,813,340	1,863,560		98,612.50	
1849			6,775,180	1,184,645		111,147.50	$936,789
1850		$26,225,220	3,489,510	860,160		895,547.50	511,301
1851		48,043,100	4,393,280	2,651,955		3,867,337.50	3,658,820
1852		44,860,520	2,811,060	3,680,635		3,283,827.50	2,201,145
1853		26,646,520	2,522,530	2,305,095		3,519,615.00	4,384,149
1854		18,052,340	2,305,760	1,513,235	$491,214	1,896,397.50	1,657,016
1855		25,046,820	1,487,010	1,257,090	171,465	600,700.00	824,883
1856		30,437,560	1,429,900	1,806,665	181,530	1,213,117.50	1,788,996
1857		28,797,500	481,060	1,232,970	104,673	796,235.00	801,602
1858		21,873,480	343,210	439,770	6,399	144,082.50	131,472
1859		13,782,840	253,930	361,235	46,914	142,220.00	193,431
1860		22,584,400	278,830	352,365	42,465	164,360.00	51,234
1861		74,989,060	1,287,330	3,332,130	18,216	3,241,295.00	527,499
1862		18,926,120	234,950	60,825	17,355	300,882.50	1,326,865
1863		22,187,200	112,480	97,360	15,117	27,075.00	6,250
1864		19,958,900	60,800	40,540	8,040	7,185.00	5,950
1865		27,874,000	207,050	144,535	3,495	62,302.50	3,725
1866		30,820,500	237,800	253,200	12,090	105,175.00	7,180
1867		23,436,300	121,400	179,600	7,950	78,125.00	5,250
1868		18,722,000	241,550	288,625	14,625	94,062.50	10,525
1869		17,238,100	82,850	163,925	7,575	84,612.50	5,925
1870		22,819,480	164,430	143,550	10,605	51,387.50	9,335
1871		20,456,740	254,650	245,000	3,990	68,375.00	3,930
1872		21,230,600	244,500	275,350	6,090	52,575.00	3,530
1873		55,456,700	173,680	754,605	75	512,562.50	125,125
Total, 1793–1873		680,466,000	55,656,940	68,889,385	1,169,883	26,750,302.50	19,181,927

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Combined gold coinage of the mints of the United States, by denominations and calendar years, since their organization—Continued

Calendar year	50 dollars	Double eagles	Eagles	Half eagles	3 dollars	Quarter eagles	Dollars
1874		$33,917,700	$799,270	$203,530	$125,460	$9,850.00	$198,820
1875		32,737,820	78,350	105,240	60	30,050.00	420
1876		46,386,920	104,280	61,820	135	23,052.50	3,245
1877		43,504,700	211,490	182,660	4,464	92,630.00	3,920
1878		45,916,500	1,031,440	1,427,470	246,972	1,160,650.00	3,020
1879		28,889,260	6,120,320	3,727,155	9,090	331,225.00	3,030
1880		17,749,120	21,715,160	22,831,765	3,108	7,490.00	1,636
1881		14,585,200	48,796,250	33,458,430	1,650	1,700.00	7,660
1882		23,295,400	24,740,640	17,831,885	4,620	10,100.00	5,040
1883		24,980,040	2,595,400	1,647,990	2,820	4,900.00	10,840
1884		19,944,200	2,110,800	1,922,250	3,318	4,982.50	6,206
1885		13,875,560	4,815,270	9,065,030	2,730	2,217.50	12,205
1886		22,120	10,621,600	18,282,160	3,426	10,220.00	6,016
1887		5,662,420	8,706,800	9,560,435	18,480	15,705.00	8,543
1888		21,717,320	8,030,310	1,560,980	15,873	40,245.00	16,080
1889		16,995,120	4,298,850	37,825	7,287	44,120.00	30,729
1890		19,399,080	755,430	290,640		22,032.50	
1891		25,891,340	1,956,000	1,347,065		27,600.00	
1892		19,238,760	9,817,400	5,724,700		6,362.50	
1893		27,178,320	20,132,450	9,610,985		75,265.00	
1894		48,350,800	26,032,780	5,152,275		10,305.00	
1895		45,163,120	7,148,260	7,289,680		15,297.50	
1896		43,931,760	2,000,980	1,072,315		48,005.00	
1897		57,070,220	12,774,090	6,109,415		74,760.00	
1898		54,912,900	12,857,970	10,154,475		60,412.50	
1899		73,593,680	21,403,520	16,278,645		68,375.00	
1900		86,681,680	3,749,600	8,673,550		168,012.50	
1901		34,150,520	46,036,160	21,320,200		228,307.50	
1902		35,697,580	5,520,130	5,557,810		334,332.50	[1] 75,080
1903		24,828,560	7,766,970	10,410,120		503,142.50	[1] 175,178
1904		227,819,440	2,709,880	2,445,680		402,400.00	[2] 25,030
1905		37,440,220	5,703,280	5,915,040		544,860.00	[2] 35,039
1906		55,113,800	16,903,920	6,334,100		441,225.00	
1907		96,656,620	26,838,790	7,570,960		841,120.00	
1908		109,263,200	14,813,360	6,149,430		1,412,642.50	
1909		59,774,140	5,987,530	21,910,490		1,104,747.50	
1910		60,788,340	34,863,440	7,840,250		1,231,705.00	
1911		36,392,000	5,866,950	12,018,195		1,899,677.50	
1912		2,996,480	7,050,830	5,910,720		1,540,492.50	
1913		11,926,760	5,080,710	6,620,495		1,805,412.50	
1914		40,926,400	7,025,500	3,785,625		1,720,292.50	
1915	[3] $150,950	14,391,000	4,100,750	3,760,375		[4] 1,540,292.50	[3] 25,034
1916		15,920,000	1,385,000	1,200,000			[5] 20,026
1917							[5] 10,014
1918							
1919							
1920		15,725,000	1,265,000				
1921		10,570,000					
1922		80,670,000					[6] 10,016
1923		45,365,000					
1924		206,010,000					
1925		190,935,000				1,445,000.00	
Total:							
1874–1925	150,950	2,304,951,120	462,322,910	322,359,960	449,493	19,361,215.00	692,827
1793–1873		680,466,000	55,656,940	68,889,385	1,169,883	26,750,302.50	19,181,927
Grand total	150,950	2,985,417,120	517,979,850	391,249,345	1,619,376	46,111,517.50	19,874,754

[1] Louisiana Purchase Exposition.
[2] Lewis and Clark Exposition.
[3] Panama-Pacific International Exposition coins.
[4] Includes $25,042.50 Panama-Pacific International Exposition coins.
[5] McKinley memorial coins.
[6] Grant memorial coins.

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Combined silver coinage [1] of the mints of the United States, by denominations and calendar years, since their organization

Calendar year	Trade dollars	Dollars	Half dollars	Quarter dollars	Dimes	Half dimes	3 cents
1793–1795		$204,791	$161,572.00			$4,320.80	
1796		72,920		$1,473.50	$2,213.50	511.50	
1797		7,776	1,959.00	63.00	2,526.10	2,226.35	
1798		327,536			2,755.00		
1799		423,515					
1800		220,920			2,176.00	1,200.00	
1801		54,454	15,144.50		3,464.00	1,695.50	
1802		41,650	14,945.00		1,097.50	650.50	
1803		66,064	15,857.50		3,304.00	1,892.50	
1804		19,570	78,259.50	1,684.50	826.50		
1805		321	105,861.00	30,348.50	12,078.00	780.00	
1806			419,788.00	51,531.00			
1807			525,788.00	55,160.75	16,500.00		
1808			684,300.00				
1809			702,905.00		4,471.00		
1810			638,138.00		635.50		
1811			601,822.00		6,518.00		
1812			814,029.50				
1813			620,951.50				
1814			519,537.50		42,150.00		
1815				17,308.00			
1816			23,575.00	5,000.75			
1817			607,783.50				
1818			980,161.00	90,293.50			
1819			1,104,000.00	36,000.00			
1820			375,561.00	31,861.00	94,258.70		
1821			652,898.50	54,212.75	118,651.20		
1822			779,786.50	16,020.00	10,000.00		
1823			847,100.00	4,450.00	44,000.00		
1824			1,752,477.00				
1825			1,471,583.00	42,000.00	51,000.00		
1826			2,002,090.00				
1827			2,746,700.00	1,000.00	121,500.00		
1828			1,537,600.00	25,500.00	12,500.00		
1829			1,856,078.00		77,000.00	61,500.00	
1830			2,382,400.00		51,000.00	62,000.00	
1831			2,936,830.00	99,500.00	77,135.00	62,135.00	
1832			2,398,500.00	80,000.00	52,250.00	48,250.00	
1833			2,603,000.00	39,000.00	48,500.00	68,500.00	
1834			3,206,002.00	71,500.00	63,500.00	74,000.00	
1835			2,676,003.00	488,000.00	141,000.00	138,000.00	
1836		1,000	3,273,100.00	118,000.00	119,000.00	95,000.00	
1837			1,814,910.00	63,100.00	104,200.00	113,800.00	
1838			1,773,000.00	208,000.00	239,493.40	112,750.00	
1839		300	1,748,768.00	122,786.50	229,638.70	108,285.00	
1840		61,005	1,145,054.00	153,331.75	253,358.00	113,954.25	
1841		173,000	355,500.00	143,000.00	363,000.00	98,250.00	
1842		184,618	1,484,882.00	214,250.00	390,750.00	58,250.00	
1843		165,100	3,056,000.00	403,400.00	152,000.00	58,250.00	
1844		20,000	1,885,500.00	290,300.00	7,250.00	32,500.00	
1845		24,500	1,341,500.00	230,500.00	198,500.00	78,200.00	
1846		169,600	2,257,000.00	127,500.00	3,130.00	1,350.00	
1847		140,750	1,870,000.00	275,500.00	24,500.00	63,700.00	
1848		15,000	1,880,000.00	36,500.00	45,150.00	63,400.00	
1849		62,600	1,781,000.00	85,000.00	113,900.00	72,450.00	
1850		47,500	1,341,500.00	150,700.00	244,150.00	82,250.00	
1851		1,300	301,375.00	62,000.00	142,650.00	82,050.00	$185,022.00
1852		1,100	110,565.00	68,265.00	196,550.00	63,025.00	559,905.00
1853		46,110	2,430,354.00	4,146,555.00	1,327,301.00	785,251.00	342,000.00
1854		33,140	4,111,000.00	3,466,000.00	624,000.00	365,000.00	20,130.00
1855		26,000	2,288,725.00	857,350.00	207,500.00	117,500.00	4,170.00
1856		63,500	1,903,500.00	2,129,500.00	703,000.00	299,000.00	43,740.00
1857		94,000	1,482,000.00	2,726,500.00	712,000.00	433,000.00	31,260.00
1858			5,998,000.00	2,002,250.00	189,000.00	258,000.00	48,120.00
1859		636,500	2,074,000.00	421,000.00	97,000.00	45,000.00	10,950.00
1860		733,930	1,032,850.00	312,350.00	78,700.00	92,950.00	8,610.00
1861		78,500	2,078,950.00	1,237,650.00	209,650.00	164,050.00	14,940.00
1862		12,090	802,175.00	249,887.50	102,830.00	74,627.50	10,906.50
1863		27,660	709,830.00	48,015.00	17,196.00	5,923.00	643.80
1864		31,170	518,785.00	28,517.50	26,907.00	4,523.50	14.10
1865		47,000	593,450.00	25,075.00	18,550.00	6,675.00	255.00
1866		49,625	899,812.50	11,381.25	14,372.50	6,536.25	681.75
1867		60,325	810,162.50	17,156.25	14,662.50	6,431.25	138.75
1868		182,700	769,100.00	31,500.00	72,625.00	18,295.00	123.00
1869		424,300	725,950.00	23,150.00	70,660.00	21,930.00	153.00
1870		445,462	829,758.50	23,935.00	52,150.00	26,830.00	120.00
1871		1,117,136	1,741,655.00	53,255.50	109,371.00	82,493.00	127.80
1872		1,118,600	866,775.00	68,762.50	261,045.00	189,247.50	58.50
1873	$1,225,000	296,600	1,593,780.00	414,190.50	443,329.10	51,830.00	18.00
Total: 1793–1873	1,225,000	8,031,238	100,541,253.00	22,288,021.50	9,242,079.20	4,880,219.40	1,282,087.20

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Combined silver coinage [1] of the mints of the United States, by denominations and calendar years, since their organization—Continued

Calendar year	Trade dollars	Dollars	Half dollars	Quarter dollars	Dimes	Half dimes	3 cents
1874	$4, 910, 000		$1, 406, 650. 00	$215, 975. 00	$319, 151. 70		
1875 [1]	6, 279, 600		5, 117, 750. 00	1, 278, 375. 00	2, 406, 570. 00		
1876 [1]	6, 192, 150		7, 451, 575. 00	7, 839, 287. 50	3, 015, 115. 00		
1877 [1]	13, 092, 710		7, 540, 255. 00	6, 024, 927. 50	1, 735, 051. 00		
1878 [1]	4, 259, 900	22, 495, 550	726, 200. 00	849, 200. 00	187, 880. 00		
1879	1, 541	27, 560, 100	2, 950. 00	3, 675. 00	1, 510. 00		
1880	1, 987	27, 397, 355	4, 877. 50	3, 738. 75	3, 735. 50		
1881	960	27, 927, 975	5, 487. 50	3, 243. 75	3, 497. 50		
1882	1, 097	27, 574, 100	2, 750. 00	4, 075. 00	391, 110. 00		
1883	979	28, 470, 039	4, 519. 50	3, 859. 75	767, 571. 20		
1884		26, 136, 875	2, 637. 50	2, 218. 75	393, 134. 90		
1885		26, 697, 767	3, 065. 00	3, 632. 50	257, 711. 70		
1886		31, 423, 886	2, 943. 00	1, 471. 50	658, 409. 40		
1887		36, 611, 710	2, 855. 00	2, 677. 50	1, 573, 838. 90		
1888		31, 990, 833	6, 416. 50	306, 708. 25	721, 648. 70		
1889		34, 651, 811	6, 355. 50	3, 177. 75	835, 338. 90		
1890		38, 043, 004	6, 295. 00	20, 147. 50	1, 133, 461. 70		
1891		23, 562, 735	100, 300. 00	1, 551, 150. 00	2, 304, 671. 60		
1892		6, 333, 245	[2] 1, 652, 136. 50	2, 960, 331. 00	1, 695, 365. 50		
1893		1, 455, 792	[3] 4, 003, 948. 50	[4] 2, 583, 843. 25	759, 219. 30		
1894		3, 093, 972	3, 667, 831. 00	2, 233, 448. 25	205, 099. 60		
1895		862, 880	2, 354, 652. 00	2, 255, 390. 25	225, 088. 00		
1896		19, 876, 762	1, 507, 855. 00	1, 386, 700. 25	318, 581. 80		
1897		12, 651, 731	2, 023, 315. 50	2, 524, 440. 00	1, 287, 810. 80		
1898		14, 426, 735	3, 094, 642. 50	3, 497, 331. 75	2, 015, 324. 20		
1899		15, 182, 846	4, 474, 628. 50	3, 994, 211. 50	2, 409, 833. 90		
1900		[5]25, 010, 938	5, 033, 617. 00	3, 822, 874. 25	2, 477, 918. 20		
1901		22, 566, 813	3, 119, 928. 50	2, 644, 369. 25	2, 507, 350. 00		
1902		18, 160, 777	4, 454, 723. 50	4, 617, 589. 00	2, 795, 077. 70		
1903		10, 343, 755	3, 149, 763. 50	3, 551, 516. 00	2, 829, 405. 50		
1904		8, 812, 650	2, 331, 654. 00	3, 011, 203. 25	1, 540, 102. 70		
1905			1, 830, 863. 50	2, 020, 562. 50	2, 480, 754. 90		
1906			5, 426, 414. 50	2, 248, 108. 75	2, 976, 504. 60		
1907			5, 825, 587. 50	3, 899, 143. 75	3, 453, 704. 50		
1908			5, 819, 686. 50	4, 262, 136. 25	2, 309, 954. 50		
1909			2, 529, 025. 00	4, 110, 662. 50	1, 448, 165. 00		
1910			1, 183, 275. 50	936, 137. 75	1, 625, 055. 10		
1911			1, 686, 811. 50	1, 410, 535. 75	3, 359, 954. 30		
1912			2, 610, 750. 00	1, 277, 175. 00	3, 453, 070. 00		
1913			663, 313. 50	493, 853. 25	2, 027, 062. 20		
1914			558, 305. 00	2, 388, 652. 50	3, 136, 865. 50		
1915			[6] 1, 486, 440. 00	1, 969, 612. 50	658, 045. 00		
1916			1, 065, 200. 00	2, 095, 200. 00	5, 720, 400. 00		
1917			10, 751, 700. 00	9, 464, 400. 00	9, 196, 200. 00		
1918			[7] 10, 434, 549. 00	8, 173, 000. 00	6, 865, 480. 00		
1919			1, 839, 500. 00	3, 776, 000. 00	5, 452, 900. 00		
1920			[8] 6, 398, 570. 00	9, 456, 600. 00	9, 202, 100. 00		
1921		[9]87, 736, 473	[10] 611, 062. 50	479, 000. 00	231, 000. 00		
1922		84, 275, 000	[11] 50, 030. 50				
1923		56, 631, 000	[12] 1, 226, 038. 50	2, 769, 000. 00	5, 657, 000. 00		
1924		13, 539, 000	[13] 71, 040. 00	4, 223, 000. 00	3, 794, 000. 00		
1925		11, 808, 000	[14] 1, 338, 518. 00	3, 070, 000. 00	3, 657, 700. 00		
Total:							
1874–1925	34, 740, 924	824, 312, 109	126, 669, 259. 00	125, 723, 569. 50	114, 480, 500. 50		
1793–1873	1, 225, 000	8, 031, 238	100, 541, 253. 00	22, 288, 021. 50	9, 242, 079. 20	$4, 880, 219. 40	$1, 282, 087. 20
Grand total	35, 965, 924	832, 343, 347	227, 210, 512. 00	148, 011, 591. 00	123, 722, 579. 70	4, 880, 219. 40	1, 282, 087. 20

[1] **Twenty cents silver coinage,** 1875, $265,598; 1876, $5,180; 1877, $102; 1878, $120; total, $271,000.
[2] Includes $475,000 in Columbian coins.
[3] Includes $2,026,052.50 in Columbian coins.
[4] Includes $10,005.75 in Columbian coins.
[5] Includes $50,026 Lafayette souvenir coins.
[6] Includes $30,015 in Panama-Pacific International Exposition coins.
[7] Includes $50,029 Illinois Centennial coins.
[8] Includes $25,014 Maine Centennial and $100,056 Landing of Pilgrims coins.
[9] Includes $1,006,473 "Peace" coins.
[10] Includes $50,026.50 Landing of Pilgrims, $25,014 Missouri Centennial, and $35,022 Alabama Centennial coins.
[11] Grant memorial coins.
[12] Includes $137,038.50 Monroe Doctrine commemorative coins.
[13] Huguenot-Walloon commemorative coins.
[14] Stone Mountain $1,157,354.50; Lexington-Concord $81,049.50; California Jubilee $75,100; Vancouver $25,014.

NOTE.—The silver dollar coins executed subsequent to 1920 represent an equivalent number of dollars converted to bullion under the act of Apr. 23, 1918—259,121,554 for export to India and 11,111,168 for domestic subsidiary coin.

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Combined minor coinage of the mints of the United States, by denominations and calendar years, since their organization

Calendar year	5 cents	3 cents	2 cents	Cents	Half cents
1793–1795				$10,660.33	$712.67
1796				9,747.00	577.40
1797				8,975.10	535.24
1798				9,797.00	
1799				9,045.85	60.83
1800				28,221.75	1,057.65
1801				13,628.37	
1802				34,351.00	71.83
1803				24,713.53	489.50
1804				7,568.38	5,276.56
1805				9,411.16	4,072.32
1806				3,480.00	1,780.00
1807				7,272.21	2,380.00
1808				11,090.00	2,000.00
1809				2,228.67	5,772.86
1810				14,585.00	1,075.00
1811				2,180.25	315.70
1812				10,755.00	
1813				4,180.00	
1814				3,578.30	
1815					
1816				28,209.82	
1817				39,484.00	
1818				31,670.00	
1819				26,710.00	
1820				44,075.50	
1821				3,890.00	
1822				20,723.39	
1823					
1824				12,620.00	
1825				14,611.00	315.00
1826				15,174.25	1,170.00
1827				23,577.32	
1828				22,606.24	3,030.00
1829				14,145.00	2,435.00
1830				17,115.00	
1831				33,592.60	11.00
1832				23,620.00	
1833				27,390.00	770.00
1834				18,551.00	600.00
1835				38,784.00	705.00
1836				21,110.00	1,990.00
1837				55,583.00	
1838				63,702.00	
1839				31,286.61	
1840				24,627.00	
1841				15,973.67	
1842				23,833.90	
1843				24,283.20	
1844				23,987.52	
1845				38,948.04	
1846				41,208.00	
1847				61,836.69	
1848				64,157.99	
1849				41,785.00	199.32
1850				44,268.44	199.06
1851				98,897.07	738.36
1852				50,630.94	
1853				66,411.31	648.47
1854				42,361.56	276.79
1855				15,748.29	282.50
1856				26,904.63	202.15
1857				177,834.56	175.90
1858				246,000.00	
1859				364,000.00	
1860				205,660.00	
1861				101,000.00	
1862				280,750.00	
1863				498,400.00	
1864			$306,950.00	529,737.14	
1865		$341,460.00	272,800.00	354,292.86	
1866	$737,125.00	144,030.00	63,540.00	98,265.00	
1867	1,545,475.00	117,450.00	58,775.00	98,210.00	
1868	1,440,850.00	97,560.00	56,075.00	102,665.00	
1869	819,750.00	48,120.00	30,930.00	64,200.00	
1870	240,300.00	40,050.00	17,225.00	52,750.00	
1871	28,050.00	18,120.00	14,425.00	39,295.00	
1872	301,800.00	25,860.00	1,300.00	40,420.00	
1873	227,500.00	35,190.00		116,765.00	
Total, 1793–1873	5,340,850.00	867,840.00	912,020.00	4,929,807.44	39,926.11

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Combined minor coinage of the mints of the United States, by denominations and calendar years, since their organization—Continued

Calendar year	5 cents	3 cents	2 cents	Cents	Half cents
1874	$176,900.00	$23,700.00		$141,875.00	
1875	104,850.00	6,840.00		135,280.00	
1876	126,500.00	4,860.00		79,440.00	
1877				8,525.00	
1878	117.50	70.50		57,998.50	
1879	1,455.00	1,236.00		162,312.00	
1880	997.75	748.65		389,649.55	
1881	3,618.75	32,417.25		392,115.75	
1882	573,830.00	759.00		385,811.00	
1883	1,148,471.05	318.27		455,981.09	
1884	563,697.10	169.26		232,617.42	
1885	73,824.50	143.70		117,653.84	
1886	166,514.50	128.70		176,542.90	
1887	763,182.60	238.83		452,264.83	
1888	536,024.15	1,232.49		374,944.14	
1889	794,068.05	646.83		488,693.61	
1890	812,963.60			571,828.54	
1891	841,717.50			470,723.50	
1892	584,982.10			376,498.32	
1893	668,509.75			466,421.95	
1894	270,656.60			167,521.32	
1895	498,994.20			383,436.36	
1896	442,146.00			390,572.93	
1897	1,021,436.75			504,663.30	
1898	626,604.35			498,230.79	
1899	1,301,451.55			536,000.31	
1900	1,362,799.75			668,337.64	
1901	1,324,010.65			796,111.43	
1902	1,574,028.95			873,767.22	
1903	1,400,336.25			850,944.93	
1904	1,070,249.20			613,280.15	
1905	1,491,363.80			807,191.63	
1906	1,930,686.25			960,222.55	
1907	1,960,740.00			1,081,386.18	
1908	1,134,308.85			334,429.87	
1909	579,526.30			1,176,862.63	
1910	1,508,467.65			1,528,462.18	
1911	1,977,968.60			1,178,757.87	
1192	1,747,435.70			829,950.60	
1913	3,682,961.95			984,373.52	
1914	1,402,386.90			805,684.32	
1915	1,503,088.50			559,751.20	
1916	4,434,553.30			1,902,996.77	
1917	3,276,391.45			2,841,697.85	
1918	2,266,515.70			3,706,146.34	
1919	3,819,750.00			5,889,350.00	
1920	4,110,000.00			4,056,650.00	
1921	611,000.00			544,310.00	
1922				71,600.00	
1923	2,092,850.00			834,230.00	
1924	1,415,750.00			893,940.00	
1925	2,313,555.00			1,889,090.00	
Total:					
1874–1925	62,094,238.10	73,509.48		45,097,126.83	
1793–1873	5,340,850.00	867,840.00	$912,020.00	4,929,807.44	$39,926.11
Grand total	67,435,088.10	941,349.48	912,020.00	50,026,934.27	39,926.11

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Total gold, silver, and minor coinage of the United States, by calendar years

Calendar year	Gold	Silver	Minor	Total value
1793–1795	$71,485.00	$370,683.80	$11,373.80	$453,541.80
1796	77,960.00	77,118.50	10,324.40	165,402.90
1797	128,190.00	14,550.45	9,510.34	152,250.79
1798	205,610.00	330,291.00	9,797.00	545,698.00
1799	213,285.00	423,515.00	9,106.68	645,906.68
1800	317,760.00	224,296.00	29,279.40	571,335.40
1801	422,570.00	74,758,00	13,628.37	510,956.37
1802	423,310.00	58,343.00	34,422.83	516,075.83
1803	258,377.50	87,118.00	25,203.03	370,698.53
1804	258,642.50	100,340.50	12,844.94	371,827.94
1805	170,367.50	149,388.50	13,483.48	333,239.48
1806	324,505.00	471,319.00	5,260.00	801,084.00
1807	437,495.00	597,448.75	9,652.21	1,044,595.96
1808	284,665.00	684,300.00	13,090.00	982,055.00
1809	169,375.00	707,376.00	8,001.53	884,752.53
1810	501,435.00	638,773.50	15,660.00	1,155,868.50
1811	497,905.00	608,340.00	2,495.95	1,108,740.95
1812	290,435.00	814,029.50	10,755.00	1,115,219.50
1813	477,140.00	620,951.50	4,180.00	1,102,271.50
1814	77,270.00	561,687.50	3,578.30	642,535.80
1815	3,175.00	17,308.00		20,483.00
1816		28,575.75	28,209,82	56,785.57
1817		607,783.50	39,484.00	647,267.50
1818	242,940.00	1,070,454.50	31,670.00	1,345,064.50
1819	258,615.00	1,140,000.00	26,710.00	1,425,325.00
1820	1,319,030.00	501,680.70	44,075.50	1,864,786.20
1821	189,325.00	825,762.45	3,890.00	1,018,977.45
1822	88,980.00	805,806.50	20,723.39	915,509.89
1823	72,425.00	895,550.00		967,975.00
1824	93,200.00	1,752,477.00	12,620.00	1,858,297.00
1825	156,385.00	1,564,583.00	14,926.00	1,735,894.00
1826	92,245.00	2,002,090.00	16,344.25	2,110,679.25
1827	131,565.00	2,869,200.00	23,577.32	3,024,342.32
1828	140,145.00	1,575,600.00	25,636.24	1,741,381.24
1829	295,717.50	1,994,578.00	16,580.00	2,306,875.50
1830	643,105.00	2,495,400.00	17,115.00	3,155,620.00
1831	714,270.00	3,175,600.00	33,603,60	3,923,473.60
1832	798,435.00	2,579,000.00	23,620.00	3,401,055.00
1833	978,550.00	2,759,000.00	28,160.00	3,765,710.00
1834	3,954,270.00	3,415,002.00	19,151.00	7,388,423.00
1835	2,186,175.00	3,443,003.00	39,489.00	5,668,667.00
1836	4,135,700.00	3,606,100.00	23,100.00	7,764,900.00
1837	1,148,305.00	2,096,010.00	55,583.00	3,299,898.00
1838	1,809,765.00	2,333,243.40	63,702.00	4,206,710.40
1839	1,376,847.50	2,209,778.20	31,286.61	3,617,912.31
1840	1,675,482.50	1,726,703.00	24,627.00	3,426,812.50
1841	1,091,857.50	1,132,750.00	15,973.67	2,240,581.17
1842	1,829,407.50	2,332,750.00	23,833.90	4,185,991.40
1843	8,108,797.50	3,834,750.00	24,283.20	11,967,830.70
1884	5,427,670.00	2,235,550.00	23,987.52	7,687,207.52
1845	3,756,447.50	1,873,200.00	38,948.04	5,668,595.50
1846	4,034,177.50	2,558,580.00	41,208.00	6,633,965.54
1847	20,202,325.00	2,374,450.00	61,836.69	22,638,611.69
1848	3,775,512.50	2,040,050.00	64,157.99	5,879,720.49
1849	9,007,761.50	2,114,950.00	41,984.32	11,164,695.82
1850	31,981,738.50	1,866,100.00	44,467.50	33,892,306.00
1851	62,614,492.50	744,397.00	99,635.43	63,488,524.93
1852	56,846,187.50	999,410.00	50,630.94	57,896,228.44
1853	39,377,909.00	9,077,571.00	67,059.78	48,522,539.78
1854	25,915,962.50	8,619,270.00	42,638.35	34,577,870.85
1855	29,387,968.00	3,501,245.00	16,030.79	32,905,243.79
1856	36,857,768.50	5,142,240.00	27,106.78	42,027,115.28
1857	32,214,040.00	5,478,760.00	178,010.46	37,870,810.46
1858	22,938,413.50	8,495,370.00	246,000.00	31,679,783.50
1859	14,780,570.00	3,284,450.00	364,000.00	18,429,020.00
1860	23,473,654.00	2,259,390.00	205,660.00	25,938,704.00
1861	83,395,530.00	3,783,740.00	101,000.00	87,280,270.00
1862	20,875,997.50	1,252,516.50	280,750.00	22,409,264.00
1863	22,445,482.00	809,267.80	498,400.00	23,753,149.80
1864	20,081,415.00	609,917.10	926,687.14	21,618,019.24
1865	28,295,107.50	691,005.00	968,552.86	29,954,665.36
1866	31,435,945.00	982,409.25	1,042,960.00	33,461,314.25
1867	23,828,625.00	908,876.25	1,819,910.00	26,557,411.25
1868	19,371,387.50	1,074,343.00	1,697,150.00	22,142,880.50
1869	17,582,987.50	1,266,143.00	963,000.00	19,812,130.50
1870	23,198,787.50	1,378,255.50	350,325.00	24,927,368.00
1871	21,032,685.00	3,104,038.30	99,890.00	24,236,613.30
1872	21,812,645.00	2,504,488.50	369,380.00	24,686,513.50
1873	57,022,747.50	4,024,747.60	379,455.00	61,426,950.10
Total, 1793–1873	852,114,437.50	147,489,898.30	12,090,443.55	1,011,694,779.35

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Total gold, silver, and minor coinage of the United States, by calendar years—Con.

Calendar year	Gold	Silver	Minor	Total value
1874	$35,254,630.00	$6,851,776.70	$342,475.00	$42,448,881.70
1875	32,951,940.00	15,347,893.00	246,970.00	48,546,803.00
1876	46,579,452.50	24,503,307.50	210,800.00	71,293,560.00
1877	43,999,864.00	28,393,045.50	8,525.00	72,401,434.50
1878	49,786,052.00	28,518,850.00	58,186.50	78,363,088.50
1879	39,080,080.00	27,569,776.00	165,003.00	66,814,859.00
1880	62,308,279.00	27,411,693.75	391,395.95	90,111,368.70
1881	96,850,890.00	27,940,163.75	428,151.75	125,219,205.50
1882	65,887,685.00	27,973,132.00	960,400.00	94,821,217.00
1883	29,241,990.00	29,246,968.45	1,604,770.41	60,093,728.86
1884	23,991,756.50	28,534,866.15	796,483.78	53,323,106.43
1885	27,773,012.50	28,962,176.20	191,622.04	56,926,810.74
1886	28,945,542.00	32,086,709.90	343,186.10	61,375,438.00
1887	23,972,383.00	35,191,081.40	1,215,686.26	60,379,150.66
1888	31,380,808.00	33,025,606.45	912,200.78	65,318,615.23
1889	21,413,931.00	35,496,683.15	1,283,408.49	58,194,022.64
1890	20,467,182.50	39,202,908.20	1,384,792.14	61,054,882.84
1891	29,222,005.00	27,518,856.60	1,312,441.00	58,053,302.60
1892	34,787,222.50	12,641,078.00	961,480.42	48,389,780.92
1893	56,997,020.00	8,802,803.05	1,134,931.70	66,934,754.75
1894	79,546,160.00	9,200,350.85	438,177.92	89,184,688.77
1895	59,616,357.50	5,698,010.25	882,430.56	66,196,798.31
1896	47,053,060.00	23,089,899.05	832,718.93	70,975,677.98
1897	76,028,485.00	18,487,297.30	1,526,100.05	96,041,882.35
1898	77,985,757.50	23,034,033.45	1,124,835.14	102,144,626.09
1899	111,344,220.00	26,061,519.90	1,837,451.86	139,243,191.76
1900	99,272,942.50	36,345,347.45	2,031,137.39	137,649,427.34
1901	101,735,187.50	30,838,460.75	2,120,122.08	134,693,770.33
1902	47,184,932.50	30,028,167.20	2,447,796.17	79,660,895.87
1903	43,683,880.50	19,874,440.00	2,251,281.18	65,809,607.68
1904	233,402,430.00	15,695,609.95	1,683,529.35	250,781,569.30
1905	49,638,439.00	6,332,180.90	2,298,555.43	58,269,175.33
1906	78,793,045.00	10,651,027.85	2,890,908.80	92,334,981.65
1907	131,907,490.00	13,178,435.75	3,042,126.18	148,128,051.93
1908	131,638,632.50	12,391,777.25	1,468,738.72	145,499,148.47
1909	88,776,907.50	8,087,852.50	1,756,388.93	98,621,148.93
1910	104,723,735.00	3,744,468.35	3,036,929.83	111,505,133.18
1911	56,176,822.50	6,457,301.55	3,156,726.47	65,790,850.52
1912	17,498,522.50	7,340,995.00	2,577,386.30	27,416,903.80
1913	25,433,377.50	3,184,228.95	4,667,335.47	33,284,941.92
1914	53,457,817.50	6,083,823.00	2,208,071.22	61,749,711.72
1915	23,968,401.50	4,114,097.50	2,062,839.70	30,145,338.70
1916	18,525,026.00	8,880,800.00	6,337,550.07	33,743,376.07
1917	10,014.00	29,412,300.00	6,118,089.30	35,540,403.30
1918		25,473,029.00	5,972,662.04	31,445,691.04
1919		11,068,400.00	9,709,100.00	20,777,500.00
1920	16,990,000.00	25,057,270.00	8,166,650.00	50,213,920.00
1921	10,570,000.00	89,057,535.50	1,155,310.00	100,782,845.50
1922	80,680,016.00	84,325,030.50	71,600.00	165,076,646.50
1923	45,365,000.00	66,283,038.50	2,927,080.00	114,575,118.50
1924	206,010,000.00	21,627,040.00	2,309,690.00	229,946,730.00
1925	192,380,000.00	19,874,218.00	4,202,645.00	216,456,863.00
Total:				
1874–1925	3,110,288,475.00	1,226,197,362.00	107,264,874.41	4,443,750,711.41
1793–1873	852,114,437.50	147,489,898.30	12,090,443.55	1,011,694,779.35
Grand total	3,962,402,912.50	1,373,687,260.30	119,355,317.96	5,455,445,490.76

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STOCK OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES JUNE 30, 1926

On June 30, 1926, the stock of domestic coin in the United States was $2,054,657,476, as shown by the following table:

Stock of domestic coin in the United States June 30, 1926

Item	Gold	Silver	Total
Estimated stock of coin in United States June 30, 1925	$1,220,149,927	$805,533,049	$2,025,682,976
Coinage executed, fiscal year 1926	64,315,565	19,183,178	83,498,743
Net imports, United States coin, fiscal year 1926		544,613	544,613
Total	1,284,465,492	825,260,840	2,109,726,332
Less:			
Net exports United States coin, fiscal year 1926	46,614,511		46,614,511
United States coin withdrawn from monetary use, face value, fiscal year 1926	2,107,689	2,746,656	4,854,345
United States coin used in industrial arts, estimated, fiscal year 1926	3,500,000	100,000	3,600,000
Total	52,222,200	2,846,656	55,068,856
Estimated stock of coin in United States June 30, 1926	1,232,243,292	822,414,184	2,054,657,476

NOTE.—The number of standard silver dollars coined to June 30, 1926, was 834,029,783, which added to the Hawaiian dollar coinage, 500,000, plus the number imported from the Philippine Islands, 150,000, and the number returned in Government transports, 496,859, equals 835,176,642. Since July 1, 1898, the number of standard silver dollars exported in transports has been 2,495,000, the net export from November, 1919, to July, 1920, in movement due to the high price or silver, was 28,287,142, those melted under the terms of the Pittman Act of Apr. 23, 1918, totaled 270,232,722, those melted otherwise (mutilated, etc.) since 1883 numbered 215,265, and the number of Hawaiian dollars melted to June 30, 1926, was 455,329, a total disposition of 301,685,458, leaving in the United States on June 30, 1926, 533,491,184 standard silver dollars and 288,923,000 dollars in subsidiary silver coin.

Bullion in mints and assay offices June 30, 1926

Bullion	Value
Gold	$3,132,492,174.01
Silver (cost value)	8,438,119.68
Total	3,140,930,293.69

Basic metallic stock June 30, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, and 1926

Coin and bullion	June 30, 1921	June 30, 1922	June 30, 1923	June 30, 1924	June 30, 1925	June 30, 1926
Gold	$3,294,909,763	$3,784,651,712	$4,049,553,748	$4,490,807,303	$4,386,195,841	$4,500,976,937
Silver [1]	619,725,982	696,719,352	792,041,753	812,449,277	822,017,285	832,487,922
Total	3,914,635,745	4,481,371,064	4,841,595,501	5,303,256,580	5,208,213,126	5,333,464,859

[1] Silver bullion is a potential rather than an actual monetary asset, since it can not be represented by circulating certificates nor paid out as cash until coined.

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Location, ownership, and per capita circulation of monetary stock June 30, 1926

Kind of money	Stock of money [1]	Money held in the Treasury					Money outside of the Treasury			
		Total	Amount held in trust against gold and silver certificates (and treasury not of 1890)	Reserve against United States notes (and treasury notes of 1890)	Held for Federal Reserve banks and agents	All other money	Total	Held by Federal reserve banks and agents [2]	In circulation	
									Amount	Per capita [3]
Gold coin and bullion	[4] $4,500,976,937	$3,713,832,294	$1,680,510,609	$154,188,886	$1,717,348,235	$161,784,564	$787,144,643	$341,861,293	$445,283,350	$3.85
Gold certificates	[5] (1,680,510,609)						1,680,510,609	623,139,480	1,057,371,129	9.15
Standard silver dollars	533,491,184	465,291,706	459,259,819			6,031,887	68,199,478	16,622,598	51,576,880	.45
Silver certificates	[5] (457,903,515)						457,903,515	80,162,441	377,741,074	3.27
Treasury notes of 1890	[5] (1,356,304)						1,356,304		1,356,304	.01
Subsidiary silver	288,923,000	6,147,966				6,147,966	282,775,034	12,702,955	270,072,079	2.34
United States notes	346,681,016	3,835,118				3,835,118	342,845,898	47,930,371	294,915,527	2.55
Federal reserve notes	1,995,205,700	916,527				916,527	1,994,289,173	314,882,629	1,679,406,544	14.54
Federal reserve bank notes	5,713,148	134,743				134,743	5,578,405	125,697	5,452,708	.05
National-bank notes	702,669,244	17,759,852				17,759,852	684,909,392	33,432,870	651,476,522	5.64
Total, June 30, 1926	8,373,660,229	[6] 4,207,918,206	2,139,770,428	154,188,886	1,717,348,235	[7] 196,610,657	6,305,512,451	1,470,860,334	4,834,652,117	41.85
Comparative totals:										
June 30, 1925	8,221,191,543	[6] 4,174,598,940	2,059,798,696	153,620,986	1,752,744,435	208,434,823	6,106,391,299	1,369,927,062	4,736,464,237	41.51
Nov. 1, 1920	8,326,338,267	[6] 2,406,801,772	696,854,226	152,979,026	1,206,341,990	350,626,530	6,616,390,721	987,962,989	5,628,427,732	52.36
July 1, 1914	3,738,288,871	[6] 1,843,452,323	1,507,178,879	150,000,000		186,273,444	3,402,015,427		3,402,015,427	34.35
Jan. 1, 1879	1,007,084,483	[6] 212,420,402	21,602,640	100,000,000		90,817,762	816,266,721		816,266,721	16.92

[1] Includes United States paper currency in circulation in foreign countries and the amount held by the Cuban agencies of the Federal reserve banks. Does not include silver bullion (a potential monetary asset) to the value of $8,438,120, nor nickel and bronze coin, the value of which depends almost exclusively on the Government impression rather than intrinsic metallic value or a specific reserve.

[2] Includes money held by the Cuban agencies of the Federal reserve banks of Boston and Atlanta.

[3] Population of continental United States (estimated) June 30, 1926, 115,523,000; June 30, 1925, 114,104,000; Nov. 1, 1920, 107,491,000; July 1, 1914, 99,027,000; Jan. 1, 1879, 48,231,000.

[4] Does not include gold bullion or foreign coin outside of vaults of the Treasury, Federal reserve banks, and Federal reserve agents.

[5] These amounts are not included in the total since the money held in trust against gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 is included under gold coin and bullion and standard silver dollars, respectively.

[6] The amount of money held in trust against gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 should be deducted from this total before combining it with total money outside of the Treasury to arrive at the stock of money in the United States.

[7] This total includes $18,406,917 of notes in process of redemption, $151,662,551 of gold deposited for redemption of Federal reserve notes, $8,605,429 deposited for redemption of national-bank notes, $4,065 deposited for retirement of additional circulation (act of May 30, 1908), and $6,601,490 deposited as a reserve against postal savings deposits.

NOTE.—Gold certificates are secured dollar for dollar by gold held in the Treasury for their redemption; silver certificates are secured dollar for dollar by standard silver dollars held in the Treasury for their redemption; United States notes are secured by a gold reserve of $154,188,886 held in the Treasury. This reserve fund may also be used for the redemption of Treasury notes of 1890, which are also secured dollar for dollar by standard silver dollars held in the Treasury. Federal reserve notes are obligations of the United States and a first lien on all the assets of the issuing Federal reserve bank. Federal reserve notes are secured by the deposit with Federal reserve agents of a like amount of gold or of gold and such discounted or purchased paper as is eligible under the terms of the Federal reserve act. Federal reserve banks must maintain a gold reserve of at least 40 per cent, including the gold redemption fund which must be deposited with the United States Treasurer, against Federal reserve notes in actual circulation. Lawful money has been deposited with the Treasurer of the United States for retirement of all outstanding Federal reserve bank notes. National-bank notes are secured by United States bonds except where lawful money has been deposited with the Treasurer of the United States for their retirement. A 5 per cent fund is also maintained in lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States for the redemption of national-bank notes secured by Government bonds.

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Estimated monetary stock of gold and silver in the United States and the amount per capita at the close of each fiscal year since 1873

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Population	Total stock of coin and bullion		Per capita		
		Gold	Silver	Gold	Silver	Total metallic
1873	41, 677, 000	$135, 000, 000	$6, 149, 305	$3. 23	$0. 15	$3. 38
1874	42, 796, 000	147, 379, 493	10, 355, 478	3. 44	. 24	3. 68
1875	43, 951, 000	121, 134, 906	19, 367, 995	2. 75	. 44	3. 19
1876	45, 137, 000	130, 056, 907	36, 415, 992	2. 28	. 81	3. 69
1877	46, 353, 000	167, 501, 472	56, 464, 427	3. 61	1. 21	4. 82
1878	47, 598, 000	213, 199, 977	88, 047, 907	4. 47	1. 85	6. 32
1879	48, 866, 000	245, 741, 837	117, 526, 341	5. 02	2. 40	7. 42
1880	50, 155, 783	351, 841, 206	148, 522, 678	7. 01	2. 96	9. 97
1881	51, 316, 000	478, 484, 538	175, 384, 144	9. 32	3. 41	12. 73
1882	52, 495, 000	506, 757, 715	203, 217, 124	9. 65	3. 87	13. 52
1883	53, 693, 000	542, 732, 063	233, 007, 985	10. 10	4. 34	14. 44
1884	54, 911, 000	545, 500, 797	255, 568, 142	9. 93	4. 65	14. 58
1885	56, 148, 000	588, 697, 036	283, 478, 788	10. 48	5. 05	15. 53
1886	57, 404, 000	590, 774, 461	312, 252, 844	10. 29	5. 44	15. 73
1887	58, 680, 000	654, 520, 335	352, 993, 566	11. 15	6. 00	17. 15
1888	59, 974, 000	705, 818, 855	386, 611, 108	11. 76	6. 44	18. 20
1889	61, 289, 000	680, 063, 505	420, 548, 929	11. 09	6. 86	17. 95
1890	62, 622, 250	695, 563, 029	463, 211, 919	11. 10	7. 39	18. 49
1891	63, 975, 000	646, 582, 852	522, 277, 740	10. 10	8. 16	18. 26
1892	65, 520, 000	664, 275, 335	570, 313, 544	10. 15	8. 70	18. 85
1893	66, 946, 000	597, 697, 685	615, 861, 484	8. 93	9. 20	18. 13
1894	68, 397, 000	627, 293, 201	624, 347, 757	9. 18	9. 13	18. 31
1895	69, 878, 000	636, 229, 825	625, 854, 949	9. 10	8. 97	18. 07
1896	71, 390, 000	599, 597, 964	628, 728, 071	8. 40	8. 81	17. 21
1897	72, 937, 000	696, 270, 542	634, 509, 781	9. 55	8. 70	18. 25
1898	74, 522, 000	861, 514, 780	637, 672, 743	11. 56	8. 56	20. 12
1899	76, 148, 000	962, 865, 505	639, 286, 743	12. 64	8. 40	21. 04
1900	76, 891, 000	1, 034, 439, 264	647, 371, 030	13. 45	8. 42	21. 87
1901	77, 754, 000	1, 124, 652, 818	661, 205, 403	14. 47	8. 50	22. 97
1902	79, 117, 000	1, 192, 395, 607	670, 540, 105	15. 07	8. 48	23. 55
1903	80, 847, 000	1, 249, 552, 756	677, 448, 933	15. 45	8. 38	23. 83
1904	81, 867, 000	1, 327, 672, 672	682, 383, 277	16. 22	8. 33	24. 55
1905	83, 259, 000	1, 357, 881, 186	686, 401, 168	16. 31	8. 24	24. 55
1906	84, 662, 000	1, 472, 995, 209	687, 958, 920	17. 40	8. 12	25. 52
1907	86, 074, 000	1, 466, 056, 632	705, 330, 224	17. 03	8. 20	25. 23
1908	87, 496, 000	1, 615, 140, 575	723, 504, 595	18. 46	8. 27	26. 73
1909	88, 926, 000	1, 640, 567, 131	733, 250, 073	18. 45	8. 25	26. 70
1910	90, 363, 000	1, 635, 424, 513	727, 078, 304	18. 10	8. 05	26. 15
1911	93, 983, 000	1, 753, 134, 114	732, 002, 448	18. 65	7. 79	26. 44
1912	95, 656, 000	1, 812, 856, 241	741, 184, 095	18. 95	7. 75	26. 70
1913	97, 337, 000	1, 866, 619, 157	745, 585, 964	19. 17	7. 66	26. 83
1914	99, 027, 000	1, 871, 611, 723	753, 563, 709	18. 90	7. 61	26. 51
1915	100, 725, 000	1, 973, 330, 201	758, 039, 421	19. 59	7. 53	27. 12
1916	102, 431, 000	2, 450, 516, 328	763, 218, 469	23. 92	7. 45	31. 37
1917	104, 145, 000	3, 018, 964, 392	772, 908, 391	28. 99	7. 42	36. 41
1918	105, 869, 000	3, 145, 680, 606	745, 747, 094	29. 71	7. 04	36. 75
1919	107, 600, 000	3, 112, 320, 547	568, 329, 597	28. 92	5. 28	34. 20
1920	105, 768, 000	2, 707, 866, 274	548, 938, 429	25. 60	5. 19	30. 79
1921	108, 087, 000	3, 294, 909, 763	619, 725, 982	30. 48	5. 73	36. 21
1922	109, 743, 000	3, 784, 651, 712	696, 719, 352	34, 49	6. 35	40. 84
1923	111, 268, 000	4, 049, 553, 748	792, 041, 753	36. 39	7. 12	43. 51
1924	112, 686, 000	4, 490, 807, 303	812, 449, 277	39. 85	7. 21	47. 06
1925	114, 104, 000	4, 386, 195, 841	822, 017, 285	38. 44	7. 20	45. 64
1926	115, 523, 000	4, 500, 976, 937	832, 487, 922	38. 96	7. 21	46. 17

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Location, ownership, and per capita circulation of monetary stock, December 31, 1925

Kind of money	Stock of money [1]	Money held in the Treasury					Money outside of the Treasury			
		Total	Amount held in trust against gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890)	Reserve against United States notes (and Treasury notes of 1890)	Held for Federal reserve banks and agents	All other money	Total	Held by Federal reserve banks and agents [2]	In circulation	
									Amount	Per capita [3]
Gold coin and bullion	[4] $4,408,695,872	$3,694,221,857	$1,711,911,879	$153,620,986	$1,649,387,435	$179,301,557	$714,474,015	$290,436,680	$424,037,335	$3.69
Gold certificates	[5] (1,711,911,879)						1,711,911,879	597,581,230	1,114,330,649	9.71
Standard silver dollars	523,726,078	454,594,013	448,358,384			6,235,629	69,132,065	14,271,571	54,860,494	.48
Silver certificates	[5] (446,985,550)						446,985,550	59,490,564	387,495,016	3.38
Treasury notes of 1890	[5] (1,372,804)						1,372,804		1,372,804	.01
Subsidiary silver	288,693,660	5,531,639				5,531,639	283,162,021	8,302,490	274,859,531	2.39
United States notes	346,681,016	4,385,075				4,385,075	342,295,941	49,297,743	292,998,198	2.55
Federal reserve notes	2,205,560,050	1,543,974				1,543,974	2,204,016,076	388,328,688	1,815,687,388	15.82
Federal reserve bank notes	6,353,418	183,885				183,885	6,169,533	111,902	6,057,631	.05
National-bank notes	704,556,427	14,953,850				14,953,850	689,602,577	53,180,715	636,421,862	5.54
Total Dec. 31, 1925	8,484,266,521	[6] 4,175,414,293	2,160,270,263	153,620,986	1,649,387,435	[7] 212,135,609	6,469,122,491	1,461,001,583	5,008,120,908	43.62
Comparative totals:										
Dec. 31, 1924	8,714,731,249	[6] 4,303,729,088	1,948,697,841	152,979,026	1,987,359,535	214,692,686	6,359,700,002	1,366,769,160	4,992,930,842	44.03
Nov. 1, 1920	8,326,338,267	[6] 2,406,801,772	696,854,226	152,979,026	1,206,341,990	350,626,530	6,616,390,721	987,962,989	5,628,427,732	52.36
July 1, 1914	3,738,288,871	[6] 1,843,452,323	1,507,178,879	150,000,000		186,273,444	3,402,015,427		3,402,015,427	34.35
Jan. 1, 1879	1,007,084,483	[6] 212,420,402	21,602,640	100,000,000		90,817,762	816,266,721		816,266,721	16.92

[1] Includes United States paper currency in circulation in foreign countries and the amount held by the Cuban agencies of the Federal reserve banks. Does not include silver bullion (a potential monetary asset) to the value of $15,148,024, nor nickel and bronze coin, the value of which depends almost exclusively on the Government impression rather than intrinsic metallic value or a specific reserve.

[2] Includes money held by the Cuban agencies of the Federal reserve banks of Boston and Atlanta.

[3] Population of continental United States (estimated) Dec. 31, 1925, 114,813,000; Dec. 31, 1924, 113,395,000; Nov. 1, 1920, 107,491,000; July 1, 1914, 99,027,000; Jan. 1, 1879, 48,231,000.

[4] Does not include gold bullion or foreign coin outside of vaults of the Treasury, Federal reserve banks, and Federal reserve agents.

[5] These amounts are not included in the total since the money held in trust against gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 is included under gold coin and bullion and standard silver dollars, respectively.

[6] The amount of money held in trust against gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 should be deducted from this total before combining it with total money outside of the Treasury to arrive at the stock of money in the United States.

[7] This total includes $16,194,749 of notes in process of redemption, $162,592,913 of gold deposited for redemption of Federal reserve notes, $13,026,127 deposited for redemption of national-bank notes, $4,565 deposited for retirement of additional circulation (act of May 30, 1908), and $6,576,290 deposited as a reserve against postal-savings deposits.

NOTE.—Gold certificates are secured dollar for dollar by gold held in the Treasury for their redemption; silver certificates are secured dollar for dollar by standard silver dollars held in the Treasury for their redemption; United States notes are secured by a gold reserve of $153,620,986 held in the Treasury. This reserve fund may also be used for the redemption of Treasury notes of 1890, which are also secured dollar for dollar by standard silver dollars held in the Treasury. Federal reserve notes are obligations of the United States and a first lien on all the assets of the issuing Federal reserve bank. Federal reserve notes are secured by the deposit with Federal reserve agents of a like amount of gold or of gold and such discounted or purchased paper as is eligible under the terms of the Federal reserve act. Federal reserve banks must maintain a gold reserve of at least 40 per cent, including the gold-redemption fund which must be deposited with the United States Treasurer, against Federal reserve notes in actual circulation. Lawful money has been deposited with the Treasurer of the United States for retirement of all outstanding Federal reserve bank notes. National bank notes are secured by United States bonds except where lawful money has been deposited with the Treasurer of the United States for their retirement. A 5 per cent fund is also maintained in lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States for the redemption of national-bank notes secured by Government bonds.

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Monetary stock of gold in the United States since 1873

End of year	Coin in Treasury	Bullion in Treasury [1]	Coin in national banks, comptroller's report [1]	Coin in circulation	Total stock of gold
Fiscal year June 30:					
1873	$55, 518, 567	$15, 669, 981	$3, 818, 086	$30, 000, 000	$105, 006, 634
1874	60, 972, 107	9, 539, 738	5, 536, 086	39, 607, 488	115, 655, 419
1875	45, 382, 484	8, 258, 706	3, 710, 682	31, 695, 660	89, 047, 532
1876	41, 912, 168	9, 589, 324	3, 225, 707	44, 533, 218	99, 260, 417
1877	76, 661, 703	10, 962, 169	5, 306, 263	39, 058, 592	131, 988, 727
1878	122, 136, 831	6, 323, 372	8, 191, 952	39, 767, 529	176, 419, 684
1879	129, 920, 099	5, 316, 376	21, 530, 846	53, 601, 228	210, 368, 549
Calendar year:					
1879	95, 790, 430	61, 999, 892	98, 104, 792	46, 843, 424	302, 738, 538
1880	61, 481, 245	93, 789, 622	92, 184, 943	150, 085, 854	397, 541, 664
1881	84, 639, 865	88, 726, 016	101, 115, 387	210, 775, 833	485, 257, 101
1882	119, 523, 136	51, 501, 110	75, 326, 033	234, 205, 711	480, 555, 990
1883	152, 608, 393	65, 667, 190	73, 447, 061	228, 296, 821	520, 019, 465
1884	171, 553, 205	63, 162, 982	76, 170, 911	215, 813, 129	526, 700, 227
1885	75, 434, 379	72, 938, 221	96, 741, 747	313, 346, 322	558, 460, 669
1886	187, 196, 596	81, 431, 262	97, 781, 405	223, 199, 865	589, 609, 128
1887	182, 618, 963	123, 145, 136	99, 162, 377	245, 145, 579	650, 072, 055
1888	227, 854, 212	97, 456, 289	78, 224, 188	246, 218, 193	649, 752, 882
1889	246, 401, 951	67, 265, 944	84, 416, 468	235, 434, 571	633, 518, 934
1890	220, 220, 604	67, 645, 934	80, 361, 784	274, 055, 833	648, 284, 155
1891	196, 634, 061	83, 575, 643	91, 889, 590	253, 765, 288	625, 864, 582
1892	156, 662, 452	81, 826, 630	100, 991, 328	242, 621, 832	582, 102, 242
1893	73, 624, 284	84, 631, 966	151, 233, 989	281, 940, 012	591, 430, 251
1894	91, 781, 176	47, 106, 966	151, 117, 047	248, 787, 867	538, 793, 056
1895	83, 186, 960	29, 443, 955	147, 308, 401	242, 644, 697	502, 584, 013
1896	121, 745, 884	54, 648, 743	161, 823, 050	251, 010, 816	589, 233, 493
1897	152, 488, 113	45, 279, 029	187, 608, 644	252, 419, 033	637, 794, 819
1898	141, 070, 022	140, 049, 456	263, 888, 745	286, 891, 578	831, 899, 801
1899	257, 306, 366	143, 078, 146	203, 700, 570	293, 387, 672	897, 472, 754
1900	328, 453, 044	153, 094, 872	199, 350, 080	307, 870, 474	988, 768, 470
1901	417, 343, 064	123, 735, 775	190, 172, 340	318, 388, 468	1, 049, 639, 647
1902	458, 159, 776	159, 971, 402	178, 147, 097	324, 252, 498	1, 120. 530, 773
1903	478, 970, 232	209, 436, 811	170, 547, 258	332, 730, 989	1, 191, 685, 290
1904	647, 261, 358	49, 187, 017	195, 111, 219	325, 261, 922	1, 216, 821, 516
1905	662, 153, 801	101, 183, 778	196, 680, 998	327, 549, 686	1, 287, 568, 263
1906	737, 677, 337	156, 542, 687	188, 096, 624	376, 006, 767	1, 458, 323, 415
1907	788, 467, 689	162, 937, 136	203, 289, 045	457, 995, 462	1, 612, 689, 332
1908	924, 316, 981	111, 041, 339	209, 185, 761	411, 605, 432	1, 656, 149, 513
1909	934, 803. 233	97, 347, 289	213, 990. 955	392, 507, 842	1, 638, 649, 319
1910	982, 586, 379	120, 726, 077	227, 977, 078	378, 745, 080	1, 710, 035, 214
1911	1, 001, 413, 292	183, 088, 870	235, 184, 404	379, 941, 280	1, 799, 627, 846
1912	995, 209, 422	258, 857, 946	240, 452, 237	385, 717, 711	1, 880, 237. 316
1913	987, 678, 101	303, 585, 254	232. 798, 904	380, 631, 886	1, 904, 694, 145
1914	880, 954, 878	304, 354, 958	168, 660, 282	451, 128, 764	1, 805, 098, 882
1915	1, 042, 818, 106	643, 424, 187	118, 415, 762	494, 796, 127	2, 299, 454, 182
1916	906, 491, 238	1, 294, 802, 847	120, 396, 000	545, 275, 456	2, 866, 965, 541
1917	697, 301, 630	1, 688, 745, 498	61, 560, 000	612, 913, 452	3, 042, 520, 580
1918	775, 502, 510	1, 855, 416, 512	64, 963, 144	469, 344, 056	3, 165, 226, 222
1919	547, 210, 009	1, 810, 807, 589	69, 030, 951	439, 581, 519	2, 866, 630, 068
1920	237, 030, 307	2, 141, 230, 971	90, 465, 187	473, 321, 604	2, 942, 048, 019
1921	264, 752, 204	2, 842, 042, 979	141, 259, 718	412, 513, 973	3, 660, 568, 874
1922	309, 443, 631	3, 037, 304, 758	176, 589, 047	410, 138, 179	3, 933, 475, 615
1923	332, 607, 366	3, 302, 669, 150	214, 773, 928	397, 150, 417	4, 247, 200, 861
1924	509, 507, 670	3, 407, 221, 820	191, 839, 193	438, 838, 331	4, 547, 407, 014
1925	594, 404, 215	3, 229, 594, 288	178, 872, 034	405, 825, 335	4, 408, 695, 872

[1] Includes Federal reserve bank holdings for 1918 and following years.

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Average price of an ounce of gold in London and United States equivalent since 1870

Calendar year	Average London price per standard ounce to 1918, inclusive, and per fine ounce thereafter [1]			Equivalent in United States value of London price [2]		Per cent premium of average price above Bank of England's minimum buying rate
				For British standard ounce (0.916⅔)	For a fine ounce (1.000)	
	£	s.	d.			
1870	3	17	9.01	$18.9190	$20.6389	0.00107
1871	3	17	9.01	18.9190	20.6389	.00107
1872	3	17	9.24	18.9237	20.6440	.02572
1873	3	17	9.28	18.9245	20.6449	.03001
1874	3	17	9.00	18.9188	20.6387	----------
1875	3	17	9.23	18.9235	20.6438	.02465
1876	3	17	9.30	18.9249	20.6453	.03215
1877	3	17	9.42	18.9273	20.6480	.04502
1878	3	17	9.41	18.9271	20.6477	.04394
1879	3	17	9.11	18.9210	20.6411	.01179
1880	3	17	9.15	18.9218	20.6420	.01608
1881	3	17	9.35	18.9259	20.6464	.03751
1882	3	17	9.43	18.9275	20.6482	.04609
1883	3	17	9.18	18.9224	20.6426	.01929
1884	3	17	9.32	18.9253	20.6458	.03430
1885	3	17	9.17	18.9222	20.6424	.01822
1886	3	17	9.10	18.9208	20.6409	.01072
1887	3	17	9.01	18.9190	20.6389	.00107
1888	3	17	9.21	18.9231	20.6434	.02251
1889	3	17	9.04	18.9196	20.6396	.00429
1890	3	17	9.44	18.9277	20.6484	.04716
1891	3	17	10.29	18.9450	20.6673	.13826
1892	3	17	10.17	18.9425	20.6645	.12540
1893	3	17	10.57	18.9506	20.6734	.16827
1894	3	17	9.33	18.9255	20.6460	.03537
1895	3	17	9.03	18.9194	26.6393	.00322
1896	3	17	10.16	18.9423	20.6643	.12433
1897	3	17	11.23	18.9640	20.6880	.23901
1898	3	17	10.46	18.9484	20.6710	.15648
1899	3	17	9.27	18.9243	20.6447	.02894
1900	3	17	9.91	18.9373	20.6589	.09753
1901	3	17	9.83	18.9356	20.6570	.08896
1902	3	17	9.55	18.9300	20.6509	.05895
1903	3	17	10.06	18.9403	20.6621	.11361
1904	3	17	9.94	18.9379	20.6595	.10075
1905	3	17	9.42	18.9273	20.6480	.04502
1906	3	17	9.82	18.9354	20.6568	.08789
1907	3	17	9.95	18.9381	20.6597	.10182
1908	3	17	10.19	18.9429	20.6650	.12755
1909	3	17	9.18	18.9224	20.6426	.01929
1910	3	17	9.03	18.9194	20.6393	.00322
1911	3	17	9.00	18.9188	20.6387	----------
1912	3	17	9.00	18.9188	20.6387	----------
1913	3	17	9.00	18.9188	20.6387	----------
1914	3	17	9.04	18.9196	20.6396	.00429
1915	3	17	9.00	18.9188	20.6387	----------
1916	3	17	9.00	18.9188	20.6387	----------
1917	3	17	9.00	18.9188	20.6387	----------
1918	3	17	9.00	18.9188	20.6387	----------
1919	4	10	1.03	20.0937	21.9204	6.21033
1920	5	12	11.52	25.1958	27.4863	33.17875
1921	5	7	.50	23.8758	26.0463	26.20109
1922	4	13	3.80	20.8144	22.7066	10.01952
1923	4	10	2.90	20.1284	21.9583	6.39381
1924	4	13	8.3	20.8980	22.7978	10.46141
1925	4	5	5.6	19.0634	20.7964	.76410
Mint price per standard ounce (0.916⅔)	3	17	10.50	18.9492	----------	.16077
Equivalent per fine ounce	4	4	11.45+	----------	20.6718	.16077
Bank rate per standard ounce (0.916⅔)	3	17	9.00	18.9188	----------	----------
Equivalent per fine ounce	4	4	9.82−	----------	20.6387	----------

[1] London quotations on gold were changed in September, 1919, from the standard ounce to a fine ounce basis.

[2] Conversions on basis of legal monetary parity; exchange not a factor.

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Average commercial ratio of silver to gold each calendar year since 1687, with gold considered as of legal monetary value

Years	Ratio	Years	Ratio	Years	Ratio	Years	Ratio	Years	Ratio	Years	Ratio
1687	14.94	1727	15.24	1767	14.85	1807	15.43	1847	15.80	1887	21.10
1688	14.94	1728	15.11	1768	14.80	1808	16.08	1848	15.85	1888	22.00
1689	15.02	1729	14.92	1769	14.72	1809	15.96	1849	15.78	1889	22.10
1690	15.02	1730	14.81	1770	14.62	1810	15.77	1850	15.70	1890	19.75
1691	14.98	1731	14.94	1771	14.66	1811	15.53	1851	15.46	1891	20.92
1692	14.92	1732	15.09	1772	14.52	1812	16.11	1852	15.59	1892	23.72
1693	14.83	1733	15.18	1773	14.62	1813	16.25	1853	15.33	1893	26.49
1694	14.87	1734	15.39	1774	14.62	1814	15.04	1854	15.33	1894	32.56
1695	15.02	1735	15.41	1775	14.72	1815	15.26	1855	15.38	1895	31.60
1696	15.00	1736	15.18	1776	14.55	1816	15.28	1856	15.38	1896	30.59
1697	15.20	1737	15.02	1777	14.54	1817	15.11	1857	15.27	1897	34.20
1698	15.07	1738	14.91	1778	14.68	1818	15.35	1858	15.38	1898	35.03
1699	14.94	1739	14.91	1779	14.80	1819	15.33	1859	15.19	1899	34.36
1700	14.81	1740	14.94	1780	14.72	1820	15.62	1860	15.29	1800	33.33
1701	15.07	1741	14.92	1781	14.78	1821	15.95	1861	15.50	1901	34.68
1702	15.52	1742	14.85	1782	14.42	1822	15.80	1862	15.35	1902	39.15
1703	15.17	1743	14.85	1783	14.48	1823	15.84	1863	15.37	1903	38.10
1704	15.22	1744	14.87	1784	14.70	1824	15.82	1864	15.37	1904	35.70
1705	15.11	1745	14.98	1785	14.92	1825	15.70	1865	15.44	1905	33.87
1706	15.27	1756	15.13	1786	14.96	1826	15.76	1866	15.43	1906	30.54
1707	15.44	1747	15.26	1787	14.92	1827	15.74	1867	15.57	1907	31.24
1708	15.41	1748	15.11	1788	14.65	1828	15.78	1868	15.59	1908	38.64
1709	15.31	1749	14.80	1789	14.75	1829	15.78	1869	15.60	1909	39.74
1710	15.22	1750	14.55	1790	15.04	1830	15.82	1870	15.57	1910	38.22
1711	15.29	1751	14.39	1791	15.05	1831	15.72	1871	15.57	1911	38.33
1712	15.31	1752	14.50	1792	15.17	1832	15.73	1872	15.63	1912	33.62
1713	15.24	1753	14.54	1793	15.00	1833	15.93	1873	15.93	1913	34.19
1714	15.13	1754	14.48	1794	15.37	1834	15.73	1874	16.16	1914	37.37
1715	15.11	1755	14.68	1795	15.55	1835	15.80	1875	16.64	1915	39.84
1716	15.09	1756	14.94	1796	15.65	1836	15.72	1876	17.75	1916	30.11
1717	15.13	1757	14.87	1797	15.41	1837	15.83	1877	17.20	1917	23.09
1718	15.11	1758	14.85	1798	15.59	1838	15.85	1878	17.92	1918	19.84
1719	15.09	1759	14.15	1799	15.74	1839	15.62	1779	18.39	1919	16.53
1720	15.04	1760	14.14	1800	15.68	1840	15.62	1880	18.05	1920	15.31
1721	15.05	1761	14.54	1801	15.46	1841	15.70	1881	18.25	1921	25.60
1722	15.17	1762	15.27	1802	15.26	1842	15.87	1882	18.20	1922	27.41
1723	15.20	1763	14.99	1803	15.41	1843	15.93	1883	18.64	1923	29.52
1724	15.11	1764	14.70	1804	15.41	1844	15.85	1884	18.61	1924	27.76
1725	15.11	1765	14.83	1805	15.79	1845	15.92	1885	19.41	1925	29.38
1726	15.15	1766	14.80	1806	15.52	1846	15.90	1886	20.78		

NOTE.—From 1687 to 1832 the ratios are taken from Dr. A. Soetbeer, from 1833 to 1878 from Pixley and Abell's tables, from 1879 to 1896 from daily cabled prices from London to the Bureau of the Mint, and since from daily London quotations.

RATIO OF SILVER TO GOLD, AS AFFECTED BY WORLD WAR

During the period December, 1916, to June, 1920, it is probable that the world's basic silver price was that of New York rather than that of London. The normal relationship between the two prices—New York a fraction of a cent below the London quotation with exchange considered—did not prevail during this period, when the average monthly New York price varied between approximately 3 cents above and 6 cents below the London price. This period appears to have been initiated by enormous coinages to meet war-time needs, and large silver shipments from the United States to the Orient. Its close was coincident with the removal of the product of United States mines from the world market, purchases under the Pittman Act of April 23, 1918, having begun in June, 1920.

The ratio of silver to gold, based on the New York price, was for this period: Calendar year 1917, 24.85; 1918, 21; 1919, 18.44; 1920, 20.27.

With the partial release during the first half of 1919 of British governmental control of gold export, the London price of exportable gold advanced above its monetary par. The ratio of silver to this

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gold, based on the average London price of both metals, follows: 1919, 17.53; 1920, 20.41; 1921, 32.34; 1922, 30.11; 1923, 31.35; 1924, 30.62.

Final release of British governmental control of gold export became effective April 28, 1925, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer of Great Britain announced that the restrictions authorized by the gold and silver (export control) act of 1920 on export of gold would be discontinued from that date. This had the effect of restoring the gold standard to the United Kingdom. The example of Great Britain was followed by Australia, New Zealand, Netherlands, and the Dutch East Indies, and on June 1 by South Africa. On April 29, 1925, the London quotation on gold dropped more than 1 shilling to 84s. 11d. per fine ounce, as compared with 84s. 11.45d., mint par. Thereafter the quotation fluctuated between 84s. 10½d. and 84s. 11½d. until January 29, 1926, when it touched 84s. 9¾d.; it has since varied between the latter figure and 84s. 11½d.

Bullion value of the silver dollar [371¼ grains of pure silver] at the annual average price of silver each calendar year since 1837

Year	Value	Year	Value	Year	Value	Year	Value	Year	Valu
1837	$1.009	1855	$1.039	1873	$1.00368	1891	$0.76416	1909	$0.40231
1838	1.008	1856	1.039	1874	.98909	1892	.67401	1910	.41825
1839	1.023	1857	1.046	1875	.96086	1893	.60351	1911	.41709
1840	1.023	1858	1.039	1876	.90039	1894	.49097	1912	.47543
1841	1.018	1859	1.052	1877	.92958	1895	.50587	1913	.46760
1842	1.007	1860	1.045	1878	.89222	1896	.52257	1914	.42780
1843	1.003	1861	1.031	1879	.86928	1897	.46745	1915	.40135
1844	1.008	1862	1.041	1880	.88564	1898	.45640	1916	.53094
1845	1.004	1863	1.040	1881	.87575	1899	.46525	1917	.69242
1846	1.005	1864	1.040	1882	.87833	1900	.47958	1918	.76142
1847	1.011	1865	1.035	1883	.85754	1901	.46093	1919	.86692
1848	1.008	1866	1.036	1884	.85904	1902	.40835	1920	.78844
1849	1.013	1867	1.027	1885	.82379	1903	.41960	1921	.48817
1850	1.018	1868	1.025	1886	.76931	1904	.44763	1922	.52543
1851	1.034	1869	1.024	1887	.75755	1905	.47200	1923	.50458
1852	1.025	1870	1.027	1888	.72683	1906	.52353	1924	.51906
1853	1.042	1871	1.025	1889	.72325	1907	.51164	1925	.53681
1854	1.042	1872	1.022	1890	.80927	1908	.41371		

VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS, OCTOBER 1, 1926

In pursuance of the provisions of section 25, of the act of August 27, 1894, as amended by section 403, Title IV, of the act of May 27, 1921, and reenacted by section 522, Title IV, act of September 21, 1922, I hereby proclaim the following estimate by the Director of the Mint of the values of pure metal contents of foreign coins to be the values of such coins in terms of the money of account of the United States, to be followed in estimating the value of all foreign merchandise exported to the United States during the quarter beginning October 1, 1926, expressed in any such metallic currencies: *Provided, however,* That if no such value has been proclaimed, or if the value so proclaimed varies by 5 per cent or more from a value measured by the buying rate in the New York market at noon on the day of exportation, conversion shall be made at a value measured by such buying rate, as determined by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and published by me as certified by said bank pursuant to the provisions of said section 25 as amended.

A. W. MELLON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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Values of foreign coins

Country	Legal standard	Monetary unit	Value in terms of United States money	Remarks
Argentine Republic.	Gold	Peso	$0.9648	Currency: Paper, normally convertible at 44 per cent of face value; now inconvertible.
Austria	Gold	Schilling	.1407	
Belgium	Gold and silver.	Franc	.1930	Member Latin Union.
Bolivia	Gold	Boliviano	.3893	12½ bolivianos equal 1 pound sterling.
Brazil	Gold	Milreis	.5462	Currency: Government paper a part of which is legally convertible at 16 pence (=$0.3244) per milreis; now inconvertible.
British Colonies in Australasia and Africa.	Gold	Pound sterling	4.8665	
British Honduras	Gold	Dollar	1.0000	
Bulgaria	Gold	Lev	.1930	
Canada	Gold	Dollar	1.0000	
Chile	Gold	Peso	.1217	
China	Silver	Tael—Amoy	.7512	The tael is a unit of weight; not a coin. The customs unit is the Haikwan tael. The values of other taels are based on their relation to the value of the Haikwan tael.
		Tael—Canton	.7489	
		Tael—Cheefoo	.7184	
		Tael—Chin Kiang	.7338	
		Tael—Fuchau	.6948	
		Tael—Haikwan	.7643	
		Tael—Kankow	.7028	
		Tael—Kiaochow	.7279	
		Tael—Nanking	.7433	
		Tael—Niuchwany	.7044	
		Tael—Ningpo	.7222	
		Tael—Peking	.7323	
		Tael—Shanghai	.6861	
		Tael—Swatow	.6939	
		Tael—Takau	.7559	
		Tael—Tientsin	.7279	
		Yuan	.4868	The Yuan silver dollar of 100 cents is the monetary unit of the Chinese Republic; it is equivalent to 0.644+ of the Haikwan tael.
		Dollar—Hongkong	.4940	
		Dollar—British	.4940	
		Dollar—Mexican	.4977	Mexican silver pesos issued under Mexican decree of Nov. 13, 1918, are of silver content approximately 41% less than the dollar here quoted; and those issued under decree of Oct. 27, 1919, contain about 51% less silver.
Colombia	Gold	Peso	.9733	Currency: Government paper and silver.
Costa Rica	Gold	Colon	.4653	Law establishing conversion office fixes ratio 4 colons=$1 U. S.
Cuba	Gold	Peso	1.0000	
Denmark	Gold	Krone	.2680	
Dominican Republic.	Gold	Dollar	1.0000	U. S. money is principal circulating medium.
Ecuador	Gold	Sucre	.4867	
Egypt	Gold	Pound (100 piasters)	4.9431	The actual standard is the British pound sterling, which is legal tender for 97½ piasters.
Esthonia	Gold	Kroon	.2680	
Finland	Gold	Markka	.0252	
France	Gold and silver.	Franc	.1930	Member Latin Union.
Germany	Gold	Reichsmark	.2382	
Great Britain	Gold	Pound sterling	4.8665	
Greece	Gold and silver.	Drachma	.1930	Member Latin Union.
Guatemala	Gold	Quetzal	1.0000	
Haiti	Gold	Gourde	.2000	Currency: National bank notes redeemable on demand in American dollars.
Honduras	Silver	Peso	.4582	Currency, bank notes.
Hungary	Gold	Pengö	.1749	Not fully effective until January 1, 1927.
India [British]	Gold	Sovereign	4.8665	The British sovereign and half sovereign are legal tender in India at 10 rupees per sovereign; actual exchange rates approximate 15 rupees.
	Silver	Rupee	.2177	
Indo-China	Silver	Piaster	.4949	
Italy	Gold	Lira	.1930	Member Latin Union.
Japan	Gold	Yen	.4985	
Latvia	Gold	Lat	.1930	
Liberia	Gold	Dollar	1.0000	Currency: Depreciated silver token coins Customs duties are collected in gold.
Lithuania	Gold	Litas	.1000	Currency: Notes of the bank of Lithuania, not now convertible.

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Values of foreign coins—Continued

Country	Legal standard	Monetary unit	Value in terms of United States money	Remarks
Mexico	Gold	Peso	$0.4985	
Netherlands	Gold	Guilder (florin)	.4020	
Newfoundland	Gold	Dollar	1.0000	
Nicaragua	Gold	Cordoba	1.0000	
Norway	Gold	Krone	.2680	
Panama	Gold	Balboa	1.0000	
Paraguay	Gold	Peso (Argentine)	.9648	Currency: Depreciated Paraguayan paper currency.
Persia	Silver	Kran	.0844	Currency: Silver circulating above its metallic value. Gold coin is a commodity only, normally worth double the silver.
Peru	Gold	Libra	4.8665	
Philippine Islands	Gold	Peso	.5000	
Poland	Gold	Zloty	.1930	
Portugal	Gold	Escudo	1.0805	Currency: Inconvertible paper.
Rumania	Gold	Leu	.1930	
Russia	Gold	Ruble	.5146	Pre-war unit.
Salvador	Gold	Colon	.5000	
Siam	Gold	Tical	.3709	
Spain	Gold and silver.	Peseta	.1930	Valuation is for gold peseta; currency is notes of the bank of Spain.
Straits Settlements	Gold	Dollar	.5678	
Sweden	Gold	Krona	.2680	
Switzerland	Gold	Franc	.1930	Member Latin Union.
Turkey	Gold	Piaster	.0440	(100 piasters equal to the Turkish £.)
Uruguay	Gold	Peso	1.0342	Currency: Inconvertible paper.
Venezuela	Gold	Bolivar	.1930	
Yugoslavia	Gold	Dinar	.1930	

Changes in value of foreign coins during 1926

Country	Monetary unit	Value, 1926			
		Jan. 1	Apr. 1	July 1	Oct. 1
Chile	Gold peso	$0.3650	$0.1217	$0.1217	$0.1217
China	Silver tael, Amoy	.8287	.8009	.7805	.7512
Do	Silver tael, Canton	.8262	.7985	.7781	.7489
Do	Silver tael, Chefoo	.7926	.7660	.7465	.7184
Do	Silver tael, Chinkiang	.8095	.7824	.7624	.7338
Do	Silver tael, Fuchau	.7666	.7408	.7219	.6948
Do	Silver tael, Haikwan (customs)	.8432	.8149	.7941	.7643
Do	Silver tael, Hankow	.7754	.7493	.7302	.7028
Do	Silver tael, Kiaochow	.8030	.7761	.7563	.7279
Do	Silver tael, Nankin	.8200	.7925	.7723	.7433
Do	Silver tael, Niuchwang	.7771	.7511	.7319	.7044
Do	Silver tael, Ningpo	.7968	.7700	.7504	.7222
Do	Silver tael, Peking	.8079	.7808	.7609	.7323
Do	Silver tael, Shanghai	.7570	.7315	.7129	.6861
Do	Silver tael, Swatow	.7655	.7398	.7210	.6939
Do	Silver tael, Takau	.8339	.8060	.7854	.7559
Do	Silver tael, Tientsin	.8030	.7761	.7563	.7279
Do	Silver dollar (Yuan)	.5370	.5190	.5058	.4868
Do	Silver dollar, Hongkong	.5450	.5267	.5133	.4940
Do	Silver dollar, British				
Do	Silver dollar, Mexican	.5491	.5306	.5171	.4977
Finland	Gold markka	.1930	.0252	.0252	.0252
Honduras	Silver peso	.5055	.4885	.4761	.4582
Hungary	Gold pengö		.1749	.1749	.1749
India (British)	Silver rupee	.2401	.2321	.2262	.2177
Indo-China	Silver piaster	.5429	.5276	.5142	.4949
Persia	Silver kran	.0931	.0899	.0877	.0844

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SUMMARY OF WORLD STATISTICS

COINAGE OF NATIONS

CALENDAR YEAR 1924

Country	Monetary unit	Gold		Silver		
		Value in monetary units named	Value in United States money	Value in monetary units named	Value of fine ounces consumed [1]	Fine ounces consumed
United States	Dollar	206,010,000	$206,010,000	21,627,040	$12,152,899	16,322,256
Arabia	Real			12,487	32,996	44,316
Austria	Schilling	2,910,316	409,481	[2] 27,261,846	3,762,075	5,052,750
Brazil	Milreis			18,294,000	1,751,697	2,352,661
British Empire:						
Australia	Pound	2,136,556	10,397,550	234,450	587,163	788,604
British India	Rupee			2,867,311	733,867	985,638
British East Africa [3]	Shilling			45,104,464	2,098,936	2,819,029
Ceylon	Rupee			655,806	100,709	135,260
Great Britain	Pound			2,090,203	2,360,381	3,170,169
Travancore	Fanam			350,000	11,197	15,039
Union of South Africa	Pound	3,618	17,607	555,438	1,203,037	1,615,769
Chile	Peso			1,748,073	188,301	252,902
China:						
Canton	Dollar			11,021,800	4,960,107	6,661,796
Foochow	do			12,000,000	5,400,323	7,253,040
Yunnan	do			8,400,000	3,062,640	4,113,355
Colombia	Peso	4,125,095	$4,014,955			
Costa Rica	Colon			586,096	126,260	169,577
Czechoslovakia	Crown	370,470	75,057			
Danzig, Free City of	Gulden			5,704,250	512,048	687,719
Egypt	Pound	10,500	51,901	50,000	139,639	187,546
French Colonies:						
Indo-China	Piaster			3,392,851	1,893,726	2,543,417
Tunis	Franc	1,290	249	1,811	181	243
Germany	Reichsmark			261,564,021	15,653,402	21,023,694
Japan	Yen	380,185	189,522	39,242,768	9,131,323	12,264,052
Latvia	Lat			10,000,000	999,416	1,342,291
Liechtenstein	Franc			250,000	25,569	34,341
Mexico	Peso	21,970,000	10,952,045	33,060,000	9,496,747	12,754,845
Netherlands	Florin	484,185	194,642	8,000,000	1,378,607	1,851,573
Persia	Kran	1,180,250	117,046	16,485,480	1,634,801	2,195,660
Peru	Pound	8,213	39,969	332,843	995,933	1,337,613
Poland	Zloty			20,397,876	1,831,074	2,459,270
Russia	Ruble	16,380,000	8,429,148	76,228,748	16,418,948	22,051,881
Siam	Tical			525,000	122,531	164,568
Sweden	Krona			2,037,648	292,658	393,062
Switzerland	Franc			19,410,175	2,090,849	2,808,167
Venezuela	Bolivar			7,000,000	719,025	965,705
Total			240,899,172		101,869,065	136,817,808

[1] At the average price of a fine ounce of silver in London, $0.74456 in 1924.; $0.70346 in 1925.
[2] Including 4,065,100 Maria Theresa thalers, equivalent to 16,175,846 schillings, on the basis of the 1924 average price of silver in London.
[3] Includes Kenya Colony coinage.

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COINAGE OF NATIONS—Continued

CALENDAR YEAR 1925

Country	Monetary unit	Gold		Silver		
		Value in monetary units named	Value in United States money	Value in monetary units named	Value of fine ounces consumed	Fine ounces consumed
United States	Dollar	192,380,000	$192,380,000	19,874,218	$10,529,143	14,967,650
Abyssinia	Thalari			225,000	119,295	169,583
Austria	Schilling	7,092,643	997,935	103,666,948	13,920,387	19,788,456
Brazil	Milreis			1,446,000	130,815	185,960
British Empire:						
British Guiana	Pound			500	1,183	1,682
British India	Rupee			3,814,748	922,461	1,311,320
Ceylon	do			1,155,750	167,686	238,373
Great Britain	Pound	3,520,431	17,132,177	952,766	1,218,605	1,732,302
Hongkong	Dollar			2,000,000	1,097,358	1,559,943
Straits Settlements	do			2,153,149	410,218	583,144
Travancore	Fanam			700,000	21,159	30,078
Union of South Africa	Pound	6,521,000	31,734,447	67,713	138,565	196,977
British East Africa	Shilling			27,073,313	1,190,312	1,692,082
China:						
Foochow	Dollar			12,000,000	5,102,224	7,253,040
Shanghai	do			77,816,500	42,067,343	59,800,618
Tientsin	do			7,068,807	3,821,022	5,431,755
Yunnan	do			1,711,912	479,398	681,485
Egypt	Pound	4,000	19,772	100,000	263,862	375,092
French Colonies:						
Indo-China	Piaster			3,884,267	2,000,075	2,843,197
Tunis	Franc	1,290	249	1,811	171	243
Germany	Reichsmark			180,734,018	10,219,045	14,526,832
Guatemala	Quetzal			500,000	2,714,011	3,858,089
Latvia	Lat			10,000,000	944,248	1,342,291
Lithuania	Litas			7,499,971	228,994	325,525
Mexico	Peso	35,800,000	17,846,300	11,625,000	3,155,039	4,485,030
Netherlands	Florin	14,266,505	5,735,135	1,000,000	204,780	291,104
Persia	Kran	761,800	71,373	39,372,500	3,688,891	5,243,925
Peru	Pound	13,054	63,527	229,608	649,109	922,738
Poland	Zloty			90,030,621	7,635,736	10,854,542
Salvador	Colon	4,000	2,000	2,000	1,018	1,447
Sweden	Krona	7,745,140	2,075,698	797,055	108,158	153,752
Switzerland	Franc	8,500,000	1,640,500	2,150,000	1,094,060	1,555,256
Total			269,699,113		114,244,371	162,403,511

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WORLD'S MONETARY STOCKS OF GOLD, SILVER, AND PAPER MONEY AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEARS 1924 AND 1925

The following compilations have been made from such data as are available—avowedly incomplete. The amount of gold and silver in circulation in many countries is not obtainable, and in some countries that held by private banks can not be given.

For the United States the figures given cover all domestic gold and silver coin, but only such bullion and foreign coins as owned by the Government and Federal reserve banks. All foreign coin which comes into possession of the Government is converted into bullion.

Monetary stock of principal countries of the world, end of calendar year 1924

[Stated in United States money (000 omitted), except paper stock, which is stated in monetary unit of issuing country (000 omitted)]

Country	Monetary standard	Monetary unit		Metallic stock unclassified	Gold stock			Silver stock	Paper circulation in monetary unit of issuing country	Population	Per capita			
		Name	United States equivalent		In banks and public treasuries	In circulation	Total				Unclassified stock	Gold	Silver	Paper
North America:														
United States	Gold	Dollar	$1.00		$4,547,407		$4,547,407	$818,609	[1] 5,320,946	112,079		$40.57	$7.30	47.47
Canada	do	do	1.00	$109,625	163,693		163,693	27,964	428,920	8,788	$12.47	18.63	3.18	48.81
Mexico	do	Peso	.4985	[2] 236,503						14,210	16.64			
British Honduras	do	Dollar	1.00		90		90	196	291	45		2.00	4.35	6.46
Costa Rica	do	Colon	.25		684		684	247	20,554	498		1.37	.49	41.27
Cuba	do	Peso	1.00		8,412	$25,236	33,648	12,368	[3] 317,376	3,123		10.77	3.96	101.62
Dominican Republic.	do	Dollar	1.00		300		300	400	1,276	897		.33	.44	1.42
Guatemala [4]	do	Quetzal	1.00		208		208	[5] 32	25,339	2,454		.08	.01	10.32
Haiti	do	Gourde	.20		[2] 300		300		11,775	2,045		.14		5.76
Honduras	Silver	Peso	([6])		30		30	420	[7] 1,250	673		.04	.62	1.85
Newfoundland [8]	Gold	Dollar	1.00		1,000		1,000	2,300	2,000	265		3.77	8.68	7.55
Nicaragua	do	Cordoba	1.00					315	3,268	700			.45	4.67
Panama [2]	do	Balboa	1.00		400	40	440	325		443		.99	.73	
Salvador	do	Colon	.50		3,369		3,369		12,048	1,551		2.17		7.77
Virgin Islands	do	Dollar	.965		86		86	75	[9] 2,500	25		3.44	3.00	100.00
British West Indies—														
Barbados [10]	do	do	1.0138					951	22	156			6.10	.14
Jamaica	do	Pound	4.8665					888	223	858			1.03	.26
Trinidad	do	Dollar	1.0138					654	[11] 2,602	391			1.67	6.65
Dutch West Indies	do	Guilder	.402		109		109	242	1,480	166		.66	1.46	8.92
French West Indies—														
Guadeloupe	do	Franc	.193		[2] 324		324	[2] 94	35,000	230		1.41	.41	152.17
Martinique	do	do	.193	[8] 700					[8] 20,000	240	2.92			83.33
South America:														
Argentina	do	Peso	.9648		453,175		453,175		1,319,798	8,699		52.10		151.72

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Bolivia [12]	do	Boliviano	.3893		8,205		8,205	[3] 17	33,685	2,890		2.84	.01	11.65
Brazil	do	Milreis	.5462		54,498		54,498		3,007,874	30,636		1.78		98.18
Chile	do	Peso	.365		[13] 34,108		34,108	2,957	[14] 292,400	3,755		9.08	.79	77.87
Colombia	do	do	.9733			[14] 7,617	7,617	[15] 9,519	[15] 29,121	5,855		1.30	1.62	4.97
Ecuador [2]	do	Sucre	.4867		4,682	1,657	6,339	2,006	16,119	2,000		3.17	1.00	8.06
Guiana—														
British	do	Dollar	1.0139					[16] 200	1,633	298			.69	5.48
Dutch	do	Guilder	.402		79		79	333	2,400	108		.73	3.08	22.22
French	do	Franc	.193		94		94	194	10,760	26		3.61	7.46	413.85
Paraguay	do	Peso	.9648		[3] 3,181		3,181		[17] 262,707	1,000		3.18		262.71
Peru	do	Pound	4.8665		[18] 20,337		20,337		[18] 5,838	7,300		2.79		.80
Uruguay	do	Peso	1.0342		57,002		57,002	2,950	68,500	1,529		37.28	1.93	44.80
Venezuela [8]	do	Bolivar	.193		15,000		15,000	9,000	40,000	2,412		6.22	3.73	16.58
Europe:														
Austria [19]	do	Schilling	.1407		1,558		1,558	84	838,777	6,423		.24	.01	130.59
Belgium [19]	do	Franc	.193		52,543		52,543	[20] 14,289	7,674,216	7,466		7.04	1.91	1,027.89
Bulgaria	do	Lev	.193		7,652		7,652	3,281	4,400,000	4,910		1.56	.67	896.13
Czechoslovakia	[21]	Krone	.2026		19,374		19,374	5,161	8,810,357	13,611		1.42	.38	647.30
Danzig	Gold	Gulden	.195					1,947	31,912	400			4.87	79.78
Denmark	do	Krone	.268		56,145		56,145	5,569	478,256	3,268		17.18	1.70	146.34
Esthonia [22]	do	Mark	.00268		1,390		1,390	16	3,562,732	1,107		1.25	.01	3,218.36
Finland	do	do	.193		8,379		8,379	193	1,249,946	3,367		2.49	.06	371.23
France [23]	do	Franc	.193		710,394		710,394	59,008	40,603,965	39,210		18.12	1.50	1,035.55
Germany	do	Reichsmark	.2382		145,692		145,692	62,483	6,356,743	59,853		2.43	1.04	106.21
Great Britain and Irish Free State.	do	Pound	4.8665	173,235	760,874		760,874	302,368	481,517	47,334	3.66	16.07	6.39	10.17
Greece [19]	do	Drachma	.193		7,720		7,720		4,866,000	5,168		1.49		941.56
Hungary	do	Krone	.2026		5,000		5,000		[4] 513,989,561	7,945		.63		568,154.76
Iceland	do	do	.268		603		603		8,988	96		6.28		93.62
Italy	do	Lira	.193		83,608		83,608	116,831	20,514,200	38,901		2.15	3.00	527.34
Latvia	do	Lat	.193		3,026		3,026		30,727	1,503		2.01		20.44
Lithuania	do	Litas	.10		114		114	610	92,982	2,293		.05	.27	40.55
Malta	do	Pound	4.8665					[24] 219	750	184			1.19	4.08
Netherlands	do	Guilder	.402		202,854		202,854	49,282	970,025	6,865		29.55	7.18	141.30
Norway	do	Krone	.268		39,456		39,456	3,511	391,300	2,632		14.99	1.33	148.67
Poland [25]	do	Zloty	.193		19,956		19,956	5,308	675,800	27,558		.72	.19	24.52
Portugal	do	Escudo	1.0805		10,483		10,483	4,941	1,762,625	6,033		1.74	.82	292.16
Rumania	do	Leu	.193		26,020		26,020	[26] 2,651	19,356,438	17,393		1.50	.15	1,112.89
Russia	do	Chervonetz	5.1455		73,047		73,047	[27] 34,504	62,406	142,038		.51	.24	.44
Spain	do	Peseta	.193		484,164		489,164	125,691	4,546,658	21,347		22.91	5.89	212.99

[1] Includes gold and silver certificates (representing coin and bullion held in trust in the Treasury) redeemable on demand.
[2] Last year's figures.
[3] United States currency.
[4] Gold standard established Nov. 26, 1924.
[5] Stock in banks.
[6] Fluctuates with the price of silver.
[7] Stated in U. S. dollars, and including $800,000 in U. S. bills.
[8] Estimated on basis of data considered fairly reliable.
[9] Stated in francs.
[10] Stock held by one of three banks.
[11] Including amount held in banks.
[12] On June 30, 1924.
[13] At the mint.
[14] On Nov. 30, 1924.
[15] In circulation on June 30, 1924.
[16] Held in part, as note guaranty.
[17] In October, 1924.
[18] At the end of January, 1925.
[19] Stock in national banks.
[20] Including minor coins.
[21] Monetary standard not established.
[22] Gold standard established June 20, 1924.
[23] In Bank of France on Dec. 24, 1924.
[24] Including bronze coins.
[25] Gold standard established July 1, 1924.
[26] Including other coin.
[27] On Dec. 1, 1924.

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Monetary stock of principal countries of the world, end of calendar year 1924—Continued

[Stated in United States money (000 omitted), except paper stock, which is stated in monetary unit of issuing country (000 omitted)]

Country	Monetary standard	Monetary unit		Metallic stock unclassified	Gold stock			Silver stock	Paper circulation in monetary unit of issuing country	Population	Per capita			
		Name	United States equivalent		In banks and public treasuries	In circulation	Total				Unclassified stock	Gold	Silver	Paper
Europe—Continued.														
Sweden	Gold	Krona	$0.268		$63,741		$63,741	$1,098	537,293	5,904		$10.79	$0.18	91.00
Switzerland	do	Franc	.193		96,319	$52,066	148,385	33,838	913,912	3,880		38.24	8.72	235.54
Turkey [28]	do	Piaster	.044		345,526		345,526	73,548	[28] 158,749	14,549		23.75	5.06	10.91
Yugoslavia	do	Dinar	.193	$894	13,965		13,965	3,369	6,001,504	12,017	$0.07	1.16	.28	499.42
Asia:														
British North Borneo.	do	Dollar	.5678						1,889	258				7.32
Ceylon [29]	do	Rupee	.3244		14		14	10,687	47,994	4,505			2.37	10.65
China [30]	Silver	Dollar	(6)		1,250		1,250	147,957	121,922	427,679			.35	.28
Cyprus Island	Gold	Pound	4.8665		292		292	711	525	317		.92	2.24	1.66
Federated Malay States.	do	Dollar	.5678					67	4,174	1,325			.05	3.15
India, British	do	Rupee	.4867		108,609		108,609	399,231	1,792,087	247,003		.44	1.62	7.25
Indo-China, French	Silver	Piaster	(6)					76,629	93,448	19,748			3.88	4.73
Japan (including Taiwan).	Gold	Yen	.4985	15,000	585,738		585,738	192,196	1,832,164	73,227	.20	8.00	2.62	25.02
Netherlands, East Indies.	do	Guilder	.402		53,667		53,667	168,272	319,934	49,351		1.09	3.41	6.48
Palestine	do	Pound	4.9431					494	1,250	700			.71	1.79
Persia [31]	Silver	Kran	(6)					32,726	52,000	9,500			3.44	5.47
Philippine Islands	Gold	Peso	.50		3,406		3,406	19,007	[32] 157,193	10,314		.33	1.84	15.24
Sarawak	do	Dollar	.5678						156	600				.26
Siam	do	Tical	.3709					44,710	114,387	9,410			4.75	12.15
Straits Settlements	do	Dollar	.5678		1,682		1,682	11,503	104,916	935		1.80	12.30	112.20
Syria	do	Pound	3.860	13,857					7,930	2,140	6.48			3.71
Africa:														
Abyssinia [8]	Silver	Thalari	(6)					340	225	8,000			.04	.03
Algeria	Gold	Franc	.193	18,197					964,289	5,802	3.14			166.20
Belgian Congo	do	do	.193						[33] 109,950	15,000				7.33
Egypt [10]	do	Pound	4.9431	1,747	16,508		16,508		42,000	13,551	.13	1.22		3.10
Eritrea	do	Lira	.193					1,692		450			3.76	
Gambia	do	Pound	4.8665						119	210				.56
Gold Coast	do	do	4.8665						1,309	2,299				.57
Guinea, French	do	Franc	.193					1,253	23,450	2,020			.62	11.61
Kenya Colony and Uganda.	do	Shilling	.2433					9,422	1,194	2,529			3.73	.47

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Madagascar	do	Franc	.193					13,703	261,000	3,382			4.05	77.17
Morocco, French	do	do	.193	8,531				280,100	6,000	1.42				46.68
Nigeria	do	Pound	4.8665					6,621	294	18,588			.36	.02
Nyasaland	do	do	4.8665		395		395	422		1,176		.34	.36	
Portuguese East Africa.[2]	do	Escudo	1.0805		332	78	410	.49	88,224	3,120		.13	.02	28.28
Portuguese West Africa.[2]	do	do	1.0805						11,300	4,000				2.83
Reunion Island [6]	do	Franc	.193	1,900					33,000	174	10.92			189.65
Rhodesia	do	Pound	4.8665	[34] 122	[8] 830		830	[8] 90	[7] 10,000	1,867	.07	.44	.05	5.36
Senegal	do	Franc	.193						183,107	1,225				149.48
Sierre Leone	do	Pound	4.8665					150	56	1,541			.10	.04
Somaliland—														
British	do	Rupee	.3244					292	300	344			.85	.87
French	do	Franc	.193		33		33	241	6,593	206		.16	1.17	32.00
Italian	do	Rupee	.3244					1,863	2,000	1,000			1.86	2.00
Tanganyika	do	Shilling	.2433					3,528	9,259	7,200			.49	1.29
Tunis [6]	do	Franc	.193		3,000		3,000	800	[33] 208,902	2,095		1.43	.38	99.71
Union of South Africa.	do	Pound	4.8665		55,020	9,733	64,753	17,325	11,826	6,929		9.34	2.50	1.71
West Africa, French [8]	do	Franc	.193	3,000					190,000	11,464	(.26			16.57
Zanzibar	do	Rupee	.3244					945	4,854	197			4.80	24.64
Oceania:														
Australia	do	Pound	4.8665	107,924	122,010		122,010		57,094	5,436	19.85	22.44		10.50
New Zealand	do	do	4.8665	37,581					6,750	1,293	29.06			5.22
Fiji Islands	do	do	4.8665		496		496	742	320	164		3.02	4.52	1.95
Society Islands	do	Franc	.193						19,723	28				704.39
Total				619,191	9,603,469	96,427	9,699,896	2,971,660		1,703,902	.36	5.69	1.74	

[2] Last year's figures.
[6] Fluctuates with the price of silver.
[8] Estimated on basis data considered fairly reliable.
[10] Stock in national banks.
[28] On Jan. 31, 1924. Paper circulation stated in Turkish pounds ($4.3965).
[29] On Dec. 23, 1924.
[30] Incomplete.
[31] On Dec. 20, 1924.
[32] Exclusive of 2,614,688 pesos in U. S. Federal Reserve Bank notes.
[33] Oct. 31, 1924.
[34] Stock of gold and silver in Northern Rhodesia.
[35] Tunisian notes of the Bank of Algiers.

NOTE.—Figures given represent each country's stock at the end of the year, except when otherwise indicated. Population figures are from the Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1924. Blanks indicate no figures available rather than no stock. Gold held abroad as follows, not included in the above figures (presumably reported by the country having actual possession): Canada, $13,045,889; Brazil, $2,433,250; Peru, $5,158,490; Czechoslovakia, $7,700,540; Esthonia, $142,708,487; France, $359,813,953; Germany, $49,334,078; Latvia, $1,529,139; Lithuania, $2,963,802; Rumania, $82,630,958; Spain $6,370,970; Switzerland, $1,322,986; Japan, $156,529,000; Philippine Islands, $52,528,097; Straits Settlements, $3,763,686.

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Monetary stock of principal countries of the world, end of calendar year 1925

[Stated in United States money (000 omitted), except paper stock, which is stated in monetary unit of issuing country (000 omitted)]

Country	Monetary standard	Monetary unit		Metallic stock unclassified	Gold stock			Silver stock	Paper circulation in monetary unit of issuing country	Population	Per capita			
		Name	United States equivalent		In banks and public treasuries	In circulation	Total				Unclassified stock	Gold	Silver	Paper
North America:														
United States	Gold	Dollar	$1.00		$4,408,696		$4,408,696	$827,568	[1] 5,423,421	112,079		$39.33	$7.38	48.38
Canada	do	do	1.00	$49,915	[2] 156,769		156,769	26,266	401,060	8,788	$5.68	17.83	2.98	45.63
Mexico [3]	do	Peso	.4985	1,101	16,683		16,683	7,783	3,220	14,210	.08	1.17	.54	.22
British Honduras	do	Dollar	1.00		90		90	195	653	45		2.00	4.33	14.51
Costa Rica [4]	do	Colon	.25		684		684	247	20,554	498		1.37	.50	41.27
Cuba	do	Peso	1.00		4,731	$18,924	23,655	8,413	[4] 317,376	3,123		7.57	2.69	101.62
Dominican Republic	do	Dollar	1.00		300		300	400	2,300	897		.33	.44	2.56
Guatemala	do	Quetzal	1.00		[4] 208		208	[5] 500	[4] 25,339	2,454		.08	.20	10.32
Haiti	do	Gourde	.20		250		250		16,763	2,045		.12		8.19
Honduras	Silver	Peso	[6]		30		30	420	[7] 1,250	673		.04	.62	1.86
Newfoundland	Gold	Dollar	1.00		[4] 1,000		1,000	[4] 2,300	[8] 185	265		3.77	8.68	.69
Nicaragua	do	Cordoba	1.00					[8] 435	6,898	700			.62	9.85
Panama	do	Balboa	1.00		300		300	110		443		.67	.24	
Salvador	do	Colon	.50		5,005		5,005		16,119	1,551		3.22		10.39
Virgin Islands	do	Dollar	.965		85	3	88	72	[10] 2,500	25		3.52	2.88	100.00
British West Indies—														
Barbados	do	do	1.0138					41	940	156			.26	6.02
Jamaica [4]	do	Pound	4.8665					888	223	858			1.03	.26
Trinidad	do	Dollar	1.0138					1,625	4,260	391			4.15	10.89
Dutch West Indies	do	Guilder	.402		334		334[9]	183	1,582	166		2.01	1.10	9.53
French West Indies—														
Guadeloupe [11]	do	Franc	.193		299		299	54	40,297	230		1.30	.23	175.24
Martinique	do	do	.193	[4] 700					[4] 20,000	240	2.92			83.33
South America:														
Argentina	do	Peso	.9648		435,880		435,880		1,319,798	8,699		50.11		151.72
Bolivia	do	Boliviano	.3893		8,223		8,223	[4] 17	38,591	2,890		2.85		13.35
Brazil	do	Milreis	.5462		54,298		54,298		2,829,134	30,636		1.77		92.35
Chile [12]	do	Peso	.1217		[13] 25,217		25,217	[4] 2,957	[13] 388,346	3,755		6.71	.79	103.42
Colombia [4]	do	do	.9733			7,617	7,617	9,519	29,121	5,855		1.30	1.62	4.97
Ecuador [14]	do	Sucre	.4867		4,500	1,500	6,000	2,000	16,000	2,000		3.00	1.00	8.00
Guiana—														
British	do	Dollar	1.0139					201	1,571	298			.67	5.27
Dutch	do	Guilder	.402		94		94	299	2,950	108		.87	2.76	27.31

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French [4]	do	Franc	.193		94		94	194	10,760	26		3.61	7.46	413.84
Paraguay	do	Peso	.9648		[14] 3,000		3,000		[4] 262,707	1,000		3.00		262.71
Peru	do	Pound	4.8665		19,164		19,164		6,400	7,300		2.63		.88
Uruguay	do	Peso	1.0342		56,814		56,814	3,304	[15] 50,282	1,529		37.15	2.16	32.89
Venezuela [14]	do	Bolivar	.193		15,000		15,000	9,000	40,000	2,412		6.22	3.73	16.58
Europe:														
Austria [16]	do	Schilling	.1407		2,087		2,087	[9] 463	890,001	6,423		.32	.07	138.56
Belgium [16]	do	Franc	.193		52,855		52,855	[9] 17,469	7,813,692	7,466		7.08	2.34	1,046.57
Bulgaria	do	Leu	.193		7,981		7,981	3,351	3,655,301	4,910		1.62	.68	744.46
Czechoslovakia	[17]	Krone	.2026		[14] 19,014		19,614	[14] 5,070	8,408,351	13,611		1.39	.37	617.76
Danzig	Gold	Gulden	.195		5		5	1,950	34,617	400		.01	4.87	86.54
Denmark	do	Krone	.268		56,085		56,085	3,627	437,737	3,268		17.13	1.11	133.94
Esthonia	do	Mark	.00268		133		133	11	3,457,418	1,107		.12	.01	3,123.23
Finland [18]	do	do	.0252		8,357		8,357	22	1,309,306	3,367		2.48		388.86
France	do	Franc	.193		710,968		710,968	61,993	51,085,133	39,210		18.13	1.58	1,302.86
Germany	do	Reichsmark	.2382		264,753		264,753	106,932	6,497,452	59,853		4.42	1.78	108.55
Great Britain and Irish Free State	do	Pound	4.8665		712,086		712,086	305,245	438,156	47,334		15.04	6.44	9.25
Greece [16]	do	Drachma	.193		8,941		8,941		5,682,309	[8] 5,168		1.73		1,099.51
Hungary [19]	do	Pengö	.1749		10,407		10,407	167	415,515	7,945		1.31	.02	52.29
Iceland	do	do	.268		[4] 603		603		[4] 8,988	96		6.28		93.62
Italy	do	Lira	.193		137,956		137,956	[20] 32,096	21,449,700	38,901		3.54	.82	551.39
Latvia	do	Lat	.193		4,548		4,548	3,860	61,443	1,503		3.02	2.50	40.88
Lithuania	do	Litas	.10		174		174	750	81,918	2,293		.07	.32	35.72
Malta	do	Pound	4.8665					[9] 219	800	184			1.19	4.34
Netherlands	do	Guilder	.402		178,080		178,080	48,130	899,818	6,865		25.94	7.01	131.07
Norway	do	Krone	.268		45,513		45,513	6,673	362,800	2,632		17.29	2.53	137.84
Poland	do	Zloty	.193		15,195		15,195	17,362	663,265	27,558		.55	.63	24.06
Portugal	do	Escudo	1.0805		9,267		9,267	1,964	1,766,693	6,033		1.59	.32	292.83
Rumania	do	Leu	.193		26,735		26,735	[9] 893	26,460,185	17,393		1.53	.05	1,521.31
Russia [21]	do	Chervonetz	5.1455		93,858		93,858	73,100	78,136	142,038		.66	.51	.55
Spain [22]	do	Peseta	.193		489,629		489,629	125,737	4,445,134	21,347		22.93	5.89	208.23
Sweden	do	Krona	.268		61,876		61,876	22,752	529,789	5,904		10.48	3.85	89.73
Switzerland	do	Franc	.193		81,501	53,707	135,208	49,344	877,315	3,880		34.84	12.71	226.11
Turkey	do	Piaster	.044		[4] 345,526		345,526	[4] 73,548	[23] 158,749	14,549		23.75	5.05	10.16
Yugoslavia [16]	do	Dinar	.193		14,657		14,657	3,375	6,062,684	12,017		1.22	.28	504.51

[1] Includes gold and silver certificates (representing coin and bullion held in trust in the Treasury) redeemable on demand.
[2] Including some silver coin.
[3] In Bank of Mexico.
[4] Last year's figures.
[5] Silver coin in circulation in April, 1926.
[6] Fluctuates with the price of silver.
[7] Stated in United States dollars and including $800,000 in United States bills.
[8] Government notes only.
[9] Including minor coins.
[10] Stated in francs.
[11] On June 30, 1926.
[12] New monetary unit established Sept. 17, 1925.
[13] On Jan. 19, 1926.
[14] Estimated.
[15] Gold certificates, Nov. 30, 1925.
[16] Stock in national bank.
[17] Monetary standard not established.
[18] New monetary unit established Dec. 21, 1925.
[19] New monetary unit established Nov. 21, 1925.
[20] Incomplete.
[21] On Jan. 1, 1926.
[22] On Jan. 2, 1926.
[23] Stated in Turkish pounds.

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Monetary stock of principal countries of the world, end of calendar year 1925—Continued

[Stated in United States money (000 omitted), except paper stock, which is stated in monetary unit of issuing country (000 omitted)]

Country	Monetary standard	Monetary unit		Metallic stock unclassified	Gold stock			Silver stock	Paper circulation in monetary unit of issuing country	Population	Per capita			
		Name	United States equivalent		In banks and public treasuries	In circulation	Total				Unclassified stock	Gold	Silver	Paper
Asia:														
British North Borneo	Gold	Dollar	$0.5678						2,377	258				9.21
Ceylon [24]	do	Rupee	.3244		$15		$15	$12,438	57,971	4,505			$2.76	12.86
China [20]	Silver	Dollar	(6)	$22,798	1,250		1,250	164,143	192,728	427,679	$0.05		.38	.45
Cyprus Island [4]	Gold	Pound	4.8665		292		292	711	525	317		$0.92	2.24	1.66
Federated Malay States.	do	Dollar	.5678					60	9,746	1,325			.04	7.35
India, British	do	Rupee	.4867		81,464		81,464	1,608,206	1,917,620	247,003		.33	6.51	7.75
Indo-China, French	Silver	Piaster	(6)	97,118				[4] 76,629	[10] 1,476,300	19,748	4.91		3.88	74.75
Japan, including Taiwan.	Gold	Yen	.4985	13,907	575,768		575,768	[4] 192,196	[25] 1,721,206	73,227	.19	7.86	2.62	23.55
Netherlands East Indies.	do	Guilder	.402		76,327		76,327	168,357	388,310	49,351		1.54	3.41	7.86
Palestine	do	Pound	4.9431					148	1,000	700			.21	1.43
Persia	Silver	Kran	(6)					[4] 32,726	[4] 52,000	9,560			3.44	5.47
Philippine Islands	Gold	Peso	.50		3,237		3,237	18,934	[26] 134,506	10,314		.31	1.83	13.04
Sarawak	do	Dollar	.5678						[4] 156	600				.26
Siam	do	Tical	.3709					44,452	125,134	9,410			4.72	13.29
Straits Settlements	do	Dollar	.5678		1,754		1,754	12,155	198,633	935		1.87	13.00	212.44
Syria	do	Pound	3.860	18,103					9,815	2,140	8.45			4.58
Africa:														
Abyssinia [6]	Silver	Thalari	(6)					340	225	8,000			.04	.03
Algeria	Gold	Franc	.193	18,374					917,411	5,802	3.17			158.12
Belgian Congo	do	do	.193						66,492	15,000				4.43
Egypt	do	Pound	4.9431		16,710		16,710	36,938	35,572	13,551		1.23	2.72	2.62
Eritrea	do	Lira	.193					[4] 1,692		450			3.76	
Gambia	do	Pound	4.8665						[4] 119	210				.56
Gold Coast	do	do	4.8665						1,335	2,299				.58
Guinea, French	do	Franc	.193					[4] 1,253	[4] 23,450	2,020			.62	11.61
Kenya Colony and Uganda. [4]	do	Shilling	.2433					9,422	1,194	2,529			3.72	.47
Madagascar	do	Franc	.193					4,852	503,807	3,382			1.43	148.97
Morocco	do	do	.193	1,839				193	394,463	6,000	.31		.03	65.74
Nigeria	do	Pound	4.8665					4,995	347	18,588			.26	.01
Nyasaland	do	do	4.8665		300	$49	349	1,246		1,176		.29	1.06	
Portuguese East Africa.	do	Escudo	1.0805		487	486	973	5	[27] 40,478	3,120		.31		12.97

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Portuguese West Africa	do	do	1.0805						80,000	4,000				20.00
Reunion Island [14]	do	Franc	.193	1,900					33,000	174	10.92			189.65
Rhodesia, Northern	do	Pound	4.8665		37		37	59		931		.04	.06	
Rhodesia, Southern	do	do	4.8665		2,020		2,020			808		2.50		
Senegal	do	Franc	.193						467,699	1,225				381.79
Sierra Leone	do	Pound	4.8665					164	150	1,541			.11	.09
Somaliland—														
British	do	Rupee	.3244					329	300	344			.96	.87
French [4]	do	Franc	.193		33		33	241	6,593	206		.16	1.17	32.00
Italian [4]	do	Rupee	.3244					1,863	2,000	1,000			1.86	2.00
Tanganyika	do	Shilling	.2433					4,178	6,612	7,200			.58	.91
Tunis	do	Franc	.193						[28] 239,654	2,095				114.39
Union of South Africa	do	Pound	4.8665		45,230	11,680	56,910	17,204	10,694	6,929		8.21	2.48	1.54
Zanzibar	do	Rupee	.3244					675	3,791	197			3.43	19.24
Oceania:														
Australia	do	Pound	4.8665	164,275	127,840		127,840		54,092	5,436	30.22	23.51		9.95
New Zealand	do	do	4.8665	37,668					6,948	1,293	29.13			5.37
Fiji Islands	do	do	4.8665		491		491	774	350	164		2.99	4.72	2.13
Society Islands	do	Franc	.193						27,041	28				965.75
Total				427,698	9,509,793	93,966	9,603,759	4,288,672		1,703,310	.25	5.63	2.52	

[4] Last year's figures.
[6] Fluctuates with the price of silver.
[10] Stated in francs.
[14] Estimated.
[20] Incomplete.
[24] On Dec. 23, 1925.
[25] Bank notes only, on Jan. 2, 1926.
[26] Exclusive of 1,277,780 pesos in United States Federal reserve bank notes.
[27] There also circulate Portuguese pound notes to the amount of 858,252 pounds.
[28] Tunisian notes of the Bank of Algiers.

NOTE.—Figures given represent each country's stock at the end of the year, except when otherwise indicated. Population figures are from the Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1924. Blanks indicate no figures available, rather than no stock. Gold held abroad as follows, not included in the above figures (presumably reported by the country having actual possession): Canada, $18,772,373; Mexico, $2,090,596; Chile, $25,273,375; Peru, $3,430,883; Esthonia, $2,563,274; France, $359,813,935; Germany, $23,010,358; Greece, $4,825,000; Italy, $80,867,000; Lithuania, $3,054,347; Poland, $10,598,209; Rumania, $82,630,958; Spain, $5,692,921; Switzerland, $8,639,960; Japan, $128,613,000; Straits Settlements, $843,573; Morocco, $15,247,000 (gold and silver); Union of South Africa, $5,388,933 (gold and silver).

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WORLD PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER

World production of gold and silver, 1924 and 1925

[The production figures given below are based upon the preceding data and those published in prior issues of the report of the Director of the Mint]

Country	Calendar year 1924						Calendar year 1925					
	Gold			Silver			Gold			Silver		
	Kilos, fine	Ounces, fine	Value	Kilos, fine	Ounces, fine	Value ($0.74456 per ounce)[1]	Kilos, fine	Ounces, fine	Value	Kilos, fine	Ounces, fine	Value ($0.70346 per ounce)[1]
North America:												
United States	76,091	2,446,338	$50,570,294	2,033,183	65,366,840	$48,669,534	72,159	2,319,920	$47,956,991	2,056,203	66,106,922	$46,503,575
Canada	47,446	1,525,380	31,532,403	613,883	19,736,323	14,694,877	53,989	1,735,735	35,880,819	629,206	20,228,988	14,230,284
Mexico	24,797	797,223	16,480,062	2,845,603	91,486,136	68,116,917	24,541	788,993	16,309,929	2,889,128	92,885,465	65,341,209
Total	148,334	4,768,941	98,582,759	5,492,669	176,589,299	131,481,328	150,689	4,844,648	100,147,739	5,574,537	179,221,375	126,075,068
Central America and West Indies [2]	2,708	87,075	1,800,000	83,550	2,686,150	2,000,000	3,009	96,750	2,000,000	84,010	2,700,935	1,900,000
South America:												
Argentina [2]	90	2,903	60,000	622	20,000	14,891	83	2,661	55,000	560	18,000	12,662
Bolivia	30	964	19,928	151,092	4,857,608	3,616,781	12	386	7,979	135,195	4,346,532	3,057,612
Brazil	4,500	144,675	2,990,697	890	28,613	21,304	3,375	108,506	2,243,018	57	1,833	1,289
Chile	2,107	67,725	[4] 1,400,000	104,438	3,357,688	[4] 2,500,000	2,107	67,725	[4] 1,400,000	110,540	3,553,862	[4] 2,500,000
Colombia	3,009	96,750	[5] 2,000,000	90	[4] 2,900	2,159	3,009	96,750	[4] 2,000,000	90	[4] 2,900	2,040
Ecuador	1,204	38,700	[4] 800,000	2,177	[4] 70,000	52,119	1,128	36,281	[4] 750,000	2,177	[4] 70,000	49,242
Guiana—												
British	197	6,337	131,000				283	9,107	188,258			
Dutch	322	10,352	213,995	271	[4] 8,700	6,478	308	9,902	204,692	264	[4] 8,500	5,979
French	1,975	63,496	1,312,578				1,251	40,220	831,421			
Peru	3,700	118,955	2,459,018	582,180	18,717,087	13,935,994	3,662	117,733	2,433,756	619,516	19,917,439	14,011,122
Uruguay		12	248									
Venezuela	[4] 540	17,361	358,883	84	[4] 2,700	2,010	950	30,542	631,359	[4] 100	3,215	2,262
Total	17,674	568,230	11,746,347	841,844	27,065,296	20,151,736	16,168	519,813	10,745,483	868,499	27,922,281	19,642,208
Europe:												
Austria	61	1,961	40,537	892	28,678	21,352	58	1,865	38,553	744	23,920	16,827
Czechoslovakia	280	9,002	186,088	22,785	732,538	545,418	236	7,587	156,837	22,000	707,300	497,557
France	616	19,804	409,385	4,599	147,858	110,089	1,150	36,972	764,279	6,263	201,355	141,645
Germany	[3] 200	6,430	132,920	[3] 116,734	3,752,998	2,794,332	[4] 200	6,430	132,920	[4] 120,000	3,858,000	2,713,949
Great Britain				969	31,153	23,195				1,009	32,439	22,820

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Greece	[4] 12	386	7,979	[4] 5,000	160,750	119,688				7,909	254,274	178,871
Italy	48	1,543	31,897	15,458	496,975	370,028	60	1,929	39,876	9,977	320,761	225,643
Norway				13,200	424,380	315,976				12,000	385,800	271,395
Poland				6,000	192,900	143,626				6,600	212,190	149,267
Rumania	1,311	42,149	871,297	2,246	72,209	53,764	1,552	49,897	1,031,462	2,333	[4] 75,000	52,759
Russia	29,800	958,070	19,805,060	7,776	[4] 250,000	186,140	33,000	1,060,950	21,931,778	7,776	[4] 250,000	175,865
Spain	30	967	[4] 20,000	89,579	2,879,966	2,144,307	30	967	[4] 20,000	102,764	3,303,863	2,324,135
Turkey	29	932	19,266	6,840	219,906	163,733	[3] 29	932	19,266	[3] 6,840	219,906	154,695
Yugoslavia	243	7,812	161,488	972	31,250	23,267	236	7,587	156,837	812	26,106	18,364
Total	32,630	1,049,056	21,685,917	293,050	9,421,561	7,014,915	36,551	1,175,116	24,291,808	307,027	9,870,914	6,943,792
Asia:												
British India	12,328	396,349	8,193,259	165,138	5,309,203	3,953,020	12,249	393,807	8,140,711	151,009	4,854,923	3,415,244
China	3,337	107,300	2,218,087	3,421	[4] 110,000	81,902	3,337	[3] 107,300	2,218,087	3,421	[4] 110,000	77,381
Chosen (Korea)	4,172	134,128	2,772,671	1,700	54,662	40,699	4,172	[3] 134,128	2,772,671	1,700	[3] 54,662	38,452
East Indies—												
British	752	24,187	[4] 500,000				752	24,187	[4] 500,000			
Dutch	3,869	124,388	2,571,327	64,799	2,083,256	1,551,109	4,128	132,715	2,743,462	74,184	2,385,016	1,677,763
Fed. Malay States	465	14,960	309,250				440	14,146	292,424			
Indo-China	11	349	7,219				[3] 11	349	7,219			
Japan	7,605	244,500	5,054,262	110,181	3,542,320	2,637,470	8,398	[6] 270,000	5,581,394	171,073	[6] 5,500,000	3,869,030
Philippine Islands	2,485	79,893	1,651,535	1,341	43,113	32,100	2,928	94,135	1,945,943	2,132	68,544	48,218
Sarawak	27	858	17,736				27	[3] 858	17,736			
Taiwan	269	8,653	178,873	342	11,008	8,196	281	9,035	186,762	409	13,162	9,259
Total	35,320	1,135,565	23,474,219	346,922	11,153,562	8,304,496	36,723	1,180,660	24,406,409	403,928	12,986,307	9,135,347
Oceania:												
Australia—												
New South Wales	581	18,685	386,253	287,921	9,256,671	6,892,145	604	19,422	401,488	295,490	[4] 9,500,000	6,682,870
Northern Territory	7	225	4,651				14	445	9,199			
Queensland	3,074	98,841	2,043,224	8,605	276,651	205,983	1,443	46,406	959,297	11,990	385,489	271,176
South Australia	27	880	18,191	32	1,017	757	44	1,406	29,064	45	1,458	1,025
Victoria	2,089	67,167	1,388,465	131	4,216	3,139	1,471	47,296	977,695	65	2,082	1,465
West Australia	15,087	485,035	10,026,561	2,773	80,146	60,375	13,725	441,252	9,121,486	2,333	[4] 75,000	52,759
Tasmania	145	4,626	95,628	19,974	642,158	478,126	110	3,524	72,847	22,712	730,194	513,662
Papua	67	2,166	44,775				67	[3] 2,166	44,775			
New Zealand	3,805	122,341	2,529,012	15,553	500,023	372,297	3,459	111,202	[5] 2,298,759	13,077	420,425	[5] 295,752
Total	24,882	799,966	16,536,760	334,989	10,769,882	8,018,822	20,937	673,119	13,914,610	345,712	11,114,648	7,818,709
Africa:												
Abyssinia	622	[4] 20,000	413,436				622	[4] 20,000	413,436			
Belgian Congo	3,674	118,119	2,441,736				3,819	122,781	2,538,108			
British West Africa (Gold Coast, Ashanti, Nigeria)	7,276	233,910	4,835,348				6,211	199,697	4,128,102			
Egypt	29	934	19,307				11	354	7,318			

[1] Average price per fine ounce in London.
[2] Estimate based on United States imports of ore and bullion.
[3] Last year's figures.
[4] Estimate based on other years' production.
[5] Amount exported.
[6] Estimate based on first eight months' output.

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World production of gold and silver, 1924 and 1925—Continued

[The production figures given below are based upon the preceding data and those published in prior issues of the Director of the Mint]

Country	Calendar year 1924						Calendar year 1925					
	Gold			Silver			Gold			Silver		
	Kilos, fine	Ounces, fine	Value	Kilos, fine	Ounces, fine	Value ($0.74456 per ounce)[1]	Kilos, fine	Ounces, fine	Value	Kilos, fine	Ounces, fine	Value ($0.70346 per ounce)[1]
Africa—Continued.												
French West Africa (Guinea, Ivory Coast, Sudan, Senegal)	408	13,117	$271,152				109	3,504	$72,434			
Madagascar	336	10,802	223,297				419	13,471	278,470			
Portuguese East Africa	165	5,321	110,000				382	12,292	254,098	39	1,260	$886
Rhodesia—												
Northern	39	1,245	25,736	7,303	234,805	$174,826	39	1,250	25,840	164	5,267	3,705
Southern	19,525	627,729	12,976,307	5,178	166,472	123,948	18,087	581,504	12,020,752	4,750	152,705	107,422
Sudan, Anglo-Egyptian	252	8,088	167,190				263	8,466	[4] 175,000			
Tanganyika	244	7,863	162,543	23	733	546	277	8,898	183,938	31	1,010	710
Transvaal, Cape Colony, and Natal	297,824	9,575,040	197,933,599	43,451	1,396,943	1,040,108	298,525	9,597,592	198,399,790	36,127	1,161,470	817,047
Total	330,394	10,622,168	219,579,651	55,955	1,798,953	1,339,428	328,764	10,569,809	218,497,286	41,111	1,321,712	929,770
Total for world	591,942	19,031,001	393,405,653	7,448,979	239,484,703	178,310,725	592,841	19,059,915	394,003,335	7,624,824	245,138,172	172,444,894

[1] Average price per fine ounce in London.

[4] Estimate based on other years' production.

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Production of gold and silver in the world since the discovery of America

[From 1493 to 1885 is from a table of averages for certain periods, compiled by Dr. Adolph Soetbeer; for the years since, the production is the annual estimate of the Bureau of the Mint]

Period	Gold				Silver				Percentage of production			
	Annual average for period		Total for period		Annual average for period		Total for period		By weight		By value	
	Fine ounces	Value	Fine ounces	Value	Fine ounces	Coining value	Fine ounces	Coining value in standard silver dollars	Gold	Silver	Gold	Silver
1493–1520	186,470	$3,855,000	5,221,160	$107,931,000	1,511,050	$1,954,000	42,309,400	$54,703,000	11	89	66.4	33.6
1521–1544	230,194	4,759,000	5,524,656	114,205,000	2,899,930	3,740,000	69 598.320	89,986,000	7.4	92.6	55.9	44.1
1545–1560	273,596	5,656,000	4,377,544	90,492,000	10,017,940	12,952,000	160,287,040	207,240,000	2.7	97.3	30.4	69.6
1561–1580	219,906	4,546,000	4,398,120	90,917,000	9,628,925	12,450,000	192,578,500	248,990,000	2.2	97.8	26.7	73.3
1581–1600	237,267	4,905,000	4,745,340	98,095,000	13,467,635	17,413,000	269,352,700	348,254,000	1.7	98.3	22	78
1601–1620	273,918	5,662,000	5,478,360	113,248,000	13,596,235	17,579,000	271,924,700	351,579,000	2	98	24.4	75.6
1621–1640	266,845	5,516,000	5,336,900	110,324,000	12,654,240	16,361,000	253,084,800	327,221,000	2.1	97.9	25.2	74.8
1641–1660	281,955	5,828,000	5,639,110	116,571,000	11.776,545	15,226,000	235,530,900	304,525,000	2.3	97.7	27.7	72.3
1661–1680	297,709	6,154,000	5,954,180	123,084,000	10,834,550	14,008,000	216,691,000	280,166,000	2.7	97.3	30.5	69.5
1681–1700	346,095	7,154,000	6,921,895	143,088,000	10,992.085	14,212,000	219,841,700	284,240,000	3.1	96.9	33.5	66.5
1701–1720	412,163	8,520,000	8,243,260	170,403,000	11,432,540	14,781,000	228,650,800	295,629,000	3.5	96.5	36.6	73.4
1721–1740	613,422	12,681,000	12,268,440	253,611,000	13,863,080	17,924,000	277.261.600	358,480,000	4.2	95.8	41.4	58.6
1741–1760	791,211	16,356,000	15,824,230	327,116,000	17,140,612	22,162,000	342.812.235	443,232,000	4.4	95.6	42.5	57.5
1761–1780	665,666	13,761,000	13,313,315	275,211,000	20,985,591	27,133,000	419,711,820	542,658,000	3.1	96.9	33.7	66.3
1781–1800	571,948	11,823,000	11,438,970	236,464,000	28,261,779	36,540,000	565,235,580	730,810,000	2	98	24.4	75.6
1801–1810	571,563	11,815,000	5,715,627	118,152.000	28,746,922	37,168,000	287,469,225	371,677,000	1.9	98.1	24.1	75.9
1811–1820	367,957	7,606,000	3,679,568	76,063,000	17.385,755	22,479,000	173,857,555	224,786,000	2.1	97.9	25.3	74.7
1821–1830	457,044	9,448,000	4,570,444	94,479,000	14,807,004	19.144.000	148,070,040	191,444,000	3	97	33	67
1831–1840	652,291	13,484,000	6,522,913	134,841,000	19.175,867	24,793,000	191,758.675	247,930,000	3.3	96.7	35.2	64.8
1841–1850	1,760,502	36,393,000	17.605,018	363,928,000	25,090,342	32,440,000	250,903,422	324,400,000	6.6	93.4	52.9	47.1
1851–1855	6,410,324	132,513,000	32,051,621	662,566,000	28,488,597	36,824,000	142,442,986	184,169,000	18.4	81.6	78.3	21.7
1856–1860	6,486,262	134,083,000	32,431,312	670,415,000	29,095,428	37,618,000	145,477,142	188,092,000	18.2	81.8	78.1	21.9
1861–1865	5,949.582	122,989.000	29,747,913	614,944,000	35,401,972	45,772,000	177,009,862	228,861,000	14.4	85.6	72.9	27.1
1866–1870	6,270,086	129,614,000	31,350,430	648,071,000	43,051,583	55,633,000	215.257,914	278,313,000	12.7	87.3	70	30
1871–1875	5,591,014	115,577,000	27,955.068	577,883.000	63,317,014	81.864,000	316,585,069	409,322.000	8.1	91.9	58.5	41.5
1876–1880	5,543,110	114,586,000	27,715.550	572,931,000	78,775,602	101,851,000	393.878,009	509,256,000	6.6	93.4	53	47
1881–1885	4,794,755	99,116,000	23,973,773	495,582,000	92,003,944	118,955,000	460,019,722	594,773,000	5	95	45.5	54.5
1886–1890	5,461,282	112,895,000	27,306,411	564,474,000	108,911,431	140,815,000	544.557,155	704.074,000	4.8	95.2	44.5	55.5
1891–1895	7,882,565	162,947,000	39,412,823	814,736.000	157,581,331	203,742,000	787,906,656	1,018,708,000	4.8	95.2	44.4	55.6
1896–1900	12,446,939	257,301,100	62,234,698	1,286,505,400	165,693,304	214,229,700	828,466,522	1,071,148,400	7	93	54.6	45.4
1901–1905	15,606 730	322,619,800	78,033,650	1,613,099,100	167,995,408	217,206,200	839,977,042	1,086,030,900	8.5	91.5	59.8	40.2
1906			19,471.080	402,503,000			165,054,497	213,403,800	10.5	89.5	65.3	34.7
1907			19,977,260	412,966,600			184.206,984	238,166,600	9.8	90.2	63.4	36.6
1908			21,422,244	442,837,000			203,131.404	262,634,500	9.5	90.5	62.8	37.2
1909			21,965,111	454,059,100			212,149,023	274,293,700	9.4	90.6	62.3	37.7

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Production of gold and silver in the world since the discovery of America—Continued

[From 1493 to 1885 is from a table of averages for certain periods, compiled by Dr. Adolph Soetbeer; for the years since, the production is the annual estimate of the Bureau of the Mint]

Period	Gold				Silver				Percentage of production			
	Annual average for period		Total for period		Annual average for period		Total for period		By weight		By value	
	Fine ounces	Value	Fine ounces	Value	Fine ounces	Coining value	Fine ounces	Coining value in standard silver dollars	Gold	Silver	Gold	Silver
1910			22,022,180	$455,239,100			221,715,673	$286,662,700	9	91	61.4	38.6
1911			22,397,136	462,989,761			226,192,923	292,451,500	9	91	61.2	38.8
1912			22,605,068	467,288,203			230,904,241	298,542,852	8.9	91.1	61	39
1913			22,254,983	460,051,329			210,013,423	271,532,506	9.5	90.5	62.8	37.2
1914			21,301,836	440,348,027			172,263,596	222,724,649	11	89	66.4	33.6
1915			22,737,520	470,026,251			173,000,507	223,677,423	11.6	88.4	67.7	32.3
1916			22,031,094	455,423,136			180,801,919	233,764,096	10.8	89.2	66.1	33.9
1917			20,345,528	420,579,351			186,125,017	240,646,486	9.8	90.2	63.6	36.4
1918			18,614,039	384,786,306			203,159,431	262,670,779	8.3	91.7	59.4	40.6
1919			17,698,184	365,853,933			179,849,940	232,533,256	8.9	91.1	61.1	38.9
1920			16,130,110	333,423,975			173,296,382	224,059,968	8.5	91.5	59.7	40.3
1921			15,974,962	330,231,792			171,285,542	221,460,095	8.4	91.6	59.8	40.1
1922			15,451,945	319,420,063			209,815,448	271,276,538	6.8	93.2	54.9	45.1
1923			17,790,597	367,764,279			246,009,534	318,072,933	6.7	93.3	53.6	46.4
1924			19,031,001	393,405,653			239,484,703	309,636,787	7.4	92.6	56	44
1925			19,059,915	394,003,335			245,138,172	316,946,323	7.2	92.8	55.4	44.6
Total			963,274,092	19,912,629,694			13,702,106,450	17,715,854,791	6.6	93.4	52.9	47.1

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Production of gold and silver in the world since 1860

[The annual production of 1860 to 1872 is obtained from 5-year period estimates compiled by Dr. Adolph Soetbeer. Since 1872 the estimates are those of the Bureau of the Mint]

Calendar years	Gold		Silver	
	Fine ounces	Value	Fine ounces	Commercial value [1]
1860	6,486,262	$134,083,000	29,095,428	$39,337,000
1861	5,949,582	122,989,000	35,401,972	46,191,000
1862	5,949,582	122,989,000	35,401,972	47,651,000
1863	5,949,582	122,989,000	35,401,972	47,616,000
1864	5,949,582	122,989,000	35,401,972	47,616,000
1865	5,949,582	122,989,000	35,401,972	47,368,000
1866	6,270,086	129,614,000	43,051,583	57,646,000
1867	6,270,086	129,614,000	43,051,583	57,173,000
1868	6,270,086	129,614,000	43,051,583	57,086,000
1869	6,270,086	129,614,000	43,051,583	57,043,000
1870	6,270,086	129,614,000	43,051,583	57,173,000
1871	5,591,014	115,577,000	63,317,014	83,958,000
1872	5,591,014	115,577,000	63,317,014	83,705,000
Total	78,766,630	1,628,252,000	547,997,231	729,563,000
1873	4,653,675	96,200,000	63,267,187	82,120,800
1874	4,390,023	90,750,000	55,300,781	70,674,400
1875	4,716,563	97,500,000	62,261,719	77,578,100
1876	5,016,488	103,700,000	67,753,125	78,322,600
1877	5,512,196	113,947,200	62,679,916	75,278,600
1878	5,761,114	119,092,800	73,385,451	84,540,000
1879	5,262,174	108,778,800	74,383,495	83,532,700
1880	5,148,880	106,436,800	74,795,273	85,640,600
1881	4,983,742	103,023,100	79,020,872	89,925,700
1882	4,934,086	101,996,600	86,472,091	98,232,300
1883	4,614,588	95,392,000	89,175,023	98,984,300
1884	4,921,169	101,729,600	81,567,801	90,785,000
1885	5,245,572	108,435,600	91,609,959	97,518,800
1886	5,135,679	106,163,900	93,297,290	92,793,500
1887	5,116,861	105,774,900	96,123,586	94,031,000
1888	5,330,775	110,196,900	108,827,606	102,185,900
1889	5,973,790	123,489,200	120,213,611	112,414,100
1890	5,749,306	118,848,700	126,095,062	131,937,000
1891	6,320,194	130,650,000	137,170,000	135,500,200
1892	7,094,266	146,651,500	153,151,762	133,404,400
1893	7,618,811	157,494,800	165,472,621	129,119,900
1894	8,764,362	181,175,600	164,610,394	104,493,000
1895	9,615,190	198,763,600	167,500,960	109,545,600
1896	9,783,914	202,251,600	157,061,370	105,859,300
1897	11,420,068	236,073,700	160,421,082	96,252,700
1898	13,877,806	286,879,700	169,055,253	99,742,600
1899	14,837,775	306,724,100	168,337,452	101,002,600
1900	12,315,135	254,576,300	173,591,364	107,626,400
1901	12,625,527	260,992,900	173,011,283	103,806,700
1902	14,354,680	296,737,600	162,763,483	86,264,700
1903	15,852,620	327,702,700	167,689,322	90,552,200
1904	16,804,372	347,377,200	164,195,266	95,233,300
1905	18,396,451	380,288,300	172,317,688	105,113,700
1906	19,471,080	402,503,000	165,054,497	111,721,100
1907	19,977,260	412,966,600	184,206,984	121,577,100
1908	21,422,244	442,837,000	203,131,404	108,655,100
1909	21,965,111	454,059,100	212,149,023	110,364,400
1910	22,022,180	455,239,100	221,715,763	119,727,000
1911	22,397,136	462,989,761	226,192,923	122,143,800
1912	22,605,068	467,288,203	230,904,241	141,972,220
1913	22,254,983	460,051,329	210,013,423	126,848,107
1914	21,301,836	440,348,027	172,263,596	95,261,769
1915	22,737,520	470,026,251	173,000,507	89,911,664
1916	22,031,094	455,423,136	180,801,919	124,011,387
1917	20,345,528	420,579,351	186,125,017	166,240,586
1918	18,614,039	384,786,306	203,159,431	200,002,335
1919	17,698,184	365,853,933	179,849,940	201,588,402
1920	16,130,110	332,823,934	174,423,975	176,658,331
1921	15,974,962	330,231,792	171,285,542	108,110,295
1922	15,451,945	319,420,063	209,815,448	142,536,023
1923	17,790,597	367,764,279	246,009,534	172,275,552
1924	19,031,001	393,405,653	239,484,703	178,310,725
1925	19,059,915	394,003,335	245,138,172	172,444,894
Total	670,429,645	13,858,395,853	7,997,305,190	6,040,373,490
Grand total	749,196,275	15,486,647,853	8,545,302,421	6,769,936,490

[1] At the average par price of a fine ounce of silver in London, excepting the years 1918 to 1922, inclusive, for which the mean of the New York bid and asked prices was used.

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REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, December 10, 1926.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report, in accordance with the provision of section 333, of the United States Revised Statutes, covering activities of the Currency Bureau, in the year ended October 31, 1926. This is the sixty-fourth report made to the Congress since the organization of the bureau.

LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED

For the past three years the Comptroller of the Currency has urgently recommended the enactment of legislation for improving the charter powers of national banks. The substance of these recommendations are now embodied in H. R. 2, which has passed both Houses of Congress and which is now in the hands of the committee of conference. I take this occasion to repeat my most urgent recommendation for the prompt enactment of this legislation.

It is understood that while the House has technically disagreed to all of the Senate amendments and has instructed its conferees to abide by the language of the bill as it passed the House, the real and only serious difference of opinion between the conferees is over the so-called Hull amendment. My position with reference to this amendment is stated in my letter of June 2, 1926, to Chairman McFadden, which reads as follows:

Hon. L. T. MCFADDEN,
Chairman Committee on Banking and Currency,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 1, in which you inform me that the only serious obstacle to the enactment of the bank bill (H. R. 2) is a disagreement between the House and Senate conferees over the so-called Hull amendments and with reference to which you ask my opinion and recommendation.

As I understand it, the bill without the Hull amendments, and in the form in which it passed both the House and the Senate, would have the effect of denying both to national and State member banks of the Federal reserve system in every State the right to establish branches outside of the home city of the parent bank. The Hull amendments are, therefore, not involved in this question of the restriction of State-wide branch banking, and I take it there is no disagreement between the House and the Senate on this point.

In addition to the foregoing restrictions on what may be termed "branch banking" proper, the bill without the Hull amendments, and in the form in which it passed both the House and the Senate, further denies to national banks the right to have home city branches in any State which denies that right to the State banks.

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The immediate effect of the bill, therefore, regardless of the Hull amendments, would be to prohibit in every state the further spread of State-wide branch banking within the Federal reserve system and, in addition, to prohibit national banks from having branches in the 26 nonbranch banking States.

The Hull amendments would add a third restriction, which would deny both to national and to State member banks the future right to have home city branches in any of the 26 nonbranch banking States which may hereafter permit home city branch banking. In such an event only nonmember State banks could establish such branches.

Neither my predecessor in office, Mr. Dawes, nor I have heretofore made any recommendation to Congress with reference to the Hull amendments. In my opinion they are not of sufficient importance to cause a serious controversy. I should regard it no less than a calamity to our banking system if this important bank bill is made to suffer defeat on account of an insistence upon the enactment of the Hull amendments.

Yours very respectfully,

J. W. McIntosh,
Comptroller.

On June 3, 1926, my predecessor, Mr. Henry M. Dawes, wrote a letter to Chairman McFadden (see Daily Congressional Record, June 22, 1926, p. 11783) in which he reviewed at length the history of the inception of the Hull amendment, from which I quote the following paragraph:

I would like, therefore, to make it clear to you, since my name has been used in the debate, that the comptroller's office under my administration was not responsible in any degree for the Hull amendment, and never gave it its indorsement.

Since the last adjournment of Congress numerous groups of bankers and commercial organizations, including the American Bankers' Association, have withdrawn their support of the Hull amendment and have recommended the enactment of the bill with the amendment eliminated. The principle of the Hull amendment is foreign to the bill as originally recommended by the comptroller. It found its way into the bill largely through the support and advocacy of the American Bankers' Association. Now that upon maturer study the association has rejected the amendment, it is earnestly hoped that there will be no further cause for delay in the enactment of the bill

Last year I directed your attention to the fact that for the period from October 21, 1923, to October 17, 1925, 166 national banks left the national system to engage in the banking business under State charter, carrying with them aggregate resources of $566,600,000. It is with regret that I must now report that from October 17, 1925, to October 1, 1926, 87 national banks went into the State systems with aggregate resources of about $560,000,000. During the same period 29 State banks nationalized with aggregate resources of about $235,000,000.

A comparison of the defections from the national system with the additions to it from the State systems does not, however, present an adequate view of the situation. Each time a national bank abandons its charter the Federal Government loses an instrumentality through which it maintains a direct control over banking policy and banking operations. Each withdrawal constitutes the loss of a unit in the basic membership of the Federal reserve system. These widespread desertions from the national system are clearly indicative of the difficulty which national banks find in operating under their present charter powers. The fact that a greater or less number of State banks for one reason or another take out national charters in no way

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compensates for the loss of national banks. The national banking system should be adequate to meet all of the requirements for modern banking, and no national bank ought to be put in the position of being forced to yield its charter in order to carry on legitimate and necessary banking operations.

My predecessor in his statement before the House Committee on Banking and Currency, April 9, 1924, showed that in the five decades preceding 1924 the aggregate resources of the national banks had dropped from a predominating control over commercial banking resources to only about 48 per cent thereof. This rate of decline has been accelerated during the past two years, the national banks to-day holding only about 46 per cent of the total commercial banking resources in the United States. This is true notwithstanding the fact that there has been year by year an actual increase in the aggregate resources of the national banks, the figure standing at the present time around $25,000,000,000.

The steady decline in the relative strength of the national banking system is accounted for by the more rapid growth of commercial banking under State charter, the total resources of the State commercial banks being at the present time about $29,000,000,000. This rapid increase of State banking resources is due primarily to the operation of State laws more favorable to modern banking than is the national bank act. It arises in part from accretions from the national system but more largely from the normal banking operations. The aggregate resources of the State savings banks of about $10,600,000,000 are not included in the above statement of resources of the State commercial banks. As compared with the combined resources of all State banks, commercial and savings, the national banks hold about 39 per cent of the banking resources of the country.

The above statements of fact show that the Federal Government is gradually losing its positive and immediate control over the instrumentalities of commercial credit and over the membership in the Federal reserve system. The greater volume of commercial banking has already passed under the policy control of the State legislatures. The enactment of the legislation now embodied in H. R. 2 would be a step in the direction of the resuscitation of the system of national banks.

NATIONAL BANK FAILURES

Ninety-one national banks, with aggregate capital of $5,412,500, were placed in charge of receivers during the year ended October 31, 1926. The date that each bank was authorized to commence business, date of appointment of the receiver, the capital stock, and the circulation outstanding at date of failure are shown in the appendix to the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.

From date of the first failure of a national bank in 1865 to October 31, 1926, the number of banks placed in charge of receivers was 1,038. Of this number, however, 63 were subsequently restored to solvency and permitted to resume business. The total capital of these banks at date of failure was $124,713,420, while the book or nominal value of the assets administered by receivers under the supervision of the comptroller aggregated $673,482,428 and the total cash thus far realized from the liquidation of these assets amounted to $314,444,878. In addition to this amount there has been realized from assessments

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levied against shareholders the sum of $34,379,270, making the total cash collections from all sources $348,824,148, which have been disbursed as follows:

In dividends to creditors on claims proved, amounting to $363,418,731, the sum of	$208,032,742
In payment of secured and preferred liabilities	98,468,046
In payment of legal expenses incurred in the administration of such receiverships	7,441,046
In payment of receivers' salaries and other expenses of receiverships	17,524,022
There has been returned to shareholders in cash	4,149,031
Leaving a balance with the comptroller and the receivers of	13,209,261

Assets have been returned to agents for shareholders, to be liquidated for their benefit, having a nominal value of $16,085,691.

The book value of the assets of the 378 national banks that are still in charge of receivers amount to $261,310,078. The receivers had realized from these assets at the close of business on October 31, 1926, the sum of $102,424,977 and had collected from the shareholders on account of assessments levied against them to cover deficiencies in assets the further sum of $8,943,350, making the total collections from all sources in the liquidation of active receiverships the sum of $111,368,327, which amount has been distributed as follows:

Dividends to creditors (to Sept. 30, 1926)	$42,101,330
Secured and preferred liabilities paid	48,549,197
Legal expenses	1,270,969
Receivers' salaries and all other expenses of administration	5,887,570
Amount returned to shareholders in cash	350,000
Leaving a balance with the comptroller and the receivers of	13,209,261

Receiverships of 31 national banks were closed during the year, making a total of 660 closed receiverships.

Collections from the assets of the 660 national banks, the affairs of which have been finally closed, amounted to $212,019,901 and together with the collections of $25,435,920 from assessments levied against the shareholders, make a total of $237,455,821, from which on claims aggregating $215,751,406 dividends were paid amounting to $165,931,412.

Average rate of dividends paid on claims proved was 76.91 per cent, but including offsets allowed, loans paid, and other disbursements with dividends, creditors received on an average 83.55 per cent.

Expenses incident to the administration of these 660 trusts—that is, receivers' salaries and legal and other expenses—amounted to $17,806,529, or 4.32 per cent of the nominal value of the assets and 7.49 per cent of the collections from assets and from shareholders. The outstanding circulation of these banks at the date of failure was $32,121,513, which was secured by United States bonds on deposit in the Treasury of the face value of $34,540,600. The assessments against shareholders averaged 52.70 per cent of their holdings, while the collections from the assessments levied were 48.79 per cent of the amount assessed. The total amount disbursed in dividends during the current year to the creditors of insolvent banks was $19,896,992.46.

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In the table following is summarized the condition of all insolvent national banks, the closed and active receiverships being shown separately:

Items	Closed receiverships, 660 [1]	Active receiverships, 378	Total, 1,038
Total assets taken charge of by receivers	$412,172,350	$261,310,078	$673,482,428
Disposition of assets:			
Collected from assets	212,019,901	102,424,977	314,444,878
Offsets allowed and settled	37,182,688	16,714,982	53,897,670
Loss on assets compounded or sold under order of court	146,884,070	21,145,137	168,029,207
Nominal value of assets returned to stockholders	16,085,691		16,085,691
Nominal value of remaining assets	[2]	121,024,982	121,024,982
Total	412,172,350	261,310,078	673,482,428
Collected from assets as above	212,019,901	102,424,977	314,444,878
Collected from assessments from shareholders	25,435,920	8,943,350	34,379,270
Total collections	237,455,821	111,368,327	348,824,148
Disposition of collections:			
Secured and preferred liabilities paid	49,918,849	48,549,197	98,468,046
Dividends paid	165,931,412	42,101,330	208,032,742
Legal expenses	6,170,077	1,270,969	7,441,046
Receivers' salary and other expenses	11,636,452	5,887,570	17,524,022
Amount returned to shareholders in cash	3,799,031	350,000	4,149,031
Balance with comptroller or receiver		13,209,261	13,209,261
Total	237,455,821	111,368,327	348,824,148
Capital stock at date of failure	[3] 98,900,920	25,812,500	124,713,420
United States bonds held at failure to secure circulating notes	34,540,600	14,719,260	49,259,860
Amount realized from sale of United States bonds held to secure circulating notes	35,302,612	8,473,202	43,775,814
Circulation outstanding at failure	32,121,513	13,101,742	45,223,255
Amount of assessment upon shareholders	52,126,240	22,485,000	74,611,240
Claims proved	215,751,406	147,667,325	363,418,731

[1] Includes 63 banks restored to solvency.
[2] Accounted for in final settlement with creditors or charged off as loss by order of court.
[3] Includes capital stock of 63 banks restored to solvency.

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Statistics relative to the capital, date of appointment of receiver, and per cent of dividends paid to creditors of 31 insolvent national banks, the affairs of which were closed during the year ended October 31, 1926, appear in the following table:

Title	Location	Date receiver appointed	Capital	Per cent dividends paid to creditors
Second National Bank	Clarion, Pa	June 21, 1912	$50,000	86.00
Traders National Bank	Lowell, Mass	Oct. 20, 1913	200,000	94.00
Mesa County National Bank	Grand Junction, Colo	Nov. 29, 1913	100,000	60.00
First National Bank	St. Cloud, Fla	Jan. 2, 1918	50,000	43.75
Do	Bluffton, Ohio	Nov. 17, 1919	50,000	91.20
Do	Fairfield, Idaho	Aug. 26, 1920	25,000	37.70
Do	Medina, N. Dak	Dec. 20, 1920	25,000	6.66
Do	Crawford, Tex	June 16, 1921	30,000	2.00
Do	Moran, Tex	Aug. 29, 1921	25,000	47.00
Peoples National Bank	National City, Calif	Nov. 7, 1921	25,000	53.75
First National Bank	Seeley, Calif	Jan. 30, 1922	25,000	22.00
Second National Bank	Elkton, Md	Feb. 23, 1922	50,000	67.70
Farwell National Bank	Farwell, Tex	June 26, 1922	25,000	15.00
First National Bank	Fresno, Mont	Oct. 26, 1922	25,000	22.50
Do	Hope, N. Mex	Oct. 30, 1922	25,000	13.40
Do	Lawton, Okla	Nov. 18, 1922	200,000	30.25
Do	American Falls, Idaho	Mar. 26, 1923	50,000	8.85
Do	Grandfield, Okla	July 21, 1923	50,000	23.00
Do	Soper, Okla	Nov. 22, 1923	30,000	7.70
Do	Seale, Ala	Dec. 10, 1923	25,000	
Do	Lenapah, Okla	Dec. 14, 1923	25,000	35.00
Do	Schulter, Okla	Dec. 21, 1923	25,000	31.00
Farmers National Bank	Parsons, Kans	Mar. 24, 1924	100,000	[1] 105.41
First National Bank	Hayward, Wis	Mar. 29, 1924	50,000	16.25
State National Bank	Albuquerque, N. Mex	Apr. 14, 1924	200,000	60.25
First National Bank	Galata, Mont	June 18, 1924	25,000	[2]
Bristow National Bank	Bristow, Okla	July 21, 1924	25,000	[1] 105.19
First National Bank	Rudyard, Mont	Oct. 4, 1924	25,000	13.00
Do	Sheyenne, N. Dak	Sept. 8, 1925	25,000	100.00
Do	Libby, Mont	Oct. 6, 1925	40,000	100.00
Farmers National Bank	Laurens, S. C	Nov. 21, 1925	50,000	100.00

[1] Includes 100 per cent of interest. [2] Receiver appointed to complete unfinished liquidation.

BANK FAILURES OTHER THAN NATIONAL

Information furnished by the banking departments of the several States discloses that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, there were 496 failures of State and private banks, with total liabilities aggregating $147,823,000, an increase of 56 failures over the previous year, and also an increase of $29,095,000 in liabilities.

Tables showing the number of failures and liabilities of banks other than national and national banks in each State during the year ended June 30, 1926, and for years ended June 30, 1914 to 1926, are published in the appendix of the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.

PUBLIC DEBT, UNITED STATES BONDS, NATIONAL BANK, AND OTHER CIRCULATION

By reference to the following, and also to the corresponding statement for the year ended June 30, 1925, it appears that, while a reduction in the interest-bearing debt of the United States from $20,210,906,251.35 to $19,383,770,860.05, a reduction in the sum of $827,135,391.30, was effected in the year, there was no change in the volume of bonds eligible as security for the national-bank circulation, the aggregate standing at $674,625,630. To this amount is now limited the volume of national-bank circulation issuable. The

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eligible bonds consist of $599,724,050 consols of 1930, $48,954,180 Panama Canal 2 per cent bonds of 1916–1936, and $25,947,400 Panama Canal 2 per cent bonds of 1918–1938. On June 30 the Treasurer held in trust as security for national-bank circulation all but $597,780 of the Panama Canal 2's, and all the consols except $8,411,400. The Treasurer also holds in trust as security for public deposits $429,500 of these two classes of bonds, and $202,700 to secure postal-savings funds.

Outstanding circulation of national banks on June 30 last aggregated $702,669,244, of which $660,986,560 was secured by bonds, and $41,682,684 by lawful money deposited by banks retiring their circulation and on account of associations in liquidation. In the year there was a net decrease in national-bank circulation of some $30,696,830, mainly on account of redemptions charged to lawful money deposit account.

The stock of money in the country on July 1, 1926, had risen to $8,372,981,468, of which gold coin and bullion amounted to $4,500,324,107, or nearly 54 per cent of the stock; silver dollars and subsidiary silver $822,388,253, about 9 per cent; United States notes, Federal reserve bank issues, and national-bank circulation, $3,050,269,108, over 36 per cent. Considering the volume of various issues of paper currency, it is noted that the Federal reserve bank issues compose 24 per cent of the stock of the circulating medium; United States notes, 4 per cent, and national-bank circulation, 8 per cent.

On the date in question the paid-in capital of national banks was $1,418,504,876, and, as the amount of bonds eligible as security for national-bank circulation has been reduced to $674,625,630, it is evident that the circulation issue privilege has been reduced to approximately 47.5 per cent of the maximum amount issuable under the law—that is, the paid-in capital stock of the banks.

With the withdrawal of bonds and consequent retirement of the circulation during the last 2 years, banks issuing circulation have been reduced from 90 per cent in 1924 to 83 per cent in 1926.

Statements herein referred to relating to the public debt and securities held in trust by the Treasurer of the United States are as follows:

Statement of the public debt of the United States, June 30, 1926

DETAILS OF INTEREST-BEARING DEBT

Bonds eligible as security for national-bank circulation:	
2 per cent consols of 1930	$599, 724, 050. 00
2 per cent Panama Canal loan of 1916–1936	48, 954, 180. 00
2 per cent Panama Canal loan of 1918–1938	25, 947, 400. 00
	674, 625, 630. 00
Other bonds, etc.:	
3 per cent Panama Canal loan of 1961	49, 800, 000. 00
3 per cent conversion bonds of 1946–47	28, 894, 500. 00
2½ per cent postal-savings bonds (first to thirtieth series)	12, 540, 040. 00
First Liberty loan, 1932–1947, 3½, 4, and 4¼ per cent	1, 939, 212, 300. 00
Second Liberty loan, 1927–1942, 4 and 4¼ per cent	3, 104, 527, 800. 00
Third Liberty loan, 1928, 4¼ per cent	2, 488, 272, 450. 00
Fourth Liberty loan, 1933–1938, 4¼ per cent	6, 324, 471, 950. 00
Treasury bonds, 1947–1952, 4¼ per cent	763, 948, 300. 00

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Other bonds, etc.—Continued.	
Treasury bonds, 1944–1954, 4 per cent	$1, 047, 087, 500. 00
Treasury bonds, 1946–1956, 3¾ per cent	494, 898, 100. 00
Treasury notes, 1926–1927 (including adjusted service series)	1, 612, 403, 600. 00
Certificates of indebtedness, 1926 (including adjusted service series)	483, 279, 000. 00
Treasury (war) savings securities, series 1921–1924	359, 809, 690. 05
Total interest-bearing debt outstanding	19, 383, 770, 860. 05
Matured debt on which interest has ceased	13, 327, 800. 26
Debt bearing no interest	246, 084, 419. 38
Total gross debt	19, 643, 183, 079. 69
Matured interest obligations, etc	140, 649, 570. 52
	19, 783, 832, 650. 21
Balance held by Treasurer of the United States, etc	211, 128, 078. 43
Net debt, including matured interest obligations, etc	19, 572, 704, 571. 78
Net debt, etc., June 30, 1925	20, 439, 234, 256. 19
Net reduction during year	866, 529, 684. 41

United States Government securities held in trust by Treasurer of the United States, June 30, 1926

Issues	To secure national-bank circulation	To secure public deposits	To secure postal-savings funds	Total held
Consols, 1930	$591, 312, 650	$367, 500	$159, 200. 00	$591, 839, 350. 00
Panama 2's	74, 303, 740	62, 000	43, 500. 00	74, 409, 240. 00
Total	665, 616, 390	429, 500	202, 700. 00	666, 248, 590. 00
Other bonds, notes, and certificates		46, 394, 550	149, 305, 570. 86	195, 700, 120. 86
Total	665, 616, 390	46, 824, 050	149, 508, 270. 86	861, 948, 710. 86

UNITED STATES CIRCULATION BOND TRANSACTIONS

In the year ended October 31, 1926, the withdrawal of bonds held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust as security for national-bank circulation amounted to $37,202,000. The withdrawals by reason of liquidation of banks amounted to $16,406,750, and on account of banks placed in charge of receivers $4,137,710. Bonds held by the Treasurer in trust as security for circulation were augmented to the extent of $36,509,750 on account of deposits made by newly organized banks and by those increasing their circulation. The transactions of the year, by months, in each account named are shown in the following statement:

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United States bonds deposited as security for circulation by banks chartered and by those increasing their circulation, together with the amount withdrawn by banks reducing their circulation, and by those closed, during each month, year ended October 31, 1926

Date	Bonds deposited by banks chartered and those increasing circulation during the year	Bonds withdrawn by banks reducing circulation	Bonds withdrawn by banks in liquidation	Bonds withdrawn by banks in insolvency
1925				
November	$1,422,500	$373,550	$539,000	$607,450
December	2,634,750	1,156,250	933,000	360,000
1926				
January	7,780,500	1,318,740	6,261,250	1,110,050
February	3,302,000	1,657,450	822,500	950,000
March	4,475,000	4,017,500	125,000	
April	3,093,000	805,000	2,170,000	
May	4,199,000	1,905,000	2,515,000	
June	1,632,500	883,500	147,750	450,000
July	1,805,000	1,040,000	227,000	212,500
August	1,677,500	759,250	805,000	165,200
September	1,478,000	1,155,000	171,250	211,250
October	3,010,000	1,586,300	1,690,000	71,260
Total	[1] 36,509,750	16,657,540	16,406,750	4,137,710

[1] Includes $3,087,500 deposited by 31 of the 160 banks chartered during the year.

Monthly statement of capital stock of national banks, national-bank notes, and Federal reserve bank notes outstanding, bonds on deposit, etc.

	Nov. 1, 1926	Oct. 1, 1926	Nov. 2, 1925
Authorized capital stock of national banks	$1,422,132,405	$1,421,369,905	$1,381,978,215
Paid-in capital stock of national banks	1,420,725,940	1,419,819,330	1,381,321,609

	Increase or decrease since above date	Increase or decrease since above date
Increase of authorized capital stock	$762,500	$40,154,190
Decrease of authorized capital stock		
Increase of paid-in capital stock	906,610	39,404,331
Decrease of paid-in capital stock		

	Nov. 1, 1926	Oct. 1, 1926	Nov. 2, 1925
National-bank notes outstanding secured by United States bonds	$661,742,830	$660,555,797	$662,538,483
National-bank notes outstanding secured by lawful money	38,971,702	39,178,467	51,264,261
Total national-bank notes outstanding	700,714,532	699,734,264	713,802,744

	Increase or decrease since above date	Increase or decrease since above date
Increase secured by United States bonds	$1,187,033	
Decrease secured by United States bonds		$795,653
Increase secured by lawful money		
Decrease secured by lawful money	206,765	12,292,559
Net increase	980,268	
Net decrease		13,088,212

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Monthly statement of capital stock of national banks, national-bank notes, and Federal reserve bank notes outstanding, bonds on deposit, etc.—Continued

	Nov. 1, 1926	Oct. 1, 1926	Nov. 2, 1925
Federal reserve bank notes outstanding secured by United States bonds			
Federal reserve bank notes outstanding secured by lawful money	$5,282,658	$5,486,158	$6,582,203
Total Federal reserve bank notes outstanding	5,282,658	5,486,158	6,582,203

	Increase or decrease since above date	Increase or decrease since above date
Increase secured by United States bonds		
Decrease secured by United States bonds		
Increase secured by lawful money		
Decrease secured by lawful money	$203,500	$1,299,545
Net increase		
Net decrease	203,500	1,299,545

Kinds of bonds on deposit	On deposit to secure Federal reserve bank notes	On deposit to secure national-bank notes
United States consols of 1930 (2 per cent)		$591,139,900
United States Panama of 1936 (2 per cent)		48,606,360
United States Panama of 1938 (2 per cent)		25,746,620
Total		665,492,880

National-bank notes of each denomination outstanding		Federal reserve bank notes of each denomination outstanding
One dollar	$341,447	$2,779,653
Two dollars	102,894	1,008,550
Five dollars	140,405,855	814,775
Ten dollars	291,407,210	266,440
Twenty dollars	224,676,730	389,440
Fifty dollars	23,463,900	23,800
One hundred dollars	23,102,400	
Five hundred dollars	87,500	
One thousand dollars	21,000	
Fractional parts	61,146	
Total	703,730,082	5,282,658
Less [1]	3,015,550	
Total	700,714,532	5,282,658

[1] Notes redeemed but not assorted by denominations.

REDEMPTION OF NATIONAL AND FEDERAL RESERVE BANK CIRCULATION

In the year ended June 30, 1926, national-bank notes, Federal reserve notes, and Federal reserve bank notes aggregating $1,831,069,055 were redeemed at the United States Treasury at a total expense of $548,569.

These redemptions included Federal reserve notes amounting to $1,301,738,530; Federal reserve bank notes received from all sources, including Federal reserve banks and branches, $1,462,885; and national-bank notes aggregating $527,867,640, the latter sum including $52,937,972.50 redeemed on retirement account.

National-bank notes were redeemed at an average cost of $0.94 per $1,000; Federal reserve notes received from sources other than Federal reserve banks $0.77 per 1,000 notes; canceled and other Federal reserve notes received direct from Federal reserve banks and branches $0.34 per 1,000 notes redeemed, and redemptions on account of Federal reserve bank notes at the rate of $3.61 per 1,000 notes.

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Statements showing the amount of national-bank notes, Federal reserve notes, and Federal reserve bank notes received monthly for redemption in the year ended June 30, 1926, the source from which received, and the classification of redemptions, together with the rate per $1,000 of national-bank notes redeemed and the rate per 1,000 notes of Federal reserve and Federal reserve bank notes redeemed, are published in the appendix of the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.

NATIONAL BANKS OF ISSUE

On December 31, 1925, when there were 8,054 reporting national banks, with paid-in capital stock aggregating $1,379,101,000, all but 1,330 banks, with capital of $284,325,000, were exercising the privilege of issuing circulating notes collateraled by the deposit of United States bonds. The 6,724 banks of issue had a circulating note liability of $648,461,000, or an average of $96,439.77 per bank.

Tables disclosing the number of national banks issuing circulation, their capital, amount of circulation outstanding, together with the number of associations not issuing circulation and their capital in each State and Federal reserve district on December 31, 1925, with corresponding data as of December 31, 1924, are published in the appendix of the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.

PROFIT ON NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION

The profit on circulation issued by national banks, as disclosed in computations by the actuary of the Treasury, based on the deposit of $100,000 consols of 1930, showed a slight increase in the percentage over the year previous. In February, 1926, when bonds were at the highest point in the year, the cost of 100,000 consols was $102,977. Interest on this amount of bonds deposited with the Treasurer to secure a like amount of circulation amounted to $2,000, and interest on the amount of notes received, less the 5 per cent redemption fund, was $5,700, or gross receipts in the amount of $7,700. Deducting from the latter sum taxes on circulation, $500, expense of maintenance, $62.50, and sinking fund of $641.44 to provide for liquidation of the premium paid for the bonds, a total of $1,203.94, the net receipts amounted to $6,496.06. Interest on the cost of the bonds invested otherwise at 6 per cent would net $6,178.62, or $317.44 less than the net receipts if invested in circulation bonds; hence, the profit on circulation in excess of 6 per cent on the investment in the month referred to was 0.308 per cent. Consols purchased in October of 1926, when the cost was at the lowest point during the year, resulted in a larger profit, or 0.446 per cent.

One hundred thousand dollars of Panama 2's in November, 1925, sold at a premium of $946, then the lowest figure in the year, and resulted in a profit slightly in excess of 1 per cent to banks exercising the privilege of circulation secured by these bonds. In February of the current year, however, when this class of bonds were at the highest figure, profit on circulation amounted to 0.94 per cent.

Elsewhere in the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency appear tables showing, by months, the profit on national bank circulation based upon a deposit of $100,000 United States consols of

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1930, and Panama Canal bonds at the average net price during the year ended October 31, 1926. These tables are supplemented by others showing the investment value of circulation bonds quarterly, and the monthly range of prices in New York in the year ended October, 1926.

ORGANIZATION AND LIQUIDATION OF NATIONAL BANKS

Up to and including October 31, 1926, there have been authorized to begin business 13,001 national banking associations, of which 4,018 were voluntarily closed to discontinue business or amalgamated with other banks, State or national, including those consolidated with other national banking associations under authority of the act of November 7, 1918. Exclusive of banks which failed but were subsequently restored to solvency the loss to the system by banks liquidated through receiverships was 975, the number of these receiverships being a fraction less than 7.5 per cent of the total number of banks organized. As a result of liquidations and failures the number of national banking associations in existence at the close of the current year stood at 8,008.

In November, 1914, there were in existence 7,578 national banks with capital of $1,072,500,000. Since that date the net increase in the number of banks was 430 and an increase in capital of $349,600,000. The capital of the banks in existence on October 31, 1926, was roundly $1,422,132,000. In this 12-year period 2,349 banks were chartered with capital of $246,705,300. During this period, however, 1,919 associations were closed voluntarily or otherwise.

Applications to organize national banks and to convert State banks into national banking associations were received in the current year to the number of 301, with proposed capital stock of $47,155,000. Of the applications pending 157 were approved, 122 rejected, and 43 abandoned. National banking associations to the number of 160, with capital of $29,705,000, were authorized to begin business, of which 5 were located in the New England States, 58 in the Eastern, 37 in the Southern, 30 in the Middle Western, 15 in the Western, and 15 in the Pacific States. The greatest activity as indicated by the number of banks organized was in the following States: New York, 24 banks; New Jersey, 22; Pennsylvania, 11; Florida, 8; Texas, 16; Michigan, 8; Minnesota, 8; and California, 14. In other States the number ranged from 1 to 6 banks. It further appears that of the total number of charters issued 29 were the result of conversions of State banks, 7 reorganizations of State or national banks, and 124 primary organizations. In this connection it is of interest to note that the organization of 19 banks was incident to the reorganization of liquidated national banking associations; 2 to succeed failed national banks, acquiring incidentally their assets and assuming the liabilities to depositors and other creditors, and 11 organized in localities where failures had occurred, to enable the communities to have necessary banking facilities.

In the year in question 60 national banking associations were consolidated into 30 under authority of the act of November 7, 1918, the capital of the consolidated banks being $137,350,010. In some instances there were reductions in capital and in others increases, but the net result by reason of consolidations was an increase in capital stock of $7,919,990.

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The voluntary liquidation of 153 associations represented a capital of $28,668,300, while the capital of the 91 insolvent banks was $5,412,500. The net result of the changes hereinbefore mentioned was a decrease for the year in the number of active banks by 110, and an increase in authorized capital stock of $40,154,190. It appears that during the year 210 banks increased their capital in the aggregate sum of $49,440,000. Of this number 67 banks effected the increase by stock dividends, the amount of the increase in this manner being $8,846,400.

DOMESTIC BRANCHES OF NATIONAL BANKS

Under authority of section 5155 of the Revised Statutes of the United States the following national banks, formerly State banks, continue to operate the branches indicated:

California:
- Bank of California, National Association, San Francisco; capital, $8,500,000.
  - Branch at Portland, Oreg.; capital, $300,000.
  - Branch at Seattle, Wash.; capital, $200,000.
  - Branch at Tacoma, Wash.; capital, $200,000.

Louisiana:
- Calcasieu National Bank of Southwestern Louisiana, Lake Charles; capital, $1,000,000.
  - Branch at De Quincy; capital, $40,000.
  - Branch at Jennings; capital, $120,000.
  - Branch at Kinder; capital, $30,000.
  - Branch at Lake Arthur; capital, $40,000.
  - Branch at Oakdale; capital, $120,000.
  - Branch at Sulphur; capital, $40,000.
  - Branch at Vinton; capital, $50,000.
  - Branch at Welsh; capital, $60,000.

Massachusetts:
- Federal National Bank of Boston; capital, $1,500,000.
  - Four [1] branches in Boston, with capital of $50,000 assigned to each.
- Safe Deposit National Bank of New Bedford; capital, $500,000.
  - Branch in New Bedford; capital, $50,000.

Michigan:
- City National Bank of Battle Creek; capital, $500,000.
  - Branch in Battle Creek; capital, $25,000.
- National Union Bank of Jackson; capital, $400,000.
  - Branch in Jackson; capital, $100,000.

Mississippi:
- Pascagoula National Bank of Moss Point; capital, $75,000.
  - Branch at Pascagoula; capital, $25,000.

New York:
- Chatham Phenix National Bank & Trust Co., New York, capital, $13,500,000.
  - Thirteen [1] branches in the city of New York, with capital of $100,000 assigned to each.
- Public National Bank of New York; capital, $5,000,000.
  - Five branches in the city of New York, with capital of $100,000 assigned to each.
- Seaboard National Bank of the city of New York; capital, $6,000,000.
  - Two branches in the city of New York, with capital of $100,000 assigned to each.

North Carolina:
- American Exchange National Bank of Greensboro; capital, $1,000,000.
  - Branch in Greensboro; capital, $150,000.
- Farmers National Bank & Trust Co. of Winston-Salem; capital, $300,000.
  - Branch in Winston-Salem; capital, $50,000.

[1] One of which was acquired by consolidation under act Nov. 7, 1918.

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Oregon:
First National Bank of Milton; capital, $50,000.
Branch at Freewater; capital, $10,000.
Washington:
Dexter Horton National Bank of Seattle; capital, $2,200,000.
Two branches in Seattle, with capital of $50,000 assigned to one and $200,000 assigned to the other.
Wisconsin:
American National Bank of Milwaukee; capital, $1,000,000.
Two branches in the city of Milwaukee, with capital of $50,000 assigned to each.

Under the consolidation act of November 7, 1918, converted State banks having branches were consolidated with the following banks and the branches continued:

California:
The First National Bank of Lemoore; capital, $150,000.
Branch at Stratford; capital, $25,000.
Merchants National Trust & Savings Bank of Los Angeles; capital, $4,000,000.
Twenty-four branches in Los Angeles, with capital of $25,000 assigned to each.
Branch at San Bernardino; capital, $210,000.
Branch at Riverside; capital, $200,000.
Branch at Redlands; capital, $240,000.
Branch at Vernon; capital, $60,000.
Branch at Huntington Park; capital, $130,000.
Branch at Bell; capital, $75,000.
Branch at Glendale; capital, $60,000.
District of Columbia:
The Riggs National Bank of Washington, D. C.; capital, $2,500,000.
Four branches in the city of Washington, with capital of $10,000 assigned to each.
Georgia:
The Fourth National Bank of Atlanta; capital, $1,200,000.
Three branches in the city of Atlanta, with capital of $50,000 assigned to each.
Branch at Decatur; capital, $25,000.
Atlanta & Lowry National Bank, Atlanta; capital, $4,000,000.
Two branches in Atlanta, with capital of $50,000 assigned to each.
Massachusetts:
The Atlantic National Bank of Boston; capital, $6,000,000.
Five branches in Boston, with capital of $100,000 assigned to each.
The First National Bank of Boston; capital, $20,000,000.
Seven branches in Boston, with capital of $50,000 assigned to each.
Chapin National Bank of Springfield; capital, $500,000.
Two branches in Springfield, with capital of $50,000 assigned to each.
Michigan:
Grand Rapids National Bank of Grand Rapids; capital, $1,000,000.
Nine branches in the city of Grand Rapids, with capital of $10,000 assigned to each.
New Jersey:
Union Trust & Hudson County National Bank, Jersey City; capital, $750,000.
Branch in Jersey City; capital, $50,000.
Branch at Bayonne; capital, $50,000.
New York:
National Commercial Bank & Trust Co. of Albany; capital, $1,500,000.
Branch in Albany; capital, $100,000.
American Exchange-Pacific National Bank, New York; capital, $7,500,000.
Six branches in the city of New York, with capital of $100,000 assigned to each.
Chase National Bank of New York; capital, $40,000,000.
Nineteen branches in the city of New York, with capital of $100,000 assigned to each.

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New York—Continued.
Bowery & East River National Bank of New York; capital, $3,000,000.
Two branches in the city of New York, with capital of $100,000 assigned to each.
National City Bank of New York; capital, $50,000,000.
Fourteen branches in the city of New York, with capital of $100,000 assigned to each.
South Carolina:
The Peoples First National Bank of Charleston; capital, $1,000,000.
Two branches in Charleston, with capital of $25,000 assigned to each.
South Carolina National Bank of Charleston; capital, $1,100,000.
Three branches in Charleston with capital of $50,000 assigned to each.
Branch at Columbia; capital, $200,000.
Branch at Greenville; capital, $250,000.
Tennessee:
Unaka & City National Bank of Johnson City; capital, $400,000.
Branch in Johnson City; capital, $25,000.
Virginia:
First National Bank of Abingdon; capital, $200,000.
Branch in Abingdon; capital, $25,000.
Peoples National Bank of Leesburg; capital, $100,000.
Branch at Upperville; capital, $10,000.
Seaboard National Bank of Norfolk; capital, $1,000,000.
Branch in Norfolk; capital, $50,000.
Fauquier National Bank of Warrenton; capital, $150,000.
Branch at The Plains; capital, $5,000.

National banks, with number of additional local offices and dates of approval of their establishment, October 31, 1926

Location	Title of bank	Number of additional offices	Date of approval of establishment of additional offices
California:			
Alhambra	First National Bank	1	Dec. 18, 1924
Bakersfield	First National Bank in Bakersfield	1	Apr. 1, 1925
Crockett	First National Bank	1	Nov. 28, 1923
Fresno	First National Bank in Fresno	1	Dec. 19, 1923
Long Beach	California National Bank	1	Nov. 8, 1923
Los Angeles	First National Bank	1	July 1, 1922
Do	Commercial National Trust & Savings Bank	26	June 13, 1922 Oct. 31, 1923 Jan. 29, 1924 June 4, 1924 Dec. 18, 1924 Mar. 24, 1925 July 22, 1925 Oct. 20, 1925 Mar. 1, 1926 Mar. 25, 1926
Do	Merchants National Trust & Savings Bank	4	Aug. 1, 1922 Oct. 11, 1922 Mar. 15, 1924 June 4, 1924
Do	Pacific National Bank	8	Feb. 5, 1924 Jan. 3, 1925 Jan. 8, 1925 Oct. 16, 1925
Do	Seaboard National Bank	1	Nov. 19, 1925
Do	United States National Bank	9	Mar. 1, 1924 July 29, 1924 Nov. 21, 1924 Aug. 3, 1925 Nov. 3, 1925 Mar. 22, 1926
Oakland	Central National Bank	1	Aug. 2, 1922
Pasadena	Pasadena National Bank	2	June 1, 1925
Sacramento	California National Bank	2	Sept. 6, 1925 Apr. 14, 1926
Santa Cruz	First National Bank	1	Nov. 22, 1922

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National banks, with number of additional local offices and dates of approval of their establishment, October 31, 1926—Continued

Location	Title of bank	Number of additional offices	Date of approval of establishment of additional offices
District of Columbia:			
Washington [1]	Second National Bank	1	Nov. 18, 1922
Do	District National Bank	2	May 1, 1923 Aug. 25, 1924
Do	Franklin National Bank	1	Dec. 30, 1922
Do	Lincoln National Bank	1	Dec. 4, 1922
Georgia:			
Atlanta	Atlanta & Lowry National Bank	1	Sept. 22, 1922
Rome	National City Bank	1	July 7, 1926
Kentucky:			
Louisville	Citizens Union National Bank	1	Nov. 20, 1922
Do	Louisville National Bank	5	July 20, 1922 Aug. 15, 1922 Nov. 28, 1923
Do	National Bank of Kentucky	1	Dec. 18, 1922
Maine:			
Portland	Chapman National Bank	1	Nov. 18, 1924
Maryland:			
Baltimore	Citizens National Bank	1	July 29, 1924
Do	Drovers & Mechanics National Bank	1	June 17, 1925
Do	Farmers & Merchants National Bank	2	Aug. 18, 1922 Feb. 11, 1925
Do	Merchants National Bank	2	Aug. 1, 1922
Massachusetts:			
Adams	First National Bank	1	Dec. 7, 1923
Boston	Atlantic National Bank	2	Aug. 23, 1922 Jan. 2, 1924
Do	Boston National Bank	1	July 6, 1926
Do	Citizens National Bank	1	Mar. 3, 1923
Do	Federal National Bank	1	Jan. 18, 1924
Do	First National Bank	4	Jan. 18, 1924 Oct. 16, 1924 July 28, 1925 July 19, 1926
Do	National Rockland Bank	1	June 6, 1925
Do	National Shawmut Bank	10	Dec. 3, 1923 Feb. 28, 1925 Nov. 5, 1925 Mar. 27, 1926 June 14, 1926 July 1, 1926 July 7, 1926
Brockton	Brockton National Bank	1	Dec. 7, 1925
Fitchburg	Safety Fund National Bank	1	Jan. 30, 1924
Malden	First National Bank	1	Feb. 17, 1925
New Bedford	Merchants National Bank	2	Nov. 28, 1924
Palmer	Palmer National Bank	1	May 22, 1925
Springfield	Chapin National Bank	1	Jan. 10, 1924
Wellesley	Wellesley National Bank	2	Nov. 18, 1922 Mar. 30, 1923
Watertown	Union Market National Bank	1	Dec. 2, 1925
Michigan:			
Detroit	First National Bank in Detroit	21	Jan. 2, 1924 Apr. 7, 1924 June 14, 1924 Mar. 22, 1926
Do	Griswold National Bank	1	May 15, 1926
Do	National Bank of Commerce	1	July 19, 1922
Flint	First National Bank at Flint	1	Dec. 15, 1923
Jackson	Peoples National Bank	1	Nov. 22, 1922
Ludington	First National Bank	1	Sept. 8, 1922
Muskegon	Union National Bank	1	Jan. 23, 1924
Saginaw	Second National Bank	1	Jan. 13, 1923
Nebraska:			
South Omaha	Live Stock National Bank	1	Dec. 3, 1923
Do	Packers National Bank	1	Jan. 18, 1924
New York:			
Buffalo	Community National Bank	6	Aug. 18, 1922 Jan. 18, 1923 Mar. 2, 1925 Mar. 11, 1925 Sept. 23, 1925 July 8, 1926
Flushing	Flushing National Bank	1	July 18, 1925
Ithaca	First National Bank	1	Nov. 9, 1922

[1] Established under authority of the Millspaugh Act, Apr. 26, 1922.

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National banks, with number of additional local offices and dates of approval of their establishment, October 31, 1926—Continued

Location	Title of bank	Number of additional offices	Date of approval of establishment of additional offices
New York—Continued.			
New York	Bowery and East River National Bank	12	Jan. 18, 1924 Jan. 16, 1925 May 28, 1925 June 27, 1925 Sept. 23, 1925 Nov. 13, 1925 Apr. 8, 1926 July 8, 1926
Do	Bronx National Bank	2	July 17, 1924 July 8, 1926
Do	Capitol National Bank	6	Jan. 9, 1923 Apr. 28, 1923 Aug. 18, 1925 Jan. 27, 1926
Do	Chase National Bank	2	July 15, 1924 Aug. 31, 1925
Do	Chemical National Bank	12	Apr. 28, 1923
Do	First National Bank of Brooklyn	1	July 19, 1924
Do	Hamilton National Bank	4	Oct. 29, 1924 Oct. 30, 1924 Dec. 16, 1925 Feb. 12, 1926
Do	Harriman National Bank	1	Apr. 26, 1923
Do	Jamaica National Bank	1	Jan. 9, 1926
Do	Liberty National Bank in New York	1	July 23, 1926
Do	National Bank of Commerce in New York	1	Sept. 23, 1926
Do	National Bank of Far Rockaway	1	Sept. 4, 1925
Do	National City Bank	5	Oct. 26, 1923 Jan. 30, 1924 Mar. 13, 1925 Mar. 25, 1925 July 22, 1926
Do	National Park Bank	2	Mar. 19, 1924 Oct. 16, 1924
Do	Ozone Park National Bank	1	Feb. 5, 1925
Do	Staten Island National Bank & Trust Co	1	Jan. 27, 1926
Do	Public National Bank	22	July 18, 1922 Aug. 29, 1922 Dec. 8, 1922 Feb. 28, 1923 Jan. 26, 1924 July 31, 1924 Dec. 31, 1924 May 19, 1925 Oct. 23, 1925 Feb. 20, 1926 Mar. 1, 1926
Do	Richmond Hill National Bank	2	Aug. 1, 1922 Nov. 28, 1924
Do	Rockaway Beach National Bank	2	Mar. 8, 1924
Do	Seventh National Bank	1	Sept. 9, 1925
Niagara Falls	Cataract National Bank	1	Feb. 1, 1926
Troy	Manufacturers National Bank	1	Nov. 19, 1923
Utica	Utica National Bank & Trust Co	2	Aug. 18, 1926
Watertown	Jefferson County National Bank	2	Oct. 13, 1922 Nov. 2, 1925
Yonkers	First National Bank	2	Apr. 8, 1925 June 17, 1925
Do	Yonkers National Bank & Trust Co	2	Oct. 24, 1922 Sept. 26, 1925
North Carolina:			
Greensboro	American Exchange National Bank	1	July 24, 1922
Winston-Salem	Peoples National Bank of Winston	1	Apr. 13, 1926
Ohio:			
Cleveland	Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Co-Operative National Bank.	3	Sept. 8, 1922 July 6, 1926
Do	Central National Bank	1	Apr. 23, 1926
Columbus	City National Bank	1	Mar. 17, 1925
Findlay	American-First National Bank	1	Jan. 2, 1923
Lockland	First National Bank	1	Nov. 28, 1923
Pennsylvania:			
Altoona	First National Bank	1	June 12, 1925
Do	Second National Bank	2	Mar. 8, 1926
Chester	First National Bank	2	Sept. 22, 1922
Do	Delaware County National Bank	1	June 12, 1926
Do	Pennsylvania National Bank	1	May 24, 1924

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National banks, with number of additional local offices and dates of approval of their establishment, October 31, 1926—Continued

Location	Title of bank	Number of additional offices	Date of approval of establishment of additional offices
Pennsylvania—Continued.			
Johnstown	First National Bank	1	Apr. 28, 1924
McKees Rocks	do	1	Oct. 24, 1922
Philadelphia	do	2	July 25, 1922 Sept. 30, 1925
Do	Broad Street National Bank	2	Nov. 13, 1923
Do	Central National Bank	1	July 24, 1922
Do	Corn Exchange National Bank	2	July 18, 1922
Do	Drovers & Merchants National Bank	1	Jan. 18, 1924
Do	Franklin Fourth Street National Bank	3	Aug. 17, 1922 July 8, 1925 Mar. 16, 1926
Do	Manayunk National Bank	1	May 22, 1926
Do	Northern National Bank	1	Apr. 2, 1923
Do	Overbrook National Bank	1	Sept. 2, 1924
Do	Philadelphia-Girard National Bank	2	Apr. 30, 1923
Do	Southwark National Bank	1	Mar. 18, 1925
Do	Tenth National Bank	1	Mar. 3, 1925
Reading	Reading National Bank	5	Aug. 24, 1922 Feb. 15, 1924 Mar. 26, 1925 Mar. 25, 1926 Apr. 3, 1926
Tennessee:			
Chattanooga	First National Bank	1	Oct. 29, 1925
Knoxville	City National Bank	1	Jan. 3, 1924
Nashville	American National Bank	2	Feb. 20, 1924 Aug. 1, 1924
Do	Broadway National Bank	1	July 8, 1925
Do	Fourth and First National Bank	3	May 5, 1925
Virginia:			
Charlottesville	Peoples National Bank	1	Jan. 9, 1923
Norfolk	Virginia National Bank	2	Apr. 29, 1924 July 26, 1926
Richmond	First & Merchants National Bank	2	July 21, 1922 Feb. 2, 1924
Do	American National Bank	4	July 20, 1922

CONDITION OF NATIONAL BANKS AT DATE OF EACH REPORT CALLED FOR DURING THE YEAR

Under authority of section 5211, Revised Statutes, national banks were called upon to submit three reports of condition during the year ended October 31, 1926, as of various dates specified by the Comptroller.

Summaries of resources and liabilities of reporting banks on the date of each report during the year, together with summaries for June 30, and September 28, 1925, are shown in the following statement:

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Abstract of reports of condition of national banks on dates indicated

[In thousands of dollars]

	June 30, 1925—8,072 banks	Sept. 28, 1925—8,085 banks	Dec. 31, 1925—8,054 banks	Apr. 12, 1926—8,000 banks	June 30, 1926—7,978 banks
RESOURCES					
Loans and discounts (including rediscounts) [1]	12,674,067	13,134,461	13,535,278	13,301,306	13,417,674
Overdrafts	9,352	14,900	10,554	10,953	9,719
United States Government securities owned	2,536,767	2,512,025	2,522,810	2,540,823	2,469,268
Other bonds, stocks, securities, etc., owned	3,193,677	3,242,620	3,252,016	3,269,027	3,372,985
Customers' liability account of acceptances	176,583	201,083	277,513	265,066	232,460
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	585,267	593,176	606,474	621,825	632,842
Other real estate owned	111,191	114,677	113,741	113,987	115,869
Lawful reserve with Federal reserve banks	1,326,864	1,324,326	1,376,992	1,288,664	1,381,171
Items with Federal reserve banks in process of collection	466,787	456,666	572,090	487,345	501,409
Cash in vault	359,605	362,341	390,116	367,573	359,951
Amount due from national banks	1,096,768	1,120,925	1,192,948	1,062,811	1,080,617
Amount due from other banks, bankers, and trust companies	403,366	393,869	425,518	388,932	400,822
Exchanges for clearing house	988,294	733,816	1,127,241	774,989	899,901
Checks on other banks in the same place	80,727	58,326	109,679	83,095	97,179
Outside checks and other cash items	69,517	54,094	71,320	68,809	69,316
Redemption fund and due from United States Treasurer	33,038	32,876	33,008	32,905	33,023
United States Government securities borrowed					24,442
Bonds and securities (other than United States) borrowed					3,173
Other assets	238,993	219,346	235,114	215,555	213,803
Total	24,350,863	24,569,527	25,852,412	24,893,665	25,315,624
LIABILITIES					
Capital stock paid in	1,369,435	1,375,009	1,379,101	1,410,434	1,412,872
Surplus fund	1,118,928	1,125,495	1,166,601	1,188,704	1,198,899
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	481,711	543,564	476,207	500,519	477,587
Reserved for taxes, interest, etc., accrued	60,078	69,792	59,170	63,327	64,618
National bank notes outstanding	648,494	649,221	648,461	649,452	651,155
Due to Federal reserve banks	30,740	31,820	38,321	35,785	33,794
Amount due to national banks	1,028,168	1,068,420	1,076,397	987,311	979,814
Amount due to other banks, bankers, and trust companies	1,827,492	1,766,708	1,897,555	1,779,579	1,885,848
Certified checks outstanding	224,089	251,505	261,813	258,034	217,123
Cashier's checks outstanding	336,167	214,594	414,856	223,885	288,669
Demand deposits	10,430,254	10,427,544	11,151,126	10,456,694	10,778,603
Time deposits (including postal savings)	5,924,658	5,994,374	6,047,370	6,199,806	6,313,809
United States deposits	108,101	175,097	193,222	234,704	144,504
Total deposits	*19,909,669*	*19,930,062*	*21,080,660*	*20,175,798*	*20,642,164*
United States Government securities borrowed	21,684	24,479	32,718	25,611	24,442
Bonds and securities (other than United States) borrowed	3,530	3,976	3,625	4,053	3,173
Agreements to repurchase United States Government or other securities sold	3,413	4,057	1,984	2,497	3,489
Bills payable (including all obligations representing borrowed money other than rediscounts)	245,107	316,627	384,377	265,590	253,807
Notes and bills rediscounted (including acceptances of other banks and foreign bills of exchange or drafts sold with indorsement)	233,874	245,537	264,505	258,713	268,801
Letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding	12,127	9,265	7,525	7,760	12,880
Acceptances executed for customers and to furnish dollar exchange less those purchased or discounted	164,569	191,373	257,929	246,199	221,131
Acceptances executed by other banks	28,773	28,542	39,595	39,493	29,801
Liabilities other than those stated above	49,471	52,228	49,954	55,515	50,805
Total	24,350,863	24,569,527	25,852,412	24,893,665	25,315,624

[1] Includes customers' liability under letters of credit.

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CONDITION OF NATIONAL BANKS JUNE 30, 1926

The total resources of 7,978 reporting national banks in the continental United States, Alaska, and Hawaii, June 30, 1926, aggregated $25,315,624,000, as compared with resources of 8,072 national banks, amounting to $24,350,863,000, on June 30, 1925. The increase in resources for the year was $964,761,000, although the number of banks decreased by 94.

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts, including rediscounts, were $13,417,674,000, and were greater by $743,607,000 than the amount reported on June 30, 1925. The percentage of loans and discounts to total deposits was 65.00 in comparison with a ratio of 63.66 per cent the year previous.

United States Government securities owned totaled $2,469,268,000, the reduction in this item being accounted for in part by eliminating from the banks' investments nearly $25,000,000 of United States securities borrowed, heretofore included among investments. Holdings of other miscellaneous bonds and securities increased in the year from $3,193,677,000 to $3,372,985,000, or $179,308,000, notwithstanding bonds and securities other than United States borrowed aggregating $3,530,000 were included in the banks' investments in figures reported as of June 30, 1925.

Balances due reporting banks and bankers, including lawful reserve with Federal reserve banks of $1,381,171,000, amounted to $3,364,019,000, and were greater by $70,234,000 than in the preceding year. Cash in the banks' vaults increased from $359,605,000 to $359,951,000.

Banking houses, furniture and fixtures valued at $632,842,000 and other real estate owned, $115,869,000, exceeded the value of these assets reported in the previous year by $47,575,000 and $4,678,000, respectively.

LIABILITIES

The paid-in capital stock increased in the year from $1,369,435,000 to $1,412,872,000, and surplus and undivided profits, excluding reserve for taxes, interest, etc., accrued, aggregated $1,676,486,000 and were $75,847,000 more than a year ago.

Circulating notes outstanding amounted to $651,155,000, an increase of $2,661,000 in the year.

Balances on the books of reporting banks to the credit of correspondent banks and bankers, including certified checks and cashiers' checks outstanding, amounted to $3,405,248,000, a decrease of $41,408,000 in the year.

Total deposit liabilities were $20,642,164,000, an excess of $732,495,000 over June 30, 1925. Included in deposit liabilities are United States deposits of $144,504,000, amounts due to banks, $2,899,456,000, and certified checks and cashiers' checks outstanding, $505,792,000, in addition to individual deposits (time and demand), the total of which was increased from $16,354,912,000 to $17,092,412,000 or $737,500,000 more than in the preceding year.

Liabilities for money borrowed, represented by bills payable and rediscounts, aggregated $522,608,000, which was an increase of $43,627,000 over the returns a year ago when the liability for borrowed money totaled $478,981,000.

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Condensed statement of resources and liabilities of all reporting national banks at the close of business June 30, 1926, follows:

Summary of reports of condition of 7,978 national banks in the United States at the close of business June 30, 1926

[In thousands of dollars]

RESOURCES		
Loans and discounts:		
On demand (secured by collateral other than real estate)	2,378,276	
On demand (not secured by collateral)	775,107	
On time (secured by collateral other than real estate)	3,116,375	
On time (not secured by collateral)	6,344,135	
Secured by farm land	252,083	
Secured by other real estate	473,369	
Not classified	78,329	
Total		13,417,674
Overdrafts		9,719
Investments (including premiums on bonds):		
United States Government securities	2,469,268	
State, county, and municipal bonds	647,801	
Railroad bonds	631,387	
Bonds of other public service corporations (including street and interurban-railway bonds)	545,036	
Other bonds, stocks, warrants, etc	1,548,761	
Total		5,842,253
Banking house (including furniture and fixtures)		632,842
Other real estate owned		115,869
Due from banks		1,982,848
Lawful reserve with Federal reserve bank or other reserve agents		1,381,171
Checks and other cash items		166,495
Exchanges for clearing house		899,901
Cash on hand:		
Gold coin	17,869	
Silver and minor coin [1]	36,952	
Paper currency	305,130	
Total		359,951
Other resources [2]		506,901
Total resources		25,315,624
LIABILITIES		
Capital stock paid in		1,412,872
Surplus		1,198,899
Undivided profits (less expenses and taxes paid)		477,587
Reserved for taxes, interest, etc., accrued		64,618
National-bank circulation		651,155
Due to all banks		2,899,456
Certified checks and cashiers' checks		505,792
Individual deposits (including postal savings):		
Demand deposits—		
Individual deposits subject to check	9,754,457	
Demand certificates of deposit	217,106	
Dividends unpaid	35,273	
Time deposits—		
Savings deposits, or deposits in interest or savings department	4,837,465	
Time certificates of deposit	1,271,807	
Postal-savings deposits	70,094	
Not classified [3]	906,210	
Total		17,092,412

[1] Includes clearing-house certificates.
[2] Includes $232,460,000 customers' liability account of acceptances.
[3] Includes $756,448,000 State, county, and other municipal deposits.

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United States deposits (exclusive of postal savings)	144, 504
Notes and bills rediscounted	268, 801
Bills payable (including certificates of deposit representing money borrowed)	253, 807
Other liabilities	345, 721
Total liabilities	25, 315, 624

NATIONAL BANK LIABILITIES ON ACCOUNT OF BILLS PAYABLE AND REDISCOUNTS

Money borrowed by national banks on account of bills payable and rediscounts as of June 30, 1926, amounted to $522,608,000, which is an increase of $43,627,000 over June 30 a year ago, but a reduction of $126,274,000 since December 31, 1925. On June 30, 1926, bills payable and rediscounts were $253,807,000 and $268,801,000, respectively.

Liabilities of national banking associations in each Federal reserve district at the date of each call since September 28, 1925, are shown in the following statement:

Total borrowings of national banks on account of bills payable and rediscounts in each Federal reserve district at date of each call since September 28, 1925

[In thousands of dollars]

	District No. 1	District No. 2	District No. 3	District No. 4	District No. 5	District No. 6	District No. 7
Dec. 31, 1925:							
Bills payable	23, 828	177, 871	34, 069	29, 069	29, 451	12, 676	40, 618
Rediscounts	56, 203	90, 076	14, 206	14, 330	21, 621	9, 564	26, 987
Total	80, 031	267, 947	48, 275	43, 399	51, 072	22, 240	67, 605
Apr. 12, 1926:							
Bills payable	13, 838	88, 903	42, 995	31, 965	19, 022	8, 286	17, 874
Rediscounts	23, 936	92, 993	14, 486	14, 998	20, 912	15, 533	39, 021
Total	37, 774	181, 896	57, 481	46, 963	39, 934	23, 819	56, 895
June 30, 1926:							
Bills payable	21, 861	50, 576	39, 713	31, 850	20, 183	8, 554	45, 548
Rediscounts	36, 299	79, 212	14, 721	13, 744	24, 523	20, 360	31, 780
Total	58, 160	129, 788	54, 434	45, 594	44, 706	28, 914	77, 328

	District No. 8	District No. 9	District No. 10	District No. 11	District No. 12	Total
Dec. 31, 1925:						
Bills payable	6, 980	1, 674	7, 473	3, 385	17, 283	384, 377
Rediscounts	7, 089	2, 694	8, 796	1, 966	10, 973	264, 505
Total	14, 069	4, 368	16, 269	5, 351	28, 256	648, 882
Apr. 12, 1926:						
Bills payable	7, 951	2, 250	10, 138	6, 434	15, 934	265, 590
Rediscounts	9, 344	3, 038	9, 249	4, 269	10, 934	258, 713
Total	17, 295	5, 288	19, 387	10, 703	26, 868	524, 303
June 30, 1926:						
Bills payable	6, 706	1, 753	4, 947	11, 384	10, 732	253, 807
Rediscounts	9, 192	2, 834	10, 762	10, 100	15, 274	268, 801
Total	15, 898	4, 587	15, 709	21, 484	26, 006	522, 608

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LOANS AND DISCOUNTS OF NATIONAL BANKS

The returns from national banks on June 30, 1926, show total loans and discounts in the amount of $13,417,674,000, an excess of $743,607,000 over June 30, 1925.

Unsecured time loans bearing the indorsement of one or more individual or firm names aggregated $6,344,135,000, or 47.28 per cent of the total. Time loans secured by stocks and bonds were 14.78 per cent of all loans, and demand paper with like security 15.31 per cent.

Of the total of loans and discounts at the date of the midsummer call in the current year $3,497,261,000, or 26.06 per cent was eligible for rediscount with Federal reserve bank, and $130,757,000, or 0.97 per cent, secured by United States Government obligations.

Statement showing the classification of loans and discounts reported by national banks for the last three fiscal years ended June 30 follows:

Classification of loans and discounts for the last three fiscal years

[In thousands of dollars]

Class	June 30, 1924		June 30, 1925		June 30, 1926	
	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
On demand, paper with one or more individual or firm names (not secured by collateral)	737,559	6.16	726,100	5.73	775,107	5.78
On demand, secured by stocks and bonds	1,545,625	12.90	1,843,167	14.54	2,053,871	15.31
On demand, secured by other personal securities, including merchandise, warehouse receipts, etc	263,618	2.20	300,561	2.37	324,405	2.42
On time, paper with one or more individual or firm names (not secured by collateral)	6,123,604	51.12	6,132,318	48.39	6,344,135	47.28
On time, secured by stocks and bonds	1,559,698	13.02	1,817,730	14.34	1,982,754	14.78
On time, secured by other personal securities, including merchandise, warehouse receipts, etc	1,087,096	9.08	1,062,755	8.39	1,133,621	8.45
Secured by improved real estate under authority of sec. 24, Federal reserve act, as amended:						
1. On farm land	116,009	.97	122,214	.96	123,641	.92
2. On other real estate	188,897	1.58	269,247	2.12	337,393	2.51
Secured by real-estate mortgages or other liens on realty not in accordance with sec. 24, Federal reserve act, as amended:						
1. For debts previously contracted (sec. 5137, R. S. U. S.)—						
(*a*) Farm lands	120,122	1.00	123,332	.97	116,887	.87
(*b*) Other real estate	74,535	.62	81,874	.65	92,605	.69
2. All other real-estate loans—						
(*a*) Farm lands	9,031	.08	10,334	.08	11,555	.09
(*b*) Other real estate	26,543	.22	29,797	.24	43,371	.32
Acceptances of other banks discounted	91,026	.76	107,767	.85	78,329	.58
Acceptances of reporting banks purchased or discounted	33,998	.28	43,766	.35	(1)	(1)
Customers' liability on account of drafts paid under letters of credit	1,367	.01	3,105	.02	(1)	(1)
Total	11,978,728	100.00	12,674,067	100.00	13,417,674	100.00

[1] Not called for on June 30, 1926.

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Loans and discounts of national banks June 30, 1926

[In thousands of dollars]

Cities, States, and Territories	On demand			On time			Secured by improved real estate under authority of section 24, Federal reserve act, as amended		Secured by real estate mortgages or other liens on realty not in accordance with section 24, Federal reserve act, as amended				Acceptances of other banks discounted	Total	Amount eligible for rediscount with Federal reserve bank	Amount secured by United States Government obligations
									1. For debts previously contracted (sec. 5137, R. S. U. S.)		2. All other real estate loans					
	Paper with one or more individual or firm names (not secured by collateral)	Secured by stocks and bonds	Secured by other personal securities, including merchandise, warehouse receipts, etc.	Paper with one or more individual or firm names (not secured by collateral)	Secured by stocks and bonds	Secured by other personal securities, including merchandise, warehouse receipts, etc.	Farm lands	Other real estate	Farm lands	Other real estate	Farm lands	Other real estate				
CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES																
New York	36,468	654,418	56,523	957,137	427,352	94,520	-------	-------	16	3,080	-------	641	44,463	2,274,618	448,343	24,940
Chicago	33,587	155,474	37,178	253,332	110,410	47,392	-------	301	304	27	-------	25	2,020	640,050	174,936	7,277
Total central reserve cities	70,055	809,892	93,701	1,210,469	537,762	141,912	-------	301	320	3,107	-------	666	46,483	2,914,668	623,279	32,217
OTHER RESERVE CITIES																
Boston	35,609	78,933	21,151	230,297	89,629	20,557	-------	21,933	-------	721	120	6,147	13,857	518,954	108,957	2,581
Albany	1,723	24,717	1,224	25,139	3,012	595	6	82	-------	446	-------	277	-------	57,221	15,626	282
Brooklyn and Bronx	65	8,980	366	26,693	4,315	778	-------	496	-------	129	-------	685	-------	42,507	15,028	565
Buffalo	1,314	4,427	11	2,965	660	33	2	994	-------	2	-------	-------	-------	10,408	903	11
Philadelphia	25,598	129,350	12,229	251,764	62,222	23,657	-------	3,626	-------	1,454	14	904	1,243	512,061	152,773	5,426
Pittsburgh	13,640	75,519	2,907	82,671	33,569	951	-------	2,014	-------	146	-------	322	450	212,189	60,571	2,746
Baltimore	3,666	18,628	3,133	57,941	6,235	5,971	-------	465	6	72	-------	39	-------	96,156	24,060	636
Washington	3,888	20,455	3,494	43,523	5,785	5,578	191	1,021	9	652	-------	680	-------	85,276	10,640	595
Richmond	1,982	5,968	1,400	26,214	15,100	4,661	4	159	126	92	-------	-------	77	55,783	12,171	546
Atlanta	1,507	7,101	2,008	33,440	9,681	6,380	-------	15	98	149	168	201	5	60,753	23,409	511
Jacksonville	1,784	7,070	2,763	22,108	11,782	5,333	-------	824	-------	420	-------	247	-------	52,331	14,350	184
Birmingham	128	661	879	19,789	3,455	3,334	90	460	116	67	-------	-------	-------	28,979	15,764	106
New Orleans	4,471	2,128	1,360	16,851	2,520	1,039	-------	-------	-------	175	-------	-------	415	28,959	6,454	131
Dallas	1,282	2,603	2,427	38,857	16,590	20,284	258	699	143	477	379	268	285	84,552	22,637	2,046
El Paso	71	6	8	8,391	5,009	614	25	8	293	267	17	3	-------	14,712	4,088	22

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Fort Worth	1,001	714	341	22,362	6,423	10,434	136	278	335	813			7	42,844	14,580	315
Galveston	645	1,851	4,143	5,982	2,330	173		76	4	6		1		15,211	6,827	168
Houston	2,933	7,699	3,610	32,249	15,020	12,575	59	463	416	427	4	92	4	75,551	16,892	287
San Antonio	884	344	297	15,052	5,263	4,170	15	27	118	1,849	10	58	26	28,113	9,316	82
Waco	1,056	879	541	6,518	1,148	1,758		32	320	64		6		12,322	4,404	237
Little Rock	74	25	556	3,706	595	1,114			170	149	21			6,410	1,390	33
Louisville	1,865	10,415	881	34,553	13,168	5,925		157		114		4		67,082	16,519	813
Memphis	179	261	872	5,336	2,551	2,376	9	5	8	285				11,882	2,846	112
Nashville	1,232	3,279	505	25,265	5,358	6,051	43	233	56	661	8	30		42,721	11,408	307
Cincinnati	6,456	22,766	1,206	29,855	18,221	6,569		928		8			1,434	87,443	18,425	3,683
Cleveland	3,263	12,760	1,449	25,899	8,837	4,643	50	5,877		614		27	5,522	68,941	13,087	223
Columbus	3,670	8,773	1,101	24,183	15,698	1,634	3	396	4	569		1	101	56,133	9,356	1,320
Toledo	1,592	2,135	247	1,525	572	140		440		57				6,708	1,250	182
Indianapolis	1,446	9,861	524	32,593	8,279	6,410	8	15	75	313			20	59,544	17,711	1,688
Chicago	2,895	6,554	1,594	13,879	10,256	3,824		423		292				39,717	10,654	768
Peoria	1,941	2,831	939	6,938	3,386	1,429	516	115	36	19				18,150	9,012	178
Detroit	1,133	9,213	689	73,656	55,640	7,839		2,933		587		2,884		154,574	22,107	533
Grand Rapids	270	279	57	13,356	5,977	630	2	1,106		89		23		21,789	3,460	38
Milwaukee	10,634	10,348	2,666	53,185	16,097	7,884	3	152		273		4		101,246	19,490	454
Minneapolis	13,047	17,308	8,184	49,193	12,797	16,320	691	1,024	151	38	3	8	11	118,775	27,805	1,211
St. Paul	745	14,634	232	29,898	10,358	3,254	753			56		73		60,003	21,105	1,426
Cedar Rapids	454	2,167	5	4,423	4,417	590	105	160	6		789			13,116	2,650	595
Des Moines	1,430	1,101	891	7,494	7,488	3,369	53	37	788	368				23,019	5,443	105
Dubuque	292	321	53	1,266	1,031	794	178	245	7		408			4,595	1,275	158
Sioux City	757	1,893	329	8,383	1,616	2,380	92	109	871	446			110	16,986	6,240	55
Kansas City, Mo	3,947	7,239	3,552	20,776	12,542	29,422	217	258	694	114	58			78,819	33,612	432
St. Joseph	425	2,041	170	10,003	1,614	1,727	38	4	1		52		36	16,111	7,265	176
St. Louis	20,301	39,295	12,409	87,668	39,788	19,342	36	1,081	26	285		1,414		221,645	72,309	4,865
Lincoln	363	327	101	9,351	3,301	2,017	251	36	104	68				15,919	6,436	205
Omaha	1,680	2,585	1,123	24,232	12,263	18,832	616	279	255	104				61,969	16,323	676
Kansas City, Kans	106	110	88	2,344	631	3,248	168	146	112	23	5			6,981	1,828	146
Topeka	522	267	167	4,322	1,021	1,348	124	252	39	12				8,074	4,688	137
Wichita	181	31	295	8,988	3,303	5,081	59	98	203	165	40			18,444	7,516	83
Helena	154	307	127	1,774	541	800			78	13	6			3,800	1,350	10
Denver	558	8,516	398	17,957	16,357	17,251	1,415	863	860	316	78	63	295	64,927	19,711	843
Pueblo	15	2,300	2,227	567	1,189						2			6,300	2,251	27
Muskogee	78	48	74	2,369	1,954	1,000	93	20	103	113				5,852	2,375	80
Oklahoma City	1,216	1,958	676	13,925	4,919	9,110	114	502	240	292		79		33,031	10,929	247
Tulsa	2,150	11,541	283	24,498	11,380	8,859	8	458	211	1,201				60,589	9,131	244
Seattle	2,247	5,672	2,701	30,632	12,078	8,784	16	98	119	356		30	60	62,793	20,534	925
Spokane	271	254	459	17,798	4,230	3,443	45	4	417	253	141			27,315	7,313	134
Portland	447	5,160	339	31,003	15,208	9,674	21	18	498	695			14	63,077	28,477	1,205
Los Angeles	5,553	10,824	4,596	107,824	38,398	15,427	47	2,459	2,575	2,161	59	429	110	190,462	27,374	999
Oakland	4,753	2,461	5,024	6,119	161	370	31	830						19,749	4,772	21
San Francisco	24,063	45,130	4,422	73,944	17,962	13,019		208	22	392		102	404	179,668	40,103	1,206
Ogden	7	4	1	2,555	979	597	10	203	43	8	108	5		4,520	1,490	22
Salt Lake City	835	3,011	403	7,674	5,167	2,016		98	7	167		16		19,394	7,892	454
Total other reserve cities	226,494	684,038	126,907	1,919,715	707,076	383,417	6,601	55,942	10,763	20,104	2,490	15,122	24,486	4,183,155	1,094,362	44,496
Total all reserve cities	296,549	1,493,930	220,608	3,130,184	1,244,838	525,329	6,601	56,243	11,083	23,211	2,490	15,788	70,969	7,097,823	1,717,641	76,713

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Loans and discounts of national banks June 30, 1926—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Cities, States, and Territories	On demand			On time			Secured by improved real estate under authority of section 24, Federal reserve act, as amended		Secured by real estate mortgages or other liens on realty not in accordance with section 24, Federal reserve act, as amended				Acceptances of other banks discounted	Total	Amount eligible for rediscount with Federal reserve bank	Amount secured by United States Government obligations
									1. For debts previously contracted (sec. 5137, R. S. U. S.)		2. All other real estate loans					
	Paper with one or more individual or firm names (not secured by collateral)	Secured by stocks and bonds	Secured by other personal securities, including merchandise, warehouse receipts, etc.	Paper with one or more individual or firm names (not secured by collateral)	Secured by stocks and bonds	Secured by other personal securities, including merchandise, warehouse receipts, etc.	Farm lands	Other real estate	Farm lands	Other real estate	Farm lands	Other real estate				
COUNTRY BANKS																
Maine	8,416	10,878	997	33,002	6,693	1,873	722	4,775	375	975	2	110	34	68,852	12,782	1,002
New Hampshire	6,082	8,753	1,140	16,922	3,046	1,136	384	810	37	312	2	12	.....	38,636	7,254	688
Vermont	5,696	3,663	1,195	16,600	2,467	1,597	878	1,502	185	642	64	66	.....	34,555	7,951	403
Massachusetts	14,553	30,074	6,504	156,759	59,579	10,787	424	17,798	257	3,258	20	3,557	41	303,611	76,074	2,572
Rhode Island	1,218	2,642	1,165	17,695	6,054	1,177	.....	2,245	7	1	.....	231	.....	32,435	8,787	286
Connecticut	8,674	29,710	2,129	74,933	35,216	3,020	150	8,572	149	1,845	87	1,048	40	165,573	33,608	1,913
Total New England States	44,639	85,720	13,130	315,911	113,055	19,590	2,558	36,702	1,010	7,033	175	5,024	115	643,662	146,456	6,864
New York	46,366	83,497	7,316	286,706	57,491	15,671	4,193	30,906	2,124	7,029	328	3,473	470	545,570	151,139	4,701
New Jersey	43,153	87,813	8,637	249,794	39,222	5,385	1,788	42,279	738	3,163	77	2,764	221	485,034	102,805	3,353
Pennsylvania	103,973	119,759	8,091	373,651	98,193	12,080	6,212	61,247	1,096	7,471	969	6,525	722	799,989	139,542	7,559
Delaware	1,818	1,707	310	5,770	815	35	492	399	107	171	28	1	.....	11,653	3,115	235
Maryland	7,511	4,797	636	31,025	7,855	2,075	1,498	2,394	383	254	436	141	.....	59,005	10,666	421
Total Eastern States	202,821	297,573	24,990	946,946	203,576	35,246	14,183	137,225	4,448	18,088	1,838	12,904	1,413	1,901,251	407,267	16,269
Virginia	7,482	3,815	2,542	130,287	37,135	11,441	4,031	5,622	1,452	1,807	219	340	11	206,184	65,344	1,829
West Virginia	4,461	7,292	754	78,676	28,832	2,005	565	4,957	185	2,301	27	73	.....	130,128	19,687	1,438
North Carolina	2,907	2,073	645	85,484	23,673	12,139	1,417	2,114	936	1,138	256	266	.....	133,048	42,613	1,592
South Carolina	2,828	3,603	1,870	38,619	10,201	14,986	1,821	1,399	2,180	1,395	115	348	.....	79,365	27,713	424
Georgia	2,511	1,829	2,180	33,413	6,104	9,211	1,738	1,114	3,175	1,352	94	46	10	62,777	25,306	334

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Florida	2,870	6,828	3,255	56,649	12,400	23,612	1,091	4,389	208	727	35	1,843	271	114,178	32,007	537
Alabama	3,416	2,993	2,610	35,914	6,041	21,025	1,552	1,593	1,791	1,028	106	88	37	78,194	34,939	436
Mississippi	470	179	966	27,002	6,122	11,272	1,824	2,783	1,120	573	157	112	50	52,630	17,810	292
Louisiana	1,336	2,912	1,089	26,970	6,372	10,834	676	664	2,627	658	53	80		54,271	17,715	221
Texas	14,972	9,893	6,651	124,200	19,039	90,604	2,907	2,734	9,828	3,936	864	358	1,505	287,491	125,748	1,311
Arkansas	1,673	2,795	1,048	29,393	4,896	10,746	1,578	1,602	1,560	409	109	22	204	56,035	23,541	279
Kentucky	8,248	5,709	777	65,755	14,154	5,526	3,069	2,620	2,411	1,699	255	380		110,603	23,257	1,352
Tennessee	2,856	1,388	392	71,842	18,066	6,937	1,126	1,403	1,242	1,700	116	67		107,135	38,565	772
Total Southern States	56,030	51,309	24,779	804,204	193,035	230,338	23,395	32,994	28,715	18,723	2,406	4,023	2,088	1,472,039	494,245	10,817
Ohio	46,827	40,012	3,783	141,840	33,175	7,644	7,964	14,987	4,020	4,188	592	960	14	306,006	55,986	5,478
Indiana	8,454	4,472	1,569	114,470	25,370	6,166	6,533	8,005	4,021	2,262	299	420	194	182,235	55,020	3,171
Illinois	28,249	15,601	4,246	188,814	27,558	16,585	10,516	4,550	5,871	3,232	286	790	1,829	308,127	93,307	2,559
Michigan	3,417	9,652	1,445	67,807	29,541	5,835	5,161	15,461	561	994	43	676	4	140,597	30,818	1,836
Wisconsin	4,664	6,346	994	89,815	26,127	9,040	5,394	6,528	1,831	1,389	289	205	589	153,211	47,352	2,033
Minnesota	8,548	11,001	3,364	60,415	14,817	25,483	10,444	4,245	6,558	1,304	564	593	49	147,385	47,092	836
Iowa	8,093	1,799	2,078	93,922	9,177	18,051	4,812	2,006	11,820	2,000	690	447	319	155,214	61,126	364
Missouri	6,551	1,965	1,760	26,700	5,644	7,147	1,471	1,634	1,584	575	63	97	40	55,231	16,452	501
Total Middle Western States	114,803	90,848	19,239	783,783	171,409	95,951	52,295	57,416	36,266	15,944	2,826	4,188	3,038	1,448,006	407,153	16,778
North Dakota	2,537	386	1,718	16,054	1,540	20,550	3,695	1,393	4,537	641	477	113	16	53,657	40,937	66
South Dakota	828	311	248	17,318	1,628	15,233	1,560	663	3,066	483	140	137	17	41,632	18,604	35
Nebraska	2,419	337	830	34,746	1,791	17,438	1,135	289	2,833	617	91	32	51	62,609	26,665	95
Kansas	5,503	3,941	1,120	47,805	5,078	30,513	2,671	1,209	3,581	959	160	172		102,712	42,609	471
Montana	3,669	5,467	800	12,635	2,139	9,592	856	365	1,564	411	39	23	133	37,693	12,176	100
Wyoming	261	564	635	6,814	3,530	8,297	391	390	805	274	7	4	31	22,003	7,838	96
Colorado	1,448	1,776	1,154	19,972	3,761	17,648	1,026	568	2,405	525	33	45		50,361	17,359	299
New Mexico	646	151	574	5,871	842	5,231	162	259	564	215	19	3	35	14,572	6,289	84
Oklahoma	3,355	3,624	917	35,302	6,021	47,161	1,734	1,482	3,250	1,324	336	120	100	104,726	49,547	612
Total Western States	20,666	16,557	7,996	196,517	26,330	171,663	13,230	6,618	22,605	5,449	1,302	649	383	489,965	222,024	1,858
Washington	3,607	3,309	2,442	33,638	4,988	13,499	1,519	874	1,595	336	41	157		66,055	23,094	316
Oregon	9,499	1,395	2,998	18,096	1,425	8,165	984	627	2,456	537	143	55	104	46,484	14,019	229
California	22,457	9,000	5,936	85,775	19,925	20,142	7,045	8,428	4,747	2,209	213	493	105	186,475	42,126	608
Idaho	664	642	647	14,734	1,767	8,490	857	314	1,842	360	105	36	15	30,473	13,298	193
Utah	56	97	16	2,931	885	1,179	359	189	384	146				6,242	2,507	34
Nevada	2,231	760	1,386	2,554	502	1,033	471	194	857	157	12	28	99	10,284	2,405	32
Arizona	151	546	168	7,803	972	2,892	131	175	879	359	4			14,080	4,393	32
Total Pacific States	38,665	15,749	13,593	165,531	30,464	55,400	11,366	10,801	12,760	4,154	518	769	323	360,093	101,842	1,444
Alaska (nonmember banks)	333	23	48	902	30	64		84		3		26		1,513	633	7
The Territory of Hawaii (nonmember banks)	601	2,162	22	157	17	40	13	310						3,322		7
Total (nonmember banks)	934	2,185	70	1,059	47	104	13	394		3		26		4,835	633	14
Total country banks	478,558	559,941	103,797	3,213,951	737,916	608,292	117,040	281,150	105,804	69,394	9,065	27,583	7,360	6,319,851	1,779,620	54,044
Total United States, Alaska, and the Territory of Hawaii	775,107	2,053,871	324,405	6,344,135	1,982,754	1,133,621	123,641	337,393	116,887	92,605	11,555	43,371	78,329	13,417,674	3,497,261	130,757

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF LOANS AND DISCOUNTS, INCLUDING REDISCOUNTS, MADE BY NATIONAL BANKS DURING LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

The percentage of loans and discounts of national banks in the central reserve cities of New York and Chicago to the total loans and discounts of all national banks in the United States June 30, 1926, as well as similar information with respect to banks in other reserve cities, etc., is shown in the following statement, in comparison with like information for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1924 and 1925.

[In thousands of dollars]

Banks in—	Loans					
	June 30, 1924		June 30, 1925		June 30, 1926	
	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
New York	2,009,100	16.77	2,084,305	16.45	2,274,618	16.95
Do	2,603,764	21.73	2,694,922	21.26	2,914,668	21.72
Chicago						
Other reserve cities	3,614,971	30.18	3,994,646	31.52	4,183,155	31.18
All reserve cities	6,218,735	51.91	6,689,568	52.78	7,097,823	52.90
States (exclusive of reserve cities)	5,759,993	48.09	5,984,499	47.22	6,319,851	47.10
Total United States	11,978,728	100.00	12,674,067	100.00	13,417,674	100.00

COMPARATIVE CHANGES IN DEMAND AND TIME DEPOSITS, LOANS AND DISCOUNTS, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND OTHER BONDS AND SECURITIES, AND THE AMOUNT OF LAWFUL RESERVE OF NATIONAL BANKS SINCE JUNE 30, 1922

Demand deposits in national banks on June 30, 1926, totaled $10,778,603,000, an increase of 3.34 per cent over demand deposits on June 30, 1925, and were greater than on June 30 in each of the preceding four years. Time deposits June 30, 1926, aggregated $6,313,809,000, or 6.57 per cent more than at the time of the midsummer call the year previous.

The loans and discounts of $13,417,674,000 on June 30, 1926, increased 5.87 per cent in the year; United States Government and other bonds and securities invested in by national banking associations were $111,809,000 more than on June 30, 1925, an increase of 1.95 per cent, and the amount of lawful reserve with the Federal reserve banks, due to an increase in time and demand deposits, likewise increased 4.09 per cent in the year.

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The percentage of increase or reduction of each of the resource and liability items referred to since June 30, 1922, is shown in the following statement:

[In thousands of dollars]

	June 30, 1922	June 30, 1923	Per cent increase (+) or decrease (−) since June 30, 1922	June 30, 1924	Per cent increase (+) or decrease (−) since June 30, 1923	June 30, 1925	Per cent increase (+) or decrease (−) since June 30, 1924	June 30, 1926	Per cent increase (+) or decrease (−) since June 30, 1925
Demand deposits	9,152,415	9,288,298	+1.48	9,593,250	+3.28	10,430,254	+8.72	10,778,603	+3.34
Time deposits	4,111,951	4,755,162	+15.64	5,259,933	+10.62	5,924,658	+12.64	6,313,809	+6.57
Loans and discounts [1]	11,248,214	11,817,671	+5.06	11,978,728	+1.36	12,674,067	+5.80	13,417,674	+5.87
United States and other bonds, stocks, etc	4,563,325	5,069,703	+11.10	5,142,328	+1.43	5,730,444	+11.44	5,842,253	+1.95
Lawful reserve with Federal reserve banks	1,151,605	1,142,736	−.77	1,198,670	+4.89	1,326,864	+10.69	1,381,171	+4.09

[1] Includes rediscounts and customers' liability under letters of credit.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES HELD BY NATIONAL BANKS IN RESERVE CITIES AND STATES

The aggregate investments by national banking associations in United States Government securities on June 30, 1926, amounted to $2,469,268,000, a decrease of $67,499,000 since June 30, 1925, more than one-third of the decrease being accounted for by eliminating from the banks' investments approximately $25,000,000 of United States securities borrowed, heretofore included among investments.

The holdings of these banks in Liberty loan bonds and victory notes were reduced by $28,290,000, United States certificates of indebtedness $60,358,000, short-term Treasury notes $199,025,000, while their investments in war-savings certificates and thrift stamps, and other issues of United States bonds, the latter including bonds on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States to secure circulating notes, increased by $9,000 and $220,165,000, respectively.

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Classification of these securities held by national banks in reserve cities and States, June 30, 1926, follows:

United States Government securities owned by national banks June 30, 1926

[In thousands of dollars]

Cities, States, and Territories	Liberty loan bonds, all issues	Victory notes	War savings certificates and thrift stamps	United States certificates of indebtedness	Short-term Treasury notes	All other issues of United States bonds	Total
CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES							
New York	182,704			24,452	8,433	301,034	516,623
Chicago	32,684				20,417	8,922	62,023
Total central reserve cities	215,388			24,452	28,850	309,956	578,646
OTHER RESERVE CITIES							
Boston	30,893			423	3,676	37,024	72,016
Albany	5,965			50		4,500	10,515
Brooklyn and Bronx	4,692				225	1,198	6,115
Buffalo	608					1,006	1,614
Philadelphia	19,263			10	1,455	15,500	36,228
Pittsburgh	58,213				9,309	37,173	104,695
Baltimore	8,408					10,485	18,893
Washington	11,915		1	76	411	7,173	19,576
Richmond	2,049					1,067	3,116
Atlanta	5,560					5,553	11,113
Jacksonville	2,682			375	1,646	4,672	9,375
Birmingham	1,221			100	22	1,954	3,297
New Orleans	750					4,263	5,013
Dallas	7,527			136	1,339	7,104	16,106
El Paso	1,754				451	1,007	3,212
Fort Worth	4,302				135	4,077	8,514
Galveston	1,988				755	2,065	4,808
Houston	4,866				858	5,637	11,361
San Antonio	4,529				32	3,178	7,739
Waco	335	246				1,700	2,281
Little Rock	100					215	315
Louisville	2,229			5	297	5,870	8,401
Memphis	27					366	393
Nashville	2					2,911	2,913
Cincinnati	8,308			1	610	8,372	17,291
Cleveland	3,810			1,015		10,336	15,161
Columbus	3,672		4	9	146	3,704	7,535
Toledo	1,435					2,115	3,550
Indianapolis	2,081			128	312	6,023	8,544
Chicago	6,715		13	270	597	3,847	11,442
Peoria	1,963		4		267	3,033	5,267
Detroit	9,135			5		6,926	16,066
Grand Rapids	5				30	1,982	2,017
Milwaukee	7,044				851	7,338	15,233
Minneapolis	9,595			4	2,491	19,125	31,215
St. Paul	10,147			4,842	5,140	4,151	24,280
Cedar Rapids	220			250	25	1,046	1,541
Des Moines	2,576				202	1,509	4,287
Dubuque	1,191			253	5	502	1,951
Sioux City	1,583				292	1,121	2,996
Kansas City, Mo	10,514				1,295	4,435	16,244
St. Joseph	476			75	701	562	1,814
St. Louis	9,695			864	1,687	14,618	26,864
Lincoln	838				3	593	1,434
Omaha	1,547			196	374	1,214	3,331
Kansas City, Kans	210				8	1,489	1,707
Topeka	1,895			84	55	1,348	3,382
Wichita	590					14	604
Helena	458				175	506	1,139
Denver	13,119		9	930	5,074	6,499	25,631
Pueblo	936			76	87	561	1,660
Muskogee	3,063				48	965	4,076
Oklahoma City	10,733				332	630	11,695
Tulsa	7,646			756	1	715	9,118
Seattle	6,065			279	953	15,603	22,900
Spokane	678			25		2,677	3,380
Portland	13,674			97	288	6,739	20,798
Los Angeles	14,763			1,147	4,730	8,138	28,778
Oakland	3,616				24	1,174	4,814

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United States Government securities owned by national banks June 30, 1926—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Cities, States, and Territories	Liberty loan bonds, all issues	Victory notes	War savings certificates and thrift stamps	United States certificates of indebtedness	Short-term Treasury notes	All other issues of United States bonds	Total
OTHER RESERVE CITIES—contd.							
San Francisco	21,566				2,888	11,108	35,562
Ogden	106				101	736	943
Salt Lake City	1,546				992	1,121	3,659
Total other reserve cities	373,092	246	31	12,481	51,395	328,273	765,518
Total all reserve cities	588,480	246	31	36,933	80,245	638,229	1,344,164
COUNTRY BANKS							
Maine	3,396			60	984	8,585	13,025
New Hampshire	5,348		1		402	5,965	11,716
Vermont	1,181				84	4,753	6,018
Massachusetts	18,949		8	415	5,276	27,757	52,405
Rhode Island	2,182				50	4,214	6,446
Connecticut	12,953			349	1,491	13,858	28,651
Total New England States	44,009		9	824	8,287	65,132	118,261
New York	38,690		54	1,680	4,590	42,290	87,304
New Jersey	33,419	2	41	1,207	7,738	30,374	72,781
Pennsylvania	69,529	19	16	3,239	8,577	78,504	159,884
Delaware	949			92	69	1,234	2,344
Maryland	2,999			97	272	4,810	8,178
Total Eastern States	145,586	21	111	6,315	21,246	157,212	330,491
Virginia	6,081			322	205	21,033	27,641
West Virginia	6,820	20		38	468	11,050	18,396
North Carolina	4,495			20	131	10,219	14,865
South Carolina	3,816			10	252	7,092	11,170
Georgia	1,648	1		35	217	5,903	7,804
Florida	11,955		3	320	285	4,976	17,539
Alabama	2,514	3	5	226	543	8,064	11,355
Mississippi	2,304			200	160	3,399	6,063
Louisiana	877			807	355	3,166	5,205
Texas	16,831		128	2,939	2,437	27,298	49,633
Arkansas	4,296	447		1,400	800	3,808	10,751
Kentucky	4,523		5	345	434	12,556	17,863
Tennessee	1,460	15	10	672	66	10,999	13,222
Total Southern States	67,620	486	151	7,334	6,353	129,563	211,507
Ohio	17,663	65	5	875	1,576	31,209	51,393
Indiana	11,580		19	289	865	23,380	36,133
Illinois	29,037	5	43	2,075	3,011	31,788	65,959
Michigan	9,208		14	398	428	13,667	23,715
Wisconsin	9,688	8	12	548	1,416	14,423	26,095
Minnesota	12,618	25	8	1,297	1,198	14,515	29,661
Iowa	10,392	2	9	621	804	15,807	27,635
Missouri	4,497			257	1,072	6,966	12,792
Total Middle Western States	104,683	105	110	6,360	10,370	151,755	273,383
North Dakota	7,456			260	483	4,268	12,467
South Dakota	8,015			359	142	3,701	12,217
Nebraska	3,585			171	409	6,686	10,851
Kansas	6,427		16	589	496	10,012	17,540
Montana	6,032			218	655	3,340	10,245
Wyoming	3,532			114	198	2,192	6,036
Colorado	5,781	4	5	164	561	4,016	10,531
New Mexico	3,868		8	70	101	1,553	5,600
Oklahoma	22,425	48	13	601	1,249	7,908	32,244
Total Western States	67,121	52	42	2,546	4,294	43,676	117,731
Washington	9,352	28	4	57	462	5,474	15,377
Oregon	5,329		5	226	378	3,299	9,237
California	13,856	21	5	671	959	15,735	31,247
Idaho	4,951	8		15	309	2,690	7,973

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United States Government securities owned by national banks June 30, 1926—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Cities, States, and Territories	Liberty loan bonds, all issues	Victory notes	War savings certificates and thrift stamps	United States certificates of indebtedness	Short-term Treasury notes	All other issues of United States bonds	Total
COUNTRY BANKS—continued							
Utah	599					585	1,184
Nevada	995			25	208	1,359	2,587
Arizona	2,038			4	149	814	3,005
Total Pacific States	37,120	57	14	998	2,465	29,956	70,610
Alaska (nonmember banks)	723			22		242	987
The Territory of Hawaii (nonmember banks)	814					1,320	2,134
Total (nonmember banks)	1,537			22		1,562	3,121
Total country banks	467,676	721	437	24,399	53,015	578,856	1,125,104
Total United States, Alaska and the Territory of Hawaii	1,056,156	967	468	61,332	133,260	1,217,085	2,469,268

INVESTMENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS

The total investments by national banks on June 30, 1926, in United States Government and other miscellaneous bonds and securities, amounted to $5,842,253,000, an increase of $111,809,000 in the year.

With the exception of investments in railroad and foreign Government bonds, banks' holdings in securities other than United States show a substantial increase in the year, the total of miscellaneous bonds and securities aggregating $3,372,985,000.

The table following discloses, by reserve cities and States, a classification of miscellaneous securities held by national banks, together with a total of United States Government securities, in the years ended June 30, 1925 and 1926:

[In thousands of dollars]

	June 30, 1925	June 30, 1926
Domestic securities:		
State, county, or other municipal bonds	594,700	647,801
Railroad bonds	673,950	631,387
Other public-service corporation bonds	495,239	545,036
All other bonds	698,235	772,789
Claims, warrants, judgments, etc	90,548	79,423
Collateral trust and other corporation notes	124,828	154,797
Foreign government bonds	240,762	225,871
Other foreign bonds and securities	122,163	146,548
Stock, Federal reserve banks	74,488	78,735
Stocks, all other	78,764	90,598
Total	3,193,677	3,372,985
United States Government securities	2,536,767	2,469,268
Total bonds of all classes	5,730,444	5,842,253

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United States Government, domestic, and foreign bonds, securities, etc., owned by national banks June 30, 1926

[In thousands of dollars]

Cities, States, and Territories	Domestic securities									Foreign government bonds		Other foreign bonds and securities, including those of municipalities	Total bonds, stocks, securities, etc., other than United States	Total all bonds and securities
	United States Government securities	State, county, or municipal bonds	Railroad bonds	Other public-service corporation bonds	All other bonds	Stock of Federal reserve bank	Stock of other corporations	Claims, warrants, etc.	Judgments	Collateral trust and other corporation notes	Bonds of Russian, German, or Austrian Governments	Bonds of other foreign governments			
CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES															
New York	516,623	76,152	103,535	28,872	82,282	14,251	24,059	125		26,575	1,133	18,144	15,893	391,021	907,644
Chicago	62,023	13,822	3,765	3,865	14,466	2,828	2,882	689		7,132		2,158	1,480	53,087	115,110
Total central reserve cities	578,646	89,974	107,300	32,737	96,748	17,079	26,941	814		33,707	1,133	20,302	17,373	444,108	1,022,754
OTHER RESERVE CITIES															
Boston	72,016	8,524	6,713	11,805	11,064	2,474	16,845	47		8,566	14	6,939	4,974	77,965	149,981
Albany	10,515	8,542	1,127	1,995	3,717	225	91	20		515	20	637	697	17,586	28,101
Brooklyn and Bronx	6,115	1,688	3,498	3,133	2,065	213	71	2		596	16	502	634	12,418	18,533
Buffalo	1,614		423	824	3,347	45		30		10	19	316	208	5,222	6,836
Philadelphia	36,228	14,914	20,911	13,731	12,334	3,943	2,320	159	35	16,456	80	6,266	2,804	93,053	129,281
Pittsburgh	104,695	5,161	24,318	7,790	29,092	1,872	2,261	538		19,358	719	3,943	3,232	98,284	202,979
Baltimore	18,893	5,425	1,790	1,646	3,218	707	173	2	8	3,690	193	3,065	373	20,290	39,183
Washington	19,576	1,116	2,009	2,649	4,388	511	430	120		721	2	371	344	12,661	32,237
Richmond	3,116	1,638	1,537	47	751	342	608	5		624		40	1	5,593	8,709
Atlanta	11,113	831	944	236	2,032	315	1,262	2		39		307	25	5,993	17,106
Jacksonville	9,375	12,182	780	890	1,290	188	43	9	3	626	60	380		16,451	25,826
Birmingham	3,297	544	711	250	1,345	152	138					126	252	3,518	6,815
New Orleans	5,013	168	14		55	144	160							541	5,554
Dallas	16,106	1,823	118	132	769	513	239	62		25		263	27	3,971	20,077
El Paso	3,212	39	177	35	37	57	244	977		13				1,579	4,791
Fort Worth	8,514	2,524		377	529	212	359	105	52		10	181	494	4,843	13,357
Galveston	4,808	381	109	146	493	76	13	13	18		6	62	167	1,484	6,292
Houston	11,361	1,900	864	543	2,519	378	1,014	19		356		461	305	8,359	19,720
San Antonio	7,739	226	61	79	193	195	30	303		25		10		1,122	8,861
Waco	2,281	5	131	26	387	74	1					9		633	2,914
Little Rock	315	10			75	26	7	2						120	435

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United States Government, domestic, and foreign bonds, securities, etc., owned by national banks June 30, 1926—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Cities, States, and Territories	Domestic securities										Foreign government bonds		Other foreign bonds and securities, including those of municipalities	Total bonds, stocks, securities, etc., other than United States	Total all bonds and securities
	United States Government securities	State, county, or municipal bonds	Railroad bonds	Other public-service corporation bonds	All other bonds	Stock of Federal reserve bank	Stock of other corporations	Claims, warrants, etc.	Judgments	Collateral trust and other corporation notes	Bonds of Russian, German, or Austrian Governments	Bonds of other foreign governments			
OTHER RESERVE CITIES—continued															
Louisville	8,401	515	3,358	2,649	2,929	272	185	2,336			1	27	170	12,442	20,843
Memphis	393	630			180	66	7	3				14		900	1,293
Nashville	2,913	442	197	559	155	205	88	188		262		329	17	2,442	5,355
Cincinnati	17,291	7,558	1,485	2,176	3,460	608	128	1		2,505	327	2,493	766	21,507	38,798
Cleveland	15,161	2,339	1,957	3,254	5,953	235	227			7	334	168	2,649	17,123	32,284
Columbus	7,535	3,224	1,468	1,441	4,449	317	123	1		290	18	678	304	12,313	19,848
Toledo	3,550	185	420	254	786	45	120			19	23	233	167	2,252	5,802
Indianapolis	8,544	1,523	426	918	1,402	281	827	591	30	134	9	184	578	6,903	15,447
Chicago	11,442	6,675	3,771	7,104	7,002	214	141	38	36	1,083	208	943	1,155	28,370	39,812
Peoria	5,267	1,303	625	751	1,314	170	12	4		10		587	316	5,092	10,359
Detroit	16,066	6,930	1,446	1,066	1,658	690	94	67		3,056	69	3,234		18,310	34,376
Grand Rapids	2,017	216	48	189	1,024	84	66	110		156	47	207	149	2,296	4,313
Milwaukee	15,233	1,725	1,441	3,062	2,687	471	907	64	75	92		372	277	11,173	26,406
Minneapolis	31,215	4,909	5,155	1,794	4,777	572	161	301			17	969	1,888	20,543	51,758
St. Paul	24,280	1,375	3,137	946	1,643	279	1	207		598	91	31	1,589	9,897	34,177
Cedar Rapids	1,541	1,287	231	2,292	1,051	51	47				3	79		5,041	6,582
Des Moines	4,287	671	246	391	790	117	627	83	17	109	12	85	59	3,207	7,494
Dubuque	1,951	1,576	162	462	735	30	2	51				74	9	3,101	5,052
Sioux City	2,996	472	512	389	1,183	83	184	349	17	23		449	133	3,794	6,790
Kansas City, Mo	16,244	4,702	830	345	2,216	297	477	141		48	15	276	207	9,554	25,798
St. Joseph	1,814	20	237	14	212	62		4			40	457		1,046	2,860
St. Louis	26,864	8,161	8,110	5,792	7,402	1,155	1,320	331	300	621	231	3,994	2,731	40,148	67,012
Lincoln	1,434	304	316	198	1,038	77	209	211	65		30	435	26	2,909	4,343
Omaha	3,331	3,737	1,843	758	1,311	243	31	345	17	71	5	480	725	9,566	12,897
Kansas City, Kans	1,707	621	37	64	232	39	41		32			33		1,099	2,806
Topeka	3,382	3,315	8	32	33	55	3	77		49		15	77	3,664	7,046
Wichita	604	5,130		14	368	110		2		23		30	14	5,691	6,295
Helena	1,139	4	24	33	130	23	109	211	1	93		91	71	790	1,929

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Denver	25,631	9,803	2,416	1,867	3,361	280	532	656	7	1,020	5	135	1,510	21,592	47,223
Pueblo	1,660	1,102	736	902	582	52	4	246		10		77	55	3,766	5,426
Muskogee	4,076	69			10	32		81	10					202	4,278
Oklahoma City	11,695	6,830	160	106	302	163	138	1,032	18	75		200	141	9,165	20,860
Tulsa	9,118	417	195	119	3,201	191	230	201	7	54		415	267	5,297	14,415
Seattle	22,900	3,642	3,983	1,114	2,478	288	106	877			5	1,255	659	14,407	37,307
Spokane	3,380	764	322	683	758	116	111	158	1	25	19	271	303	3,531	6,911
Portland	20,798	7,636	2,821	1,156	3,050	305	403	318	39		109	2,553	1,778	20,168	40,966
Los Angeles	28,778	10,886	1,253	505	4,403	723	1,661	136	44		114	766	125	20,616	49,394
Oakland	4,814	1,444	54	19	282	97		1			4	22	47	1,970	6,784
San Francisco	35,562	6,205	1,758	712	4,865	981	2,281	194	7	45	17	495	809	18,369	53,931
Ogden	943	70	101	76	270	28				5	10	12		572	1,515
Salt Lake City	3,659	599	467	432	501	92	1,254		9	30	23	332	45	3,784	7,443
Total other reserve cities	765,518	186,657	117,991	90,972	159,883	21,961	39,166	12,031	848	62,133	2,925	47,378	34,353	776,298	1,541,816
Total all reserve cities	1,344,164	276,631	225,291	123,709	256,631	39,040	66,107	12,845	848	95,840	4,058	67,680	51,726	1,220,406	2,564,570
COUNTRY BANKS															
Maine	13,025	3,319	7,241	19,037	10,437	486	163	79		2,464	117	4,144	3,379	50,866	63,891
New Hampshire	11,716	414	2,547	5,600	3,592	303	117	39		625	28	969	646	14,880	26,596
Vermont	6,018	175	3,283	5,469	4,930	237	124	134		823	82	2,042	1,376	18,675	24,693
Massachusetts	52,405	4,405	17,055	37,702	32,394	1,633	1,989	144	4	5,925	182	6,883	5,750	114,066	166,471
Rhode Island	6,446	304	1,477	6,470	1,585	294	138	29		930	4	497	465	12,193	18,639
Connecticut	28,651	2,261	11,869	11,309	8,853	1,163	416	202		1,246	127	3,311	3,473	44,230	72,881
Total New England States	118,261	10,878	43,472	85,587	61,791	4,116	2,947	627	4	12,013	540	17,846	15,089	254,910	373,171
New York	87,304	31,596	92,644	82,019	78,122	3,094	2,055	1,157	263	7,520	1,132	30,492	21,569	351,663	438,967
New Jersey	72,781	37,051	68,172	44,396	48,943	2,580	1,119	828	8	2,770	597	17,691	8,915	233,070	305,851
Pennsylvania	159,884	32,397	129,674	90,502	120,575	6,523	4,162	735	2,295	15,379	1,418	27,574	20,726	451,960	611,844
Delaware	2,344	829	1,748	1,851	1,130	121	95		5	767	1	426	270	7,243	9,587
Maryland	8,178	2,624	5,808	8,082	8,759	359	195	110	184	1,273	183	2,387	1,353	31,317	39,495
Total Eastern States	330,491	104,497	298,046	226,850	257,529	12,677	7,626	2,830	2,755	27,709	3,331	78,570	52,833	1,075,253	1,405,744
Virginia	27,641	4,055	1,300	1,551	5,025	1,275	992	366	51	949	40	1,404	417	17,425	45,066
West Virginia	18,396	1,060	1,993	2,790	6,550	755	522	61	185	112	186	1,745	639	16,598	34,994
North Carolina	14,865	1,997	19	10	1,346	683	330	112	43	14	5	67	30	4,656	19,521
South Carolina	11,170	2,215	594	783	2,745	463	845	197	14	45	11	151	120	8,183	19,353
Georgia	7,804	392	295	368	450	473	401	401	5	40	18	286	82	3,211	11,015
Florida	17,539	17,144	2,872	1,753	4,433	562	1,035	342	24	244	6	2,061	729	31,205	48,744
Alabama	11,355	5,779	1,863	1,529	3,396	551	217	618	50	39	47	1,101	242	15,432	26,787
Mississippi	6,063	7,960	711	401	1,845	255	161	511		346	31	597	346	13,174	19,237
Louisiana	5,205	1,693	40	146	307	286	496	159	62	33	14	16	96	3,348	8,553
Texas	49,633	4,510	699	929	2,594	2,229	688	2,594	98	543	16	691	190	15,781	65,414
Arkansas	10,751	2,781	134	141	1,223	301	79	684	21			262	125	5,751	16,502
Kentucky	17,863	1,733	2,048	2,450	3,920	711	356	1,201	79	238	123	1,236	463	14,558	32,421
Tennessee	13,222	2,260	360	528	2,373	589	217	1,149	52	103	9	773	296	8,709	21,931
Total Southern States	211,507	53,579	12,928	13,379	36,207	9,143	6,339	8,395	684	2,706	506	10,390	3,775	158,031	369,538

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United States Government, domestic, and foreign bonds, securities, etc., owned by national banks June 30, 1926—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Cities, States, and Territories	Domestic securities										Foreign government bonds		Other foreign bonds and securities, including those of municipalities	Total bonds, stocks, securities, etc., other than United States	Total all bonds and securities
	United States Government securities	State, county, or municipal bonds	Railroad bonds	Other public service corporation bonds	All other bonds	Stock of Federal reserve bank	Stock of other corporations	Claims, warrants, etc.	Judgments	Collateral trust and other corporation notes	Bonds of Russian, German, or Austrian Governments	Bonds of other foreign governments			
COUNTRY BANKS—continued															
Ohio	51,393	31,196	8,157	7,601	27,897	2,038	1,115	314	212	1,446	417	7,156	4,405	91,954	$143,347
Indiana	36,133	8,243	7,157	12,356	10,976	1,162	422	346	173	1,636	295	3,797	2,033	48,596	84,729
Illinois	65,959	26,204	7,484	15,225	22,893	1,855	862	6,628	1,046	5,507	330	5,039	2,864	95,937	161,896
Michigan	23,715	22,938	6,342	11,048	20,133	749	196	418	17	2,100	212	5,034	3,335	72,522	96,237
Wisconsin	26,095	11,494	5,221	14,508	16,666	770	499	364	158	2,519	245	3,388	2,054	57,886	83,981
Minnesota	29,661	14,479	5,793	6,907	15,228	895	173	7,639	695	909	103	3,520	2,845	59,186	88,847
Iowa	27,635	2,819	1,535	5,136	6,399	898	672	2,746	981	279	36	1,634	574	23,709	51,344
Missouri	12,792	4,020	631	1,321	2,132	352	127	476	28	5	37	734	234	10,097	22,889
Total Middle Western States	273,383	121,393	42,320	74,102	122,324	8,719	4,066	18,931	3,310	14,401	1,675	30,302	18,344	459,887	733,270
North Dakota	12,467	2,094	967	2,337	3,681	286	49	2,061	120	54	72	1,608	664	13,993	26,460
South Dakota	12,217	1,381	482	1,439	2,351	226	100	1,838	128	159	35	597	382	9,118	21,335
Nebraska	10,851	905	544	597	1,437	393	74	1,132	210	131	45	624	246	6,338	17,189
Kansas	17,540	8,049	408	547	1,466	625	300	2,378	321	222	20	624	117	15,077	32,617
Montana	10,245	1,954	990	1,268	1,681	219	159	1,792	342	50	9	673	382	9,519	19,764
Wyoming	6,036	803	330	522	1,290	134	48	528	119	5	-------	306	56	4,141	10,177
Colorado	10,531	4,059	715	1,862	3,196	319	854	1,653	47	283	6	485	91	13,580	24,111
New Mexico	5,600	432	75	69	284	91	129	97	6	5	5	34	17	1,244	6,844
Oklahoma	32,244	10,785	327	593	1,725	632	115	6,843	297	136	5	668	272	22,398	54,642
Total Western States	117,731	30,472	4,838	9,234	17,111	2,925	1,828	18,322	1,590	1,045	197	5,619	2,227	95,408	213,139
Washington	15,377	7,175	2,174	2,783	6,331	372	83	1,615	68	461	30	2,588	1,362	25,042	40,419
Oregon	9,237	5,330	339	868	1,414	285	86	2,854	95	43	13	885	258	12,470	21,707
California	31,247	33,029	1,588	7,639	11,375	1,128	1,036	986	64	383	29	1,187	796	59,240	90,487
Idaho	7,973	1,910	65	453	461	162	206	1,579	83	33	93	152	99	5,296	13,269

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Utah	1,184	184	50	168	160	35	8	26	13			25	21	690	1,874
Nevada	2,587	1,002	165	113	444	61	149	10	20	5		97	5	2,071	4,658
Arizona	3,005	658	52	62	356	72	117	795	21	153		10	13	2,309	5,314
Total Pacific States	70,610	49,288	4,433	12,086	20,541	2,115	1,685	7,865	364	1,078	165	4,944	2,554	107,118	177,728
Alaska (nonmember banks)	987	59	59	89	161			11		5	1	47		432	1,419
The Territory of Hawaii (nonmember banks)	2,134	1,004			494			42						1,540	3,674
Total (nonmember banks)	3,121	1,063	59	89	655			53		5	1	47		1,972	5,093
Total country banks	1,125,104	371,170	406,096	421,327	516,158	39,695	24,491	57,023	8,707	58,957	6,415	147,718	94,822	2,152,579	3,277,683
Total United States, Alaska, and the Territory of Hawaii	2,469,268	647,801	631,387	545,036	772,789	78,735	90,598	69,868	9,555	154,797	10,473	215,398	146,548	3,372,985	5,842,253

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SAVINGS DEPOSITORS AND DEPOSITS IN NATIONAL BANKS

On June 30, 1926, 6,428 national banks reported savings deposits amounting to $4,962,864,000, an increase in savings of $403,965,000 since June 30, 1925. Of the total number of banks reporting savings 4,544 maintained separate savings departments, and in all reporting national banks the number of savings depositors increased from 11,867,948 to 12,573,001. The average rate of interest paid on savings deposits was 3.63 per cent.

The number of banks in reserve cities and States reporting savings, the number maintaining separate savings departments, the number of depositors and amount of savings deposits, together with the rate of interest paid, is shown in the following table:

Savings depositors and deposits in national banks June 30, 1926.

	Number of banks reporting savings deposits	Number of banks maintaining separate savings departments	Number of savings depositors	Amount of savings deposits (000 omitted)	Average rate of interest paid
CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES					
New York	19	19	518,214	181,062	3.29
Chicago	7	5	58,745	12,009	3.00
Total central reserve cities	26	24	576,959	193,071	3.15
OTHER RESERVE CITIES					
Boston	11	8	228,516	120,955	3.92
Albany	3	3	10,967	12,984	3.50
Brooklyn and Bronx	6	6	21,294	6,758	3.67
Buffalo	2	1	40,960	10,230	4.00
Philadelphia	26	23	150,879	65,783	3.75
Pittsburgh	13	8	97,926	62,932	3.86
Baltimore	10	10	39,323	19,263	3.90
Washington	12	12	79,252	32,315	3.22
Richmond	4	4	61,474	16,281	3.00
Atlanta	3	3	110,081	24,874	3.33
Jacksonville	3	3	47,477	26,295	3.50
Birmingham	3	3	27,026	14,615	4.00
Dallas	5	5	20,909	13,042	4.00
El Paso	3	3	14,718	5,726	3.00
Fort Worth	6	6	27,043	9,824	4.00
Galveston	4	4	18,482	11,373	4.00
Houston	10	10	60,457	27,667	4.00
San Antonio	4	4	5,762	4,690	4.00
Waco	4	4	8,136	4,909	4.00
Little Rock	2		2,669	1,073	4.00
Louisville	4	4	47,835	9,475	3.22
Memphis	2	2	12,370	3,548	3.00
Nashville	5	4	35,756	14,887	4.00
Cincinnati	7	7	42,556	22,911	4.00
Cleveland	3	3	66,748	29,814	4.00
Columbus	7	7	32,473	7,949	3.00
Toledo	1	1	4,900	2,998	3.50
Indianapolis	4	3	8,634	4,869	3.75
Chicago	23	17	218,449	47,312	3.00
Peoria	4	3	23,825	6,041	3.00
Detroit	4	3	15,518	31,614	3.00
Grand Rapids	2	2	36,433	13,160	3.00
Milwaukee	8	8	106,309	30,705	2.97
Minneapolis	6	6	127,350	36,608	3.50
St. Paul	4	4	53,578	23,391	4.33
Cedar Rapids	2	2	12,477	5,296	3.50
Des Moines	2	1	10,654	3,307	3.50
Dubuque	2	1	14,802	4,898	3.50
Sioux City	5	4	16,627	4,924	3.50
Kansas City, Mo	8	7	27,714	4,037	3.00
St. Joseph	3	2	8,984	5,066	3.00
St. Louis	10	9	173,393	43,587	3.05
Lincoln	5	5	21,911	3,900	4.00
Omaha	6	5	69,319	7,754	3.17
Kansas City, Kans	1	1	2,744	690	3.00

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Savings depositors and deposits in national banks June 30, 1926—Continued

	Number of banks reporting savings deposits	Number of banks maintaining separate savings departments	Number of savings depositors	Amount of savings deposits (000 omitted)	Average rate of interest paid
OTHER RESERVE CITIES—continued					
Topeka	3	3	3,284	332	3.00
Wichita	4	4	13,352	4,273	4.00
Helena	1	1	2,415	1,355	4.00
Denver	6	6	95,722	43,664	3.50
Pueblo	2	1	4,982	3,991	4.00
Muskogee	3	3	3,533	1,255	4.00
Oklahoma City	7	6	23,194	6,929	4.00
Tulsa	6	6	24,805	14,064	4.00
Seattle	8	8	89,241	29,243	3.00
Spokane	4	4	34,653	14,241	4.00
Portland	6	5	113,831	50,277	3.33
Los Angeles	12	5	68,468	86,655	3.71
Oakland	2	1	5,199	3,616	4.00
San Francisco	2	2	24,021	18,170	3.88
Ogden	2	1	2,551	1,380	4.00
Salt Lake City	3	2	19,117	4,365	4.00
Total other reserve cities	333	289	2,793,078	1,144,140	3.60
Total all reserve cities	359	313	3,370,037	1,337,211	3.38
COUNTRY BANKS					
Maine	51	46	184,367	78,780	3.98
New Hampshire	22	17	48,465	15,253	3.50
Vermont	39	29	63,429	29,840	4.00
Massachusetts	115	106	442,994	178,906	4.06
Rhode Island	5	5	13,646	10,553	4.40
Connecticut	51	36	161,969	73,485	4.00
Total New England States	283	239	914,870	386,817	3.99
New York	471	401	1,053,723	525,324	3.94
New Jersey	282	249	853,250	369,178	4.00
Pennsylvania	812	564	1,684,617	736,567	3.49
Delaware	16	13	12,024	7,572	3.83
Maryland	72	61	111,164	61,907	3.04
Total Eastern States	1,653	1,288	3,714,778	1,700,548	3.66
Virginia	161	131	267,596	107,691	4.00
West Virginia	116	93	177,478	58,350	3.70
North Carolina	74	52	141,995	45,721	4.00
South Carolina	67	55	89,640	48,859	4.33
Georgia	61	41	66,550	21,502	4.16
Florida	59	48	104,260	50,122	4.00
Alabama	81	56	81,866	35,718	4.00
Mississippi	24	16	41,616	22,246	4.00
Louisiana	24	17	33,798	13,477	3.85
Texas	154	86	69,427	28,303	4.00
Arkansas	49	35	38,523	16,964	4.00
Kentucky	90	69	87,607	36,487	4.10
Tennessee	83	54	119,099	42,284	3.75
Total Southern States	1,043	753	1,319,455	527,724	3.99
Ohio	287	207	471,736	139,082	4.00
Indiana	204	152	261,573	80,797	3.63
Illinois	401	237	501,348	150,911	3.42
Michigan	122	88	362,609	133,338	3.50
Wisconsin	149	93	349,531	100,152	3.34
Minnesota	273	151	253,111	64,933	3.83
Iowa	217	147	166,115	49,726	4.14
Missouri	75	45	61,508	12,882	3.45
Total Middle Western States	1,728	1,120	2,427,531	731,821	3.66

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Savings depositors and deposits in national banks June 30, 1926—Continued

	Number of banks reporting savings deposits	Number of banks maintaining separate savings departments	Number of savings depositors	Amount of savings deposits (000 omitted)	Average rate of interest paid
COUNTRY BANKS—continued					
North Dakota	121	74	51,985	15,592	4.40
South Dakota	97	59	38,080	10,128	4.20
Nebraska	108	72	46,002	7,601	4.04
Kansas	160	106	69,360	10,938	3.70
Montana	59	40	34,534	16,643	4.30
Wyoming	28	16	21,525	7,506	4.02
Colorado	112	78	61,211	21,477	4.03
New Mexico	18	13	9,528	2,601	4.09
Oklahoma	180	105	44,807	8,869	4.00
Total Western States	883	563	377,032	101,355	4.09
Washington	96	55	112,381	38,530	3.89
Oregon	75	49	61,287	19,272	3.75
California	214	111	204,353	93,127	3.75
Idaho	54	26	33,214	9,985	4.00
Utah	14	8	13,839	3,527	4.00
Nevada	8	6	7,118	6,315	4.00
Arizona	14	10	13,940	5,266	3.90
Total Pacific States	475	265	446,132	176,022	3.90
Alaska (nonmember banks)	3	2	1,565	1,007	3.63
The Territory of Hawaii (nonmember banks)	1	1	1,601	359	4.00
Total (nonmember banks)	4	3	3,166	1,366	3.82
Total country banks	6,069	4,231	9,202,964	3,625,653	3.87
Total United States, Alaska, and the Territory of Hawaii	6,428	4,544	12,573,001	4,962,864	3.63

PER CAPITA INDIVIDUAL AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS IN ALL REPORTING BANKS

The total individual deposits in all reporting banks in the continental United States, Alaska, and the insular possessions were $48,882,296,000, June 30, 1926, of which amount $21,042,303,000 were savings deposits or deposits in the interest or savings departments of the banks.

The per capita individual deposits, based upon an approximate population of 128,191,000, were $381.32, and the per capita savings deposits were $164.15.

Statement showing the population, amount of individual deposits, per capita individual deposits, amount of savings deposits, and per capita savings deposits reported by all banks in each State, the District of Columbia, Alaska, and the insular possessions follows:

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Per capita individual and savings deposits in all reporting banks, June 30, 1926

States and Territories	Population (approximate)	Individual deposits	Per capita individual deposits	Savings deposits	Per capita savings deposits
Maine	781,000	$382,395,000	$489.62	$280,904,000	$359.67
New Hampshire	454,000	242,520,000	534.19	199,993,000	440.51
Vermont	355,000	210,807,000	593.82	181,543,000	511.39
Massachusetts	4,210,000	3,441,945,000	817.56	2,208,658,000	524.62
Rhode Island	665,000	458,282,000	689.15	299,350,000	450.15
Connecticut	1,565,000	1,024,393,000	654.56	722,689,000	461.78
Total New England States	8,030,000	5,760,342,000	717.35	3,893,137,000	484.82
New York	11,655,000	12,544,972,000	1,076.36	5,829,359,000	500.16
New Jersey	3,770,000	1,966,513,000	521.62	1,105,220,000	293.16
Pennsylvania	9,325,000	4,502,334,000	482.82	2,120,687,000	227.42
Delaware	235,000	105,239,000	447.83	52,682,000	224.18
Maryland	1,605,000	690,289,000	430.09	394,762,000	245.96
District of Columbia	495,000	225,871,000	456.31	75,272,000	152.06
Total Eastern States	27,085,000	20,035,218,000	739.72	9,577,982,000	353.63
Virginia	2,470,000	431,611,000	174.74	163,901,000	66.36
West Virginia	1,595,000	329,644,000	206.67	104,461,000	65.49
North Carolina	2,840,000	352,767,000	124.21	87,984,000	30.98
South Carolina	1,815,000	180,928,000	99.68	76,732,000	42.28
Georgia	3,065,000	320,153,000	104.45	99,209,000	32.37
Florida	1,250,000	555,493,000	444.39	42,402,000	33.92
Alabama	2,468,000	252,637,000	102.37	94,298,000	38.21
Mississippi	1,792,000	213,102,000	118.92	45,334,000	25.30
Louisiana	1,895,000	365,656,000	192.96	99,952,000	52.75
Texas	5,125,000	864,790,000	168.74	130,061,000	25.38
Arkansas	1,864,000	204,392,000	109.65	40,587,000	21.77
Kentucky	2,500,000	404,076,000	161.63	[1] 87,039,000	34.82
Tennessee	2,425,000	381,346,000	157.26	131,111,000	54.07
Total Southern States	31,104,000	4,856,595,000	156.14	1,203,071,000	38.68
Ohio	6,360,000	2,402,088,000	377.69	1,050,720,000	165.21
Indiana	3,105,000	824,250,000	265.46	239,066,000	76.99
Illinois	7,060,000	3,313,305,000	469.31	1,111,502,000	157.44
Michigan	4,205,000	1,711,757,000	407.08	815,358,000	193.90
Wisconsin	2,900,000	860,215,000	296.63	272,050,000	93.81
Minnesota	2,608,000	905,435,000	347.18	254,804,000	97.70
Iowa	2,520,000	852,178,000	338.17	237,955,000	94.43
Missouri	3,448,000	1,168,647,000	338.93	68,033,000	19.73
Total Middle Western States	32,206,000	12,037,875,000	373.78	4,049,488,000	125.74
North Dakota	667,000	157,442,000	236.04	14,048,000	21.06
South Dakota	682,000	158,197,000	231.96	12,923,000	18.95
Nebraska	1,358,000	427,957,000	315.14	36,681,000	27.01
Kansas	1,840,000	406,404,000	220.87	24,903,000	13.53
Montana	660,000	133,488,000	202.25	26,108,000	39.56
Wyoming	225,000	53,748,000	238.88	10,463,000	46.50
Colorado	1,030,000	270,762,000	262.88	83,455,000	81.02
New Mexico	384,000	30,786,000	80.17	3,139,000	8.17
Oklahoma	2,285,000	402,606,000	176.20	48,426,000	21.19
Total Western States	9,131,000	2,041,390,000	223.57	260,146,000	28.49
Washington	1,510,000	403,661,000	267.33	160,035,000	105.98
Oregon	851,000	266,795,000	313.51	90,918,000	106.84
California	4,111,000	2,986,259,000	726.41	1,650,478,000	401.48
Idaho	496,000	80,030,000	161.35	13,671,000	27.56
Utah	501,000	117,010,000	233.55	53,269,000	106.33
Nevada	78,000	36,110,000	462.95	17,600,000	225.64
Arizona	420,000	65,329,000	155.55	20,608,000	49.07
Total Pacific States	7,967,000	3,955,194,000	496.45	2,006,579,000	251.86
Alaska (nonmember banks)	91,000	10,592,000	116.40	3,873,000	42.56
The Territory of Hawaii	285,000	71,114,000	249.52	22,574,000	79.21
Porto Rico	1,357,000	40,414,000	29.78	13,747,000	10.13
Philippines	10,935,000	73,562,000	6.73	11,706,000	1.07
Total Alaska and insular possessions	12,668,000	195,682,000	15.45	51,900,000	4.10
Total United States, Alaska, and insular possessions	128,191,000	48,882,296,000	381.32	21,042,303,000	164.15

[1] Estimated.

NOTE.—Individual deposits include postal savings and all other demand and time deposits. Savings deposits include only deposits in the interest or savings departments of banks and do not include postal savings.

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EARNINGS, EXPENSES, AND DIVIDENDS OF NATIONAL BANKS

During the year ended June 30, 1926, the gross earnings of 7,978 national banks were $1,192,218,000, as compared with $1,124,097,000 shown by 8,070 banks during the year ended June 30, 1925, an increase of $68,121,000. Interest and discount collected during the year amounted to $70,534,000 more than during the prior year; domestic exchange and collection charges showed an increase of $690,000; foreign exchange department profits an increase of $2,080,000, and trust department profits an increase of $2,304,000, while other miscellaneous earnings showed a decrease in the sum of $7,415,000.

The amount of net earnings after the payment of expenses, with the addition of $44,005,000 recovered on charged-off assets, was $394,557,000, an increase in the year of $29,488,000. Losses charged against net earnings during the year aggregated $145,390,000, and were $4,256,000 more than in the prior year.

The losses on account of loans and discounts were $93,605,000, a reduction of $1,947,000 in the year; on bonds, securities, etc., $23,783,000, a reduction of $1,518,000; on trust department operations $393,000, a reduction of $229,000; on foreign-exchange operations $6,868,000, an increase of $5,085,000, and other losses, $20,741,000, were increased by $2,865,000.

The net addition to profits after the losses were charged off totaled $249,167,000, which was an increase of $25,232,000 during the year.

Dividends in the sum of $173,753,000 were declared in the year and exceeded by $8,720,000 the total dividends declared in the year ended June 30, 1925.

A comparative statement of the earnings, expenses, and dividends of national banks for fiscal years ended June 30, 1925 and 1926, and statements showing the capital, surplus, and the earnings, expenses, etc., of these associations in reserve cities and States and Federal reserve districts June 30, 1926, follows. (Similar tables for the six-month periods ended December 31, 1925, and June 30, 1926, are published in the appendix of the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.)

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Earnings, expenses, and dividends of national banks for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1925 and 1926

[In thousands of dollars]

	June 30, 1925 (8,070 banks)	June 30, 1926 (7,978 banks)
Capital stock	1,369,385	1,412,872
Total surplus fund	1,118,953	1,198,899
Dividends declared	165,033	173,753
Gross earnings:		
Interest and discount	976,458	1,046,992
Domestic exchange and collection charges	16,828	17,518
Profits of foreign exchange department	12,573	14,653
Commissions and earnings from insurance premiums and the negotiation of real estate loans	1,158	1,086
Trust department profits	5,951	8,255
Other earnings	111,129	103,714
Total	1,124,097	1,192,218
Expenses paid:		
Salaries and wages	218,073	229,864
Interest and discount on borrowed money	13,707	19,361
Interest on deposits	373,991	387,948
Taxes	65,798	68,568
Other expenses	127,145	135,025
Total	798,714	841,666
Net earnings during the year	325,383	350,552
Recoveries on charged-off assets	39,686	44,005
Total	365,069	394,557
Losses charged off:		
On loans and discounts	95,552	93,605
On bonds, securities, etc	25,301	23,783
On trust department operations	622	393
Other losses	17,876	20,741
On foreign exchange	1,783	6,868
Total	141,134	145,390
Net addition to profits during the year	223,935	249,167

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Abstract of reports of earnings, expenses, and dividends of national banks for the year ended June 30, 1926

[In thousands of dollars]

Location	Number of banks	Capital	Surplus	Capital and surplus	Gross earnings							Expenses					
					Interest and discount	Domestic exchange and collection charges	Profits of foreign exchange department	Commissions and earnings from insurance premiums and the negotiation of real estate loans	Trust department profits	Other earnings	Total gross earnings	Salaries and wages	Interest and discount on borrowed money	Interest on deposits	Taxes	Other expenses	Total expenses paid
Maine	58	7,420	5,848	13,268	6,861	50	-------	2	15	930	7,858	1,061	54	3,568	331	699	5,713
New Hampshire	55	5,335	4,753	10,088	3,456	37	2	-------	6	438	3,939	865	137	897	202	613	2,714
Vermont	46	5,110	3,053	8,163	3,214	22	7	-------	12	281	3,536	616	80	1,264	278	310	2,548
Massachusetts	143	28,643	25,573	54,216	24,529	166	23	5	97	2,580	27,400	4,693	531	10,606	1,115	3,059	20,004
Boston	11	45,650	37,055	82,705	29,488	162	758	-------	486	3,961	34,855	5,962	570	13,607	1,201	3,390	24,730
Rhode Island	13	4,870	4,945	9,815	3,131	18	9	-------	-------	417	3,575	510	24	1,295	171	358	2,358
Connecticut	63	20,252	18,652	38,904	12,297	95	22	1	206	1,541	14,162	2,719	127	4,563	889	1,512	9,810
Total New England States	389	117,280	99,879	217,159	82,976	550	821	8	822	10,148	95,325	16,426	1,523	35,800	4,187	9,941	67,877
New York	503	55,586	48,967	104,553	53,284	409	19	18	229	5,381	59,340	10,021	618	23,217	2,880	5,599	42,335
Albany	3	3,350	4,150	7,500	3,856	12	2	-------	60	489	4,419	615	37	1,698	208	422	2,980
Brooklyn and Bronx	9	3,775	3,120	6,895	2,835	14	8	-------	5	533	3,395	668	38	955	117	563	2,341
Buffalo	2	950	550	1,500	887	1	-------	-------	-------	129	1,017	177	22	415	57	161	832
New York-City	25	195,800	271,900	467,700	148,772	3,468	8,837	-------	3,107	20,009	184,193	31,121	3,086	53,340	9,152	21,136	117,835
New Jersey	283	44,431	42,694	87,125	41,663	165	66	4	290	4,378	46,566	8,082	751	17,341	1,892	4,983	33,049
Pennsylvania	826	87,694	130,480	218,174	78,896	385	102	3	406	7,299	87,091	14,378	1,290	29,953	4,380	7,579	57,580
Philadelphia	31	32,416	69,554	101,970	31,404	144	1,326	-------	145	3,911	36,930	5,813	603	11,618	1,553	3,921	23,508
Pittsburgh	14	29,550	32,850	62,400	21,208	65	177	-------	6	3,244	24,700	3,860	378	10,119	1,187	2,493	18,037
Delaware	19	1,759	2,280	4,039	1,174	7	-------	-------	3	106	1,290	242	25	395	80	98	840
Maryland	74	5,239	6,921	12,160	5,678	20	-------	2	5	352	6,057	979	123	2,505	324	475	4,406
Baltimore	10	13,100	10,400	23,500	7,498	76	13	-------	6	907	8,500	1,422	345	2,663	539	786	5,755
Washington, D. C	13	10,277	6,788	17,065	6,184	53	19	-------	79	944	7,279	1,605	105	1,790	610	702	4,812
Total Eastern States	1,812	483,927	630,654	1,114,581	403,339	4,819	10,569	27	4,341	47,682	470,777	78,983	7,421	156,009	22,979	48,918	314,310
Virginia	168	23,858	17,830	41,688	14,479	170	5	-------	90	607	15,351	2,923	628	5,054	881	1,529	11,015
Richmond	4	6,300	5,080	11,380	3,896	47	10	-------	97	564	4,614	853	167	1,420	233	517	3,190

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West Virginia	124	13,511	11,814	25,325	9,615	65	6	13	22	626	10,347	2,041	327	3,323	806	1,102	7,599
North Carolina	80	14,395	9,197	23,592	9,152	360			17	549	10,078	2,173	618	2,884	572	1,212	7,459
South Carolina	70	10,510	5,173	15,683	6,250	309	5		28	746	7,338	1,359	256	2,368	578	907	5,468
Georgia	79	9,050	6,192	15,242	4,926	180		2	2	291	5,401	1,228	141	1,419	451	671	3,910
Atlanta	3	5,950	4,550	10,500	4,228	144			52	735	5,159	1,042	100	1,675	318	721	3,856
Florida	60	11,200	7,526	18,726	11,426	344	3	2	140	1,449	13,364	2,508	31	3,313	567	1,715	8,134
Jacksonville	3	4,000	2,250	6,250	5,069	433			11	372	5,885	855		2,382	202	935	4,374
Alabama	99	11,220	7,298	18,518	6,866	258	11	3	33	439	7,610	1,583	179	1,806	501	852	4,921
Birmingham	3	1,950	3,100	5,050	2,194	1			38	216	2,449	410	20	760	186	173	1,549
Mississippi	37	5,410	3,491	8,901	4,780	236	10		22	349	5,397	1,130	143	1,489	520	666	3,948
Louisiana	31	6,275	3,040	9,315	4,190	89			5	429	4,713	1,061	134	1,316	355	607	3,473
New Orleans	1	2,800	2,000	4,800	1,823	76	83			615	2,597	476	173	509	195	293	1,646
Texas	618	47,546	25,206	72,752	26,502	908	21	2	18	1,458	28,909	7,552	590	4,991	2,342	3,867	19,342
Dallas	8	13,400	3,690	17,090	6,865	261	24		53	489	7,692	1,573	151	1,854	458	895	4,931
El Paso	3	1,500	450	1,950	1,191	42			7	85	1,325	359	42	338	87	167	993
Fort Worth	6	4,450	2,600	7,050	3,349	80			7	109	3,545	753	58	1,125	195	388	2,519
Galveston	4	1,900	660	2,560	1,286	122	3		4	64	1,479	205	34	757	69	126	1,191
Houston	10	8,550	3,800	12,350	5,574	135	14		14	750	6,487	1,405	32	2,026	353	908	4,724
San Antonio	8	4,750	1,715	6,465	2,334	44			16	763	3,157	636	48	578	262	409	1,933
Waco	5	1,950	565	2,515	980	56				86	1,122	234	35	299	88	130	786
Arkansas	82	7,000	3,012	10,012	4,864	187		6	11	395	5,463	1,197	147	1,636	261	807	4,048
Little Rock	2	600	260	860	424	9				42	475	139	43	96	33	101	412
Kentucky	135	14,121	9,564	23,685	8,185	38	11		47	527	8,808	1,901	187	2,460	800	946	6,294
Louisville	4	4,500	4,550	9,050	4,937	8			7	185	5,137	981	156	1,584	260	556	3,537
Tennessee	99	12,774	6,454	19,228	7,969	158	1	7	8	489	8,632	1,809	152	2,819	600	892	6,272
Memphis	2	1,100	1,100	2,200	848	74				238	1,080	204	10	312	96	126	748
Nashville	5	3,900	2,950	6,850	3,074	177			13	123	3,387	592	139	1,111	284	412	2,538
Total Southern States	1,753	254,470	155,117	409,587	167,276	5,011	207	35	762	13,710	187,001	39,182	4,741	51,704	12,553	22,630	130,810
Ohio	333	39,515	28,252	67,767	26,188	188	25	2	103	1,893	28,399	5,568	434	9,528	2,193	2,989	20,712
Cincinnati	7	13,100	7,150	20,250	6,810	90	43		76	890	7,909	1,456	122	2,625	771	702	5,676
Cleveland	3	4,800	3,050	7,850	4,940	9	54		126	774	5,903	1,052	101	2,640	299	757	4,849
Columbus	7	5,500	5,750	11,250	4,111	22	4		60	720	4,936	1,012	67	1,407	305	768	3,559
Toledo	1	500	1,000	1,500	655	7			14	13	689	113	53	237	51	65	519
Indiana	236	25,115	13,539	38,654	15,432	188	16	35	88	1,364	17,123	3,616	207	5,383	1,531	1,798	12,535
Indianapolis	4	6,650	2,725	9,375	3,348	39	9		25	326	3,747	827	3	910	377	395	2,512
Illinois	459	37,208	24,684	61,892	26,435	295	15	49	105	1,867	28,766	6,579	398	8,240	2,060	3,355	20,632
Chicago, Cent. Res	11	52,850	41,430	94,280	34,190	1,055	1,827		131	2,216	39,419	7,124	344	13,101	3,176	4,538	28,283
Chicago, other Res	23	5,225	1,985	7,210	4,008	44	11		4	537	4,604	1,191	29	1,466	201	787	3,674
Peoria	4	2,475	3,175	5,650	1,450	48			6	139	1,643	312		440	116	177	1,045
Michigan	124	15,233	9,929	25,162	13,314	156	47	5	236	1,203	14,961	2,729	93	5,605	969	1,733	11,129
Detroit	4	13,500	9,500	23,000	8,734	30	46			1,531	10,341	1,679	236	3,613	610	1,826	7,964
Grand Rapids	2	1,800	1,000	2,800	1,551	29	6			399	1,985	332	16	578	141	352	1,419
Wisconsin	150	17,705	8,778	26,483	13,021	162	7	25	20	1,053	14,288	2,893	109	4,940	928	1,607	10,477
Milwaukee	8	9,600	6,100	15,700	6,478	70	15		2	462	7,027	1,435	157	2,198	130	1,024	4,944
Minnesota	288	19,514	9,613	29,127	14,204	355	5	314	43	915	15,836	3,307	113	6,535	926	1,749	12,630
Minneapolis	6	11,400	7,660	19,060	8,375	599	123		11	361	9,469	2,183	92	3,191	645	1,214	7,325
St. Paul	4	5,650	3,650	9,300	4,822	172	36			354	5,384	1,053	19	1,873	183	586	3,714

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Abstract of reports of earnings, expenses, and dividends of national banks for the year ended June 30, 1926—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Location	Number of banks	Capital	Surplus	Capital and surplus	Gross earnings							Expenses					
					Interest and discount	Domestic exchange and collection charges	Profits of foreign exchange department	Commissions and earnings from insurance premiums and the negotiation of real estate loans	Trust department profits	Other earnings	Total gross earnings	Salaries and wages	Interest and discount on borrowed money	Interest on deposits	Taxes	Other expenses	Total expenses paid
Iowa	303	19,185	9,315	28,500	13,279	175	.....	145	35	829	14,463	3,218	361	5,879	836	1,619	11,913
Cedar Rapids	2	1,000	750	1,750	1,096	11	.....	.....	.....	78	1,185	198	10	584	52	149	993
Des Moines	3	2,700	1,200	3,900	1,851	13	.....	.....	.....	57	1,921	412	12	638	110	227	1,399
Dubuque	2	700	300	1,000	494	3	.....	.....	1	27	525	91	.....	248	31	41	411
Sioux City	5	2,050	705	2,755	1,284	35	.....	.....	4	91	1,414	368	19	531	54	241	1,213
Missouri	111	7,967	3,783	11,750	4,780	42	.....	14	1	140	4,977	1,198	86	1,422	274	652	3,632
Kansas City	10	6,800	3,075	9,875	5,939	73	2	.....	129	573	6,716	1,573	66	2,062	358	977	5,036
St. Joseph	4	1,100	950	2,050	1,095	20	.....	.....	.....	87	1,202	315	2	446	53	173	989
St. Louis	11	28,150	10,260	38,410	13,621	234	96	.....	152	640	14,743	2,829	147	5,152	1,263	1,438	10,829
Total Middle Western States	2,125	356,992	219,308	576,300	241,505	4,164	2,387	589	1,381	19,549	269,575	54,663	3,296	91,472	18,643	31,939	200,013
North Dakota	157	6,355	2,869	9,224	5,290	216	.....	106	20	372	6,004	1,407	71	2,580	277	837	5,172
South Dakota	108	4,970	2,293	7,263	4,080	115	.....	86	2	288	4,571	1,115	105	1,814	172	612	3,818
Nebraska	153	8,245	4,343	12,588	5,648	74	9	28	6	281	6,046	1,477	103	2,132	340	725	4,777
Lincoln	5	1,725	847	2,572	1,178	7	.....	.....	.....	108	1,293	296	34	421	70	159	980
Omaha	7	5,150	2,550	7,700	4,763	105	4	.....	.....	451	5,323	1,147	113	1,527	151	735	3,673
Kansas	246	13,608	6,789	20,397	8,850	93	2	23	32	583	9,583	2,431	133	2,629	926	1,286	7,405
Kansas City	2	800	320	1,120	498	1	.....	.....	.....	43	542	118	25	153	47	79	422
Topeka	5	1,400	425	1,825	884	10	.....	.....	14	57	965	243	3	297	74	141	758
Wichita	4	2,400	1,270	3,670	1,349	44	.....	.....	18	329	1,740	333	4	534	160	330	1,361
Montana	74	4,945	2,132	7,077	3,598	86	2	31	.....	263	3,980	927	30	1,382	220	504	3,063
Helena	2	450	325	775	370	6	.....	.....	.....	15	391	91	.....	121	27	36	275
Wyoming	32	2,700	1,722	4,422	2,242	30	.....	6	.....	166	2,444	605	10	776	132	371	1,894
Colorado	119	6,480	3,673	10,153	5,451	66	12	6	11	413	5,959	1,531	123	1,625	484	753	4,516
Denver	6	4,800	4,287	9,087	6,330	62	6	.....	188	697	7,283	1,382	19	2,802	381	777	5,361
Pueblo	2	600	1,150	1,750	738	4	.....	.....	.....	119	861	121	.....	343	94	62	620
New Mexico	31	2,085	933	3,018	1,418	37	.....	.....	4	186	1,645	418	19	358	120	277	1,192

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Oklahoma	354	16,030	4,250	20,280	12,368	419	2	17	12	787	13,605	3,657	253	3,229	940	2,207	10,286
Muskogee	3	900	205	1,105	588	33			5	42	668	139	9	194	38	101	481
Oklahoma City	7	4,350	1,080	5,430	3,095	79			44	381	3,599	786	25	1,238	208	569	2,826
Tulsa	6	4,950	1,410	6,360	3,983	29			2	519	4,533	1,019	18	1,562	192	664	3,455
Total Western States	1,323	92,943	42,873	135,816	72,721	1,516	37	303	358	6,100	81,035	19,243	1,097	25,717	5,053	11,225	62,335
Washington	96	8,840	3,661	12,501	6,965	156	8	17	23	635	7,804	1,932	76	2,135	470	1,057	5,670
Seattle	8	6,200	3,412	9,612	5,702	319	70		86	562	6,739	1,817	21	1,728	452	985	5,003
Spokane	4	3,200	650	3,850	1,950	67	4		5	220	2,246	482	24	730	131	327	1,694
Oregon	91	6,195	3,179	9,374	4,563	85	1	1	12	288	4,950	1,338	76	1,200	396	646	3,656
Portland	6	7,600	2,558	10,158	5,337	209	90		36	588	6,260	1,562	82	1,955	347	898	4,844
California	246	25,505	10,901	36,406	17,203	259	34	82	111	1,762	19,451	5,356	330	5,137	1,012	2,861	14,696
Los Angeles	12	16,650	7,852	24,502	14,020	60	205		61	631	14,977	3,406	86	5,334	744	1,751	11,321
Oakland	2	1,700	1,530	3,230	1,430	3	1		30	118	1,582	416	58	410	73	180	1,137
San Francisco	4	20,500	12,200	32,700	13,712	90	202		208	1,008	15,220	2,682	425	6,051	946	1,256	11,360
Idaho	56	3,710	1,632	5,342	2,903	56		6	2	202	3,169	814	48	879	207	453	2,401
Utah	14	800	340	1,140	547	4	1			39	591	131	10	189	48	70	448
Ogden	2	750	150	900	395	4				44	443	101	1	135	39	57	333
Salt Lake City	4	2,100	990	3,090	1,576	24				103	1,703	374	8	575	82	203	1,242
Nevada	10	1,385	650	2,035	886	9	5	7		87	994	192		292	69	137	690
Arizona	15	1,325	525	1,850	1,435	60	9	8		173	1,685	588	38	345	106	310	1,387
Total Pacific States	570	106,460	50,230	156,690	78,624	1,405	630	121	574	6,460	87,814	21,191	1,283	27,095	5,122	11,191	65,882
Alaska (nonmember)	4	200	128	328	175	26				32	233	58		47	10	29	144
The Territory of Hawaii (nonmember)	2	600	710	1,310	376	27	2	3	17	33	458	118		104	21	52	295
Total nonmember banks	6	800	838	1,638	551	53	2	3	17	65	691	176		151	31	81	439
Total United States	7,978	1,412,872	1,198,899	2,611,771	1,046,992	17,518	14,653	1,086	8,255	103,714	1,192,218	229,864	19,361	387,948	68,568	135,925	841,666

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Abstract of reports of earnings, expenses, and dividends of national banks for the year ended June 30, 1926—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Location	Net earnings since last report	Recoveries on charged-off assets	Total net earnings and recoveries on charged-off assets	Losses charged off						Net addition to profits	Dividends	Ratios			
				On loans and discounts	On bonds, securities, etc.	On trust department operations	Other losses	On foreign exchange	Total losses charged off			Dividends to capital [2]	Dividends to capital and surplus [2]	Net addition to profits to capital [2]	Net addition to profits to capital and surplus [2]
												Per cent	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*
Maine	2,145	170	2,315	272	233	.....	91	18	614	1,701	847	11.42	6.38	22.92	12.82
New Hampshire	1,225	90	1,315	174	69	.....	155	.....	398	917	607	11.38	6.02	17.19	9.09
Vermont	988	96	1,084	119	56	.....	60	.....	235	849	525	10.27	6.43	16.61	10.40
Massachusetts	7,396	494	7,890	1,721	578	18	599	16	2,932	4,958	3,023	10.55	5.58	17.31	9.14
Boston	10,125	1,254	11,379	2,153	1,016	.....	752	7	3,928	7,451	5,942	13.02	7.18	16.32	9.01
Rhode Island	1,217	371	1,588	203	144	.....	159	2	508	1,080	988	20.29	10.07	22.18	11.00
Connecticut	4,352	505	4,857	780	208	78	359	15	1,440	3,417	2,033	10.04	5.23	16.87	8.78
Total New England States	27,448	2,980	30,428	5,422	2,304	96	2,175	58	10,055	20,373	13,965	11.91	6.43	17.37	9.38
New York	17,005	1,385	18,390	2,068	1,051	3	983	8	4,113	14,277	6,492	11.68	6.21	25.68	13.66
Albany	1,439	204	1,643	139	333	.....	18	.....	490	1,153	570	17.01	7.60	34.42	15.37
Brooklyn and Bronx	1,054	151	1,205	233	49	9	34	.....	325	880	294	7.79	4.26	23.31	12.76
Buffalo	185	7	192	17	7	.....	10	.....	34	158	82	8.63	5.47	16.63	10.53
New York City	66,358	13,247	79,605	15,866	8,602	.....	2,559	6,224	33,251	46,354	34,301	17.52	7.33	23.67	9.91
New Jersey	13,517	838	14,355	1,378	768	2	668	1	2,817	11,538	5,734	12.91	6.58	25.97	13.24
Pennsylvania	29,511	2,060	31,571	2,971	1,566	6	1,483	28	6,054	25,517	12,496	14.25	5.73	29.10	11.70
Philadelphia	13,422	1,069	14,491	3,636	660	2	208	17	4,523	9,968	5,671	17.49	5.56	30.75	9.78
Pittsburgh	6,663	1,208	7,871	612	1,208	.....	119	64	2,003	5,868	4,143	14.02	6.64	19.86	9.40
Delaware	450	27	477	30	16	.....	22	2	70	407	218	12.39	5.40	23.14	10.08
Maryland	1,651	107	1,758	209	131	.....	89	.....	429	1,329	679	12.96	5.58	25.37	10.93
Baltimore	2,745	109	2,854	742	77	.....	160	.....	979	1,875	2,714	20.72	11.55	14.31	7.98
Washington, D. C	2,467	136	2,603	162	39	.....	84	3	288	2,315	1,541	14.99	9.03	22.53	13.57
Total Eastern States	156,467	20,548	177,015	28,063	14,507	22	6,437	6,347	55,376	121,639	74,935	15.48	6.72	25.14	10.91
Virginia	4,336	269	4,605	1,144	158	.....	224	.....	1,526	3,079	2,998	12.57	7.19	12.91	7.39
Richmond	1,424	84	1,508	171	21	.....	14	.....	206	1,302	2,001	31.76	17.58	20.67	11.44
West Virginia	2,748	107	2,855	757	67	2	119	2	947	1,908	1,764	13.06	6.97	14.12	7.53
North Carolina	2,619	121	2,740	590	30	.....	124	1	745	1,995	1,336	9.28	5.66	13.86	8.46
South Carolina	1,870	170	2,040	1,359	47	.....	246	.....	1,652	388	746	7.10	4.76	3.69	2.47
Georgia	1,491	117	1,608	722	21	.....	144	.....	887	721	751	8.30	4.93	7.97	4.73

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Atlanta	1,303	68	1,371	130	19		131		280	1,091	564	9.48	5.37	18.34	10.39
Florida	5,230	226	5,456	342	79	17	295	1	734	4,722	1,492	13.32	7.97	42.16	25.22
Jacksonville	1,511	121	1,632	120	13		81		214	1,418	1,164	29.10	18.62	35.45	22.69
Alabama	2,689	154	2,843	800	54		122	10	986	1,857	1,173	10.45	6.33	16.55	10.03
Birmingham	900	106	1,006	248			5		253	753	320	16.41	6.34	38.62	14.91
Mississippi	1,449	120	1,569	478	64	10	108		660	909	574	10.61	6.45	16.80	10.21
Louisiana	1,240	163	1,403	439	5	1	77		522	881	674	10.74	7.24	14.04	9.46
New Orleans	951	39	990	176	21	46	221		464	526	392	14.00	8.17	18.79	10.96
Texas	9,567	1,656	11,223	4,767	107	4	867		5,745	5,478	4,762	10.02	6.55	11.52	7.53
Dallas	2,761	121	2,882	216	33		125		374	2,508	1,341	10.01	7.85	18.72	14.68
El Paso	332	116	448	202	20		16		238	210	96	6.40	4.92	14.00	10.77
Fort Worth	1,026	158	1,184	314	29		65		408	776	442	9.93	6.27	17.44	11.01
Galveston	288	16	304	24	5		22	2	53	251	152	8.00	5.94	13.21	9.80
Houston	1,763	319	2,082	819	22	6	81		928	1,154	1,299	15.19	10.52	13.50	9.34
San Antonio	1,224	125	1,349	725	27		92		844	505	323	6.80	5.00	10.63	7.81
Waco	336	8	344	84	4		40		128	216	210	10.77	8.35	11.08	8.59
Arkansas	1,415	86	1,501	672	11		81	1	765	736	893	12.76	8.92	10.51	7.35
Little Rock	63	1	64	7			2		9	55	60	10.00	6.98	9.17	6.40
Kentucky	2,514	207	2,721	653	48		127	14	842	1,879	1,472	10.42	6.21	13.31	7.93
Louisville	1,600	95	1,695	587	33		57		677	1,018	966	21.47	10.67	22.62	11.25
Tennessee	2,360	138	2,498	726	29	4	178	1	938	1,560	1,376	10.77	7.16	12.21	8.11
Memphis	332	61	393	117	1		20		138	255	132	12.00	6.00	23.18	11.59
Nashville	849	40	889	143	22		74		239	650	540	13.85	7.88	16.67	9.49
Total Southern States	56,191	5,012	61,203	17,532	990	90	3,758	32	22,402	38,801	30,013	11.79	7.33	15.25	9.47
Ohio	7,687	464	8,151	1,654	689	1	605	26	2,975	5,176	4,279	10.83	6.31	13.10	7.64
Cincinnati	2,233	325	2,558	405	98		80		583	1,975	1,664	12.70	8.22	15.08	9.75
Cleveland	1,054	89	1,143	320	112		24	3	459	684	476	9.92	6.06	14.25	8.71
Columbus	1,377	117	1,494	334	94		54		482	1,012	1,080	19.64	9.60	18.40	9.00
Toledo	170	77	247	10	2		8		20	227	60	12.00	4.00	45.40	15.13
Indiana	4,588	332	4,920	1,035	219	2	402	16	1,674	3,246	2,819	11.22	7.29	12.92	8.40
Indianapolis	1,235	416	1,651	440	279		10		729	922	580	8.72	6.19	13.86	9.83
Illinois	8,134	591	8,725	1,933	361	16	734	26	3,070	5,655	4,031	10.83	6.51	15.20	9.14
Chicago, Cent. Res	11,136	2,007	13,143	3,326	154		139		3,619	9,524	5,990	11.33	6.35	18.02	10.10
Chicago, other Res	930	155	1,085	118	48	5	121		292	793	393	7.52	5.45	15.18	11.00
Peoria	598	8	606	37	21		36		94	512	670	27.07	11.86	20.69	9.06
Michigan	3,832	299	4,131	782	219		286		1,287	2,844	1,745	11.46	6.94	18.67	11.30
Detroit	2,377	116	2,493	428	124		55		607	1,886	1,135	8.41	4.93	13.97	8.20
Grand Rapids	566	43	609	81	35		180	1	297	312	214	11.89	7.64	17.33	11.14
Wisconsin	3,811	283	4,094	868	258	68	250	29	1,473	2,621	1,905	10.76	7.19	14.80	9.90
Milwaukee	2,083	80	2,163	549	24		15		588	1,575	1,020	10.63	6.50	16.41	10.03
Minnesota	3,206	380	3,586	1,641	156	1	225	1	2,024	1,562	1,646	8.43	5.65	8.00	5.36
Minneapolis	2,144	556	2,700	949	57		16		1,022	1,678	1,344	11.79	7.05	14.72	8.80
St. Paul	1,670	265	1,935	309	44		134		487	1,448	626	11.08	6.73	25.63	15.57
Iowa	2,550	417	2,967	2,610	121	5	417	1	3,154	[1] 187	945	4.93	3.32	[1] .97	[1] .66
Cedar Rapids	192	11	203	132			6		138	65	80	8.00	4.57	6.50	3.71
Des Moines	522	137	659	566	4		28		598	61	244	9.04	6.26	2.26	1.56
Dubuque	114	6	120	27			5		32	88	72	10.29	7.20	12.57	8.80
Sioux City	201	45	246	166	16		7		189	57	65	3.17	2.36	2.78	2.07

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Abstract of reports of earnings, expenses, and dividends of national banks for the year ended June 30, 1926—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Location	Net earnings since last report	Recoveries on charged-off assets	Total net earnings and recoveries on charged-off assets	Losses charged off						Net addition to profits	Dividends	Ratios			
				On loans and discounts	On bonds, securities, etc.	On trust department operations	Other losses	On foreign exchange	Total losses charged off			Dividends to capital [2]	Dividends to capital and surplus [2]	Net addition to profits to capital [2]	Net addition to profits to capital and surplus [2]
												Per cent	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*
Missouri	1,345	93	1,438	562	51	5	102	1	721	717	574	7.20	4.89	9.00	6.10
Kansas City	1,680	226	1,906	790	69	6	57	.....	922	984	549	8.07	5.56	14.47	9.96
St. Joseph	213	73	286	105	11	.....	17	.....	133	153	78	7.09	3.80	13.91	7.46
St. Louis	3,914	647	4,561	961	85	.....	98	.....	1,144	3,417	2,843	10.10	7.40	12.14	8.90
Total Middle Western States	69,562	8,258	77,820	21,138	3,351	109	4,111	104	28,813	49,007	37,127	10.40	6.44	13.73	8.50
North Dakota	832	181	1,013	802	29	5	62	5	903	110	266	4.19	2.88	1.73	1.19
South Dakota	753	190	943	709	73	11	84	4	881	62	220	4.43	3.03	1.25	.85
Nebraska	1,269	254	1,523	1,147	52	2	214	5	1,420	103	748	9.07	5.94	1.25	.82
Lincoln	313	14	327	112	28	.....	10	9	159	168	142	8.23	5.52	9.74	6.53
Omaha	1,650	329	1,979	1,168	30	.....	162	.....	1,360	619	414	8.04	5.38	12.02	8.04
Kansas	2,178	328	2,506	1,415	44	4	287	3	1,753	753	1,090	8.01	5.34	5.53	3.69
Kansas City	120	8	128	52	11	.....	3	.....	66	62	76	9.50	6.79	7.75	5.54
Topeka	207	113	320	130	2	.....	26	.....	158	162	163	11.64	8.93	11.57	8.88
Wichita	379	24	403	126	14	.....	20	1	161	242	195	8.13	5.31	10.08	6.59
Montana	917	331	1,248	770	28	.....	77	3	878	370	226	4.57	3.19	7.48	5.23
Helena	116	24	140	94	.....	.....	5	.....	99	41	50	11.11	6.45	9.11	5.29
Wyoming	550	202	752	368	38	.....	94	.....	500	252	137	5.07	3.10	9.33	5.70
Colorado	1,443	433	1,876	1,345	106	3	240	.....	1,694	182	571	8.81	5.62	2.81	1.79
Denver	1,922	154	2,076	698	434	1	121	.....	1,254	822	727	15.15	8.00	17.13	9.05
Pueblo	241	82	323	20	162	.....	14	.....	196	127	160	26.67	9.14	21.17	7.26
New Mexico	453	184	637	469	57	.....	59	.....	585	52	70	3.36	2.32	2.49	1.72
Oklahoma	3,319	760	4,079	2,919	86	8	231	196	3,440	639	1,208	7.54	5.96	3.99	3.15
Muskogee	187	21	208	105	3	.....	1	5	114	94	88	9.78	7.96	10.44	8.51
Oklahoma City	773	72	845	211	173	.....	51	.....	435	410	362	8.32	6.67	9.43	7.55
Tulsa	1,078	229	1,307	463	81	.....	30	20	594	713	230	4.65	3.62	14.40	11.21
Total Western States	18,700	3,933	22,633	13,123	1,451	34	1,791	251	16,650	5,983	7,143	7.69	5.26	6.44	4.41

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Washington	2,134	269	2,403	654	144	----	269	----	1,067	1,336	1,198	13.55	9.58	15.11	10.66
Seattle	1,736	189	1,925	301	27	----	138	1	467	1,458	980	15.81	10.20	23.52	15.17
Spokane	552	142	694	643	8	----	16	----	667	27	115	3.59	2.99	.84	.70
Oregon	1,294	212	1,506	646	58	1	215	----	920	556	614	9.91	6.55	9.46	6.25
Portland	1,416	628	2,044	440	408	----	128	----	976	1,068	728	9.58	7.17	14.05	10.51
California	4,755	700	5,455	2,090	167	15	471	75	2,818	2,637	2,223	8.72	6.11	10.34	7.24
Los Angeles	3,656	586	4,242	1,042	186	----	187	----	1,415	2,827	1,766	10.61	7.21	16.98	11.54
Oakland	445	23	468	22	6	17	43	----	88	380	107	6.29	3.31	22.35	11.76
San Francisco	3,860	204	4,064	1,159	28	----	437	----	1,624	2,440	2,098	10.23	6.42	11.90	7.46
Idaho	768	149	917	665	30	9	149	----	853	64	180	4.85	3.37	1.73	1.20
Utah	143	20	163	65	8	----	13	----	86	77	59	7.38	5.18	9.63	6.75
Ogden	110	13	123	14	10	----	199	----	223	[1] 100	40	5.33	4.44	[1] 13.33	[1] 11.11
Salt Lake City	461	29	490	56	65	----	50	----	171	319	143	6.81	4.63	15.19	10.32
Nevada	304	18	322	47	22	----	34	----	103	219	114	8.23	5.60	15.81	10.76
Arizona	298	81	379	466	5	----	107	----	578	[1] 199	87	6.57	4.70	[1] 15.02	[1] 10.76
Total Pacific States	21,932	3,263	25,195	8,310	1,172	42	2,456	76	12,056	13,139	10,452	9.82	6.67	12.34	8.39
Alaska (nonmember)	89	11	100	16	3	----	8	----	27	73	51	25.50	15.55	36.50	22.26
The Territory of Hawaii (nonmember)	163	----	163	1	5	----	5	----	11	152	67	11.17	5.11	25.33	11.60
Total nonmember banks	252	11	263	17	8	----	13	----	38	225	118	14.75	7.20	28.13	13.74
Total United States	350,552	44,005	394,557	93,605	23,783	393	20,741	6,868	145,390	249,167	173,753	12.30	6.65	17.63	9.54

[1] Deficit.

[2] Capital and surplus as of June 30, 1926.

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Earnings, expenses, and dividends of national banks by Federal reserve districts, year ended June 30, 1926

[In thousands of dollars]

	District No. 1 (378 banks)	District No. 2 (742 banks)	District No. 3 (677 banks)	District No. 4 (747 banks)	District No. 5 (532 banks)	District No. 6 (378 banks)	District No. 7 (1,029 banks)	District No. 8 (494 banks)	District No. 9 (724 banks)	District No. 10 (979 banks)	District No. 11 (726 banks)	District No. 12 (566 banks)	Non-member banks (6 banks)	Grand total (7,978 banks)[1]
Capital	113,747	296,972	105,472	130,480	95,520	67,705	189,131	72,507	60,494	83,813	90,121	106,110	800	1,412,872
Surplus	95,762	361,860	175,046	126,494	71,758	45,868	121,366	36,487	32,677	39,499	41,414	49,830	838	1,198,899
Capital and surplus	209,509	658,832	280,518	256,974	167,278	113,573	310,497	108,994	93,171	123,312	131,535	155,940	1,638	2,611,771
Gross earnings:														
Interest and discount	80,251	243,324	93,798	98,425	61,595	52,276	127,815	45,694	46,726	65,840	52,707	77,990	551	1,046,992
Domestic exchange and collection charges	537	4,036	442	555	1,092	1,931	2,138	797	1,635	1,125	1,815	1,362	53	17,518
Profits of foreign exchange department	819	8,929	1,371	369	58	98	1,993	117	168	37	71	621	2	14,653
Commissions and earnings from insurance premiums and the negotiation of real estate loans	8	22	2	4	14	14	245	23	547	81	2	121	3	1,086
Trust department profits	781	3,685	490	521	340	319	633	232	77	466	120	574	17	8,255
Other earnings	9,818	30,142	9,779	10,587	5,254	5,119	10,946	2,596	2,975	5,731	4,291	6,411	65	103,714
Total	92,214	290,138	105,882	110,461	68,353	59,757	143,770	49,459	52,128	73,280	59,006	87,079	691	1,192,218
Expenses paid:														
Salaries and wages	15,873	49,260	17,114	19,689	13,175	11,659	29,003	10,147	11,411	17,378	14,031	20,948	176	229,864
Interest and discount on borrowed money	1,505	4,231	1,953	1,653	2,507	1,100	1,828	843	453	904	1,124	1,260		19,361
Interest on deposits	34,685	94,363	33,942	40,196	21,546	17,263	47,666	15,789	19,873	22,246	13,300	26,928	151	387,948
Taxes	4,005	13,852	5,158	6,906	4,433	3,773	9,815	3,636	2,967	4,703	4,204	5,085	31	68,568
Other expenses	9,668	32,016	9,950	11,286	7,140	7,357	17,799	5,460	6,257	10,228	7,667	11,076	81	135,925
Total	65,676	193,722	68,117	79,730	48,801	41,152	106,111	35,875	40,961	55,459	40,326	65,297	439	841,666
Net earnings during year	26,538	96,416	37,765	30,731	19,552	18,605	37,659	13,584	11,167	17,821	18,680	21,782	252	350,552
Recoveries on charged-off assets	2,797	15,787	2,903	2,870	1,096	1,130	4,564	1,357	2,059	3,409	2,788	3,234	11	44,005
Total	29,335	112,203	40,668	33,601	20,648	19,735	42,223	14,941	13,226	21,230	21,468	25,016	263	394,557
Losses charged off:														
On loans and discounts	5,298	19,429	5,436	5,341	5,097	3,858	11,816	4,129	5,667	11,455	7,874	8,188	17	93,605
On bonds, securities, etc	2,211	10,729	1,885	2,799	542	304	1,676	353	446	1,387	274	1,169	8	23,783
On trust department operations	96	12	9	2	2	77	91	10	17	24	11	42		393
Other losses	2,036	4,240	1,324	1,552	1,052	1,387	2,139	754	778	1,619	1,426	2,421	13	20,741
On foreign exchange	53	6,237	24	129	5	12	67	11	13	239	2	76		6,868
Total	9,694	40,647	8,678	9,823	6,698	5,638	15,789	5,257	6,921	14,724	9,587	11,896	38	145,390

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Net addition to profits from operations during year	19,641	71,556	31,990	23,778	13,950	14,097	26,434	9,684	6,305	6,506	11,881	13,120	225	249,167
Total dividends declared since June 30, 1925	13,642	46,183	16,105	16,744	13,590	8,388	19,653	7,537	5,183	7,058	9,123	10,429	118	173,753
Ratios:														
Dividends to capital [2]—per cent	11.99	15.55	15.27	12.83	14.23	12.39	10.39	10.39	8.57	8.42	10.12	9.83	14.75	12.30
Dividends to capital and surplus [2]—do	6.51	7.01	5.74	6.52	8.12	7.39	6.33	6.92	5.56	5.72	6.94	6.69	7.20	6.65
Net addition to profits to capital [2]—do	17.27	24.10	30.33	18.22	14.60	20.82	13.98	13.36	10.42	7.76	13.18	12.36	28.13	17.64
Net addition to profits to capital and surplus [2]—per cent	9.37	10.86	11.40	9.25	8.34	12.41	8.51	8.88	6.77	5.28	9.03	8.41	13.74	9.54

[1] Includes nonmenber banks of Alaska and the Territory of Hawaii.

[2] As of June 30, 1926.

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

National-bank investments in United States Government securities and other bonds and securities, etc., loans and discounts (including rediscounts), and losses charged off on account of bonds and securities, etc., and loans and discounts, years ended June 30, 1918 to 1926, inclusive

[In thousands of dollars]

Year ended June 30—	United States Government securities	Other bonds and securities	Total bonds and securities, etc.	Loans and discounts (including rediscounts)	Losses charged off on loans and discounts	Losses charged off on bonds and securities, etc.	Percentage of losses charged off on account loans and discounts to total loans and discounts	Percentage of losses charged off on bonds and securities to total bonds and securities
1918	2,129,283	1,840,487	3,969,770	10,135,842	33,964	44,350	0.34	1.12
1919	3,176,314	1,875,609	5,051,923	11,010,206	35,440	27.819	.32	.55
1920	2,269,575	1,916,890	4,186,465	13,611,416	31,284	61,790	.23	1.48
1921	2,019,497	2,005,584	4,025,081	12,004,515	76,210	76,179	.63	1.89
1922	2,285,459	2,277,866	4,563,325	11,248,214	135,208	33,444	1.20	.73
1923	2,693,846	2,375,857	5,069,703	11,817,671	120,438	21,890	1.02	.43
1924	2,481,778	2,660,550	5,142,328	11,978,728	102,814	24,642	.86	.48
1925	2,536,767	3,193,677	5,730,444	12,674,067	95,552	25,301	.75	.44
1926	2,469,268	3,372,985	5,842,253	13,417,674	93,605	23,783	.70	.41

Number of national banks, capital, surplus, dividends, net addition to profits, and ratios, years ended June 30, 1914 to 1926

[In thousands of dollars]

Year ended June 30—	Number of banks	Capital	Surplus	Dividends	Net addition to profits	Ratios			
						Dividends to capital	Dividends to capital and surplus	Net addition to profits to capital	Net addition to profits to capital and surplus
						Per cent	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*
1914	7,453	1,063,978	714,117	120,947	149,270	11.37	6.80	14.03	8.39
1915	7,560	1,068,577	726,620	113,707	127,095	10.63	6.33	11.89	7.08
1916	7,571	1,066,209	731,820	114,725	157,544	10.76	6.38	14.78	8.76
1917	7,589	1,081,670	765,918	125,538	194,321	11.61	6.79	17.96	10.52
1918	7,691	1,098,264	816,801	129,778	212,332	11.82	6.78	19.33	11.09
1919	7,762	1,115,507	869,457	135,588	240,366	12.15	6.83	21.55	12.11
1920	8,019	1,221,453	984,977	147,793	282,083	12.10	6.70	23.09	12.78
1921	8,147	1,273,237	1,026,270	158,158	216,106	12.42	6.88	16.97	9.40
1922	8,246	1,307,199	1,049,228	165,884	183,670	12.69	7.04	14.05	7.79
1923	8,238	1,328,791	1,070,600	179,176	203,488	13.48	7.47	15.31	8.48
1924	8,085	1,334,011	1,080,578	163,683	195,706	12.27	6.78	14.67	8.11
1925	8,070	1,369,385	1,118,953	165,033	223,935	12.05	6.63	16.35	9.00
1926	7,978	1,412,872	1,198,899	173,753	249,167	12.30	6.65	17.63	9.54

NATIONAL BANKS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CAPITAL STOCK

On December 31, 1925, there were 8,054 reporting national banks, with loans and discounts of $13,535,278,000; total resources, $25,852,412,000; paid-in capital stock, $1,379,101,000; and total deposits, $21,080,660,000.

Two thousand four hundred and twenty-five of these banks were capitalized at less than $50,000, and showed total resources of $964,907,000, which is a reduction since June 30, 1925, in the number of banks so capitalized, but an increase of $33,469,000 in assets.

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Banks with capital of $50,000, but less than $200,000, numbered 4,257, with total resources of $5,307,182,000, which is likewise a small decrease in the number of banks in this class, but an increase of $167,167,000 in aggregate assets.

The number of banks having capital of $200,000, but less than $500,000, was 890, with resources of $3,731,701,000, as compared with 884 on June 30, 1925, showing resources of $3,619,092,000.

There were 249 banks with capital of $500,000, but less than $1,000,000, their resources totaling $2,372,351,000, which is a small increase in the number of this class of associations since June 30, 1925, with a corresponding increase of $212,428,000 in aggregate resources.

Of the 205 banks having capital of $1,000,000, but less than $5,000,000, and the 28 associations with capital of $5,000,000 or more, their resources were $6,050,716,000 and $7,425,555,000, respectively, their total assets exceeding those of these two classes of banks on June 30, 1925, by $259,566,000 and $716,310,000, respectively.

The recapitulation following concerns tables published in the appendix of the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency in relation to the number of banks in reserve cities and States on December 31, 1925, classified according to capital stock, with the amount of total loans and discounts, aggregate resources, paid-in capital stock, and total deposits:

National banks classified according to capital stock December 31, 1925

[In thousands of dollars]

	Number of banks	Loans and discounts	Aggregate resources	Capital	Total deposits
Capital of less than $50,000	2,425	488,008	964,907	64,798	794,031
Capital of $50,000 but less than $200,000	4,257	2,722,967	5,307,182	334,559	4,278,111
Capital of $200,000 but less than $500,000	890	1,973,128	3,731,701	221,169	3,051,642
Capital of $500,000 but less than $1,000,000	249	1,308,507	2,372,351	138,675	1,943,955
Capital of $1,000,000 but less than $5,000,000	205	3,296,700	6,050,716	308,100	5,056,918
Capital of $5,000,000 or more	28	3,745,968	7,425,555	311,800	5,956,003
Total United States	8,054	13,535,278	25,852,412	1,379,101	21,080,660

NATIONAL BANK EXAMINERS

The following is a list of the examiners in the service on October 31, 1926:

Chief National Bank Examiner

Pole, J. W., Office Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.

Assistant Chief National Bank Examiners

Office Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.

	Districts assigned		Districts assigned
Gough, E. H	11 and 12	McBryde, W. W	5 and 6
Luce, Frank H	7 and 9	Proctor, John L	8 and 10

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District Chief National Bank Examiners

Federal reserve district No.	Name	Address
1	Williams, F. D.	Federal Reserve Bank Building, Boston, Mass. Telephone No., Congress 3859.
2	Reeves, Owen T., jr.	720 United States Customhouse, New York, N. Y. Telephone No., Whitehall 4737.
3	Newnham, Stephen L.	1414 Jefferson Building, Philadelphia, Pa. Telephone No., Walnut 4309.
4	Thomas, Thomas C.	715 Federal Reserve Bank Building, Cleveland, Ohio. Telephone No., Main 325.
5	Folger, William P.	1036 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C. Telephone No., Main 1689.
6	Robb, Ellis D.	504 Post Office Building, Atlanta, Ga. Telephone No Ivy 6497.
7	Sims, Howard M.	1203, 164 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. Telephone No., Wabash 5340.
8	Wood, John S.	1310 Federal Commerce Trust Building, St. Louis, Mo. Telephone No., Olive 5827.
9	Patterson, B K.	1334 First National Soo Line Building, Minneapolis, Minn. Telephone No., Main 4617.
10	Roberts, L. K.	800 Federal Reserve Bank Building, Kansas City, Mo. Telephone No., Victor 1648.
11	Collier Richard H.	1706 Republic Bank Building, Dallas, Tex. Telephone No., X3698.
12	Harris, Thomas E.	1103 Alexander Building, San Francisco, Calif. Telephone No., Sutter 4438

National Bank Examiners

3	Allanson, Edward A.	1414 Jefferson Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
10	Allen, E. F. (JG)	Post-office box 1546, Muskogee, Okla.
7	Allsup, A. S.	1428 North Main Street, Decatur, Ill.
5	Amrhein, Joseph A.	910 Virginia Railway and Power Building, Richmond, Va.
6	Anderson, E. F. (Rec)	Georgia National Bank, Athens, Ga.
9	Anderson, O. A.	Care of G. W. Swords, American National Bank Building, Billings, Mont.
2	Ashwood, Cecil	720 United States Customhouse, New York, N. Y.
5	Bailey, J. L.	Post-office box 1185, Huntington, W. Va.
3	Baker, William B.	1414 Jefferson Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
12	Baldridge, William H.	403 Empire State Building, Spokane, Wash.
6	Basham, A. A.	Post-office box 940, Knoxville, Tenn.
2	Beaton, Otis W. (JG)	720 United States Customhouse, New York, N. Y.
9	Bina, J. G.	4532 Grand Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
11	Boardman, Paul (JG)	Post-office box 614, Abilene, Tex.
4	Bleakley, Ben J.	Post-office box 151, Lima, Ohio.
7	Bly, J. Garver	326 South Fifteenth Street, Richmond, Ind.
3	Boysen, Alfred	Post-office Building, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
10	Brennan, F. P.	Post-office box 296, Salina, Kans.
10	Brown, S. H.	Post-office box 462, Coffeyville, Kans.
9	Bryan, Charles A.	1334 First National Soo Line Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
4	Byers, R. W.	Post-office box 1058, Pittsburgh, Pa.
10	Campbell, George H.	506 California Building, Denver, Colo.
1	Carolan, William B.	Federal Reserve Bank Building, Boston, Mass.

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National bank examiners—Continued

Federal reserve district No.	Name	Address
5	Carson, T. D	1036 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
	Carter, Aubrey B. (U)	Room 214, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.
10	Chapman, Edward L	800 Federal Reserve Bank Building, Kansas City, Mo.
12	Chorpening, I. I	1103 Alexander Building, San Francisco, Calif.
10	Clark, J. A. (J. G.)	Post-office box 574, Hutchinson, Kans.
4	Clarke, Addison A	715 Federal Reserve Bank Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
1	Coffin, George M. (Rec)	First National Bank, Putnam, Conn.
12	Coffin, G. S	1103 Alexander Building, San Francisco, Calif.
4	Colley, Leon H	Post-office box 273, Salem, Ohio.
11	Collins, L. C	Post-office box 1223, Shreveport, La.
8	Conner, Joseph H	214 Federal Building, Evansville, Ind.
3	Connor, L. R	1414 Jefferson Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
4	Cooney, D. H	715 Federal Reserve Bank Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
6	Cottingham, T. J	823 Age-Herald Building, Birmingham, Ala.
11	Cowan, David (Rec)	First National Bank of Las Vegas, East Las Vegas, N. Mex.
12	Crawley, W. C	228 Post-office Building, Portland, Oreg.
4	Crossen, Gail W	Post-office box 463, Columbus, Ohio.
2	Culver, W. A	17 Riverside Avenue, Baldwin, Long Island, N. Y.
5	Dalton, John W	Post-office box 958, Charlotte, N. C.
3	Davenport, H. B	Post-office box 61, Lancaster, Pa.
5	Davis, Thomas H	Post-office box 1162, Columbia, S. C.
10	Denton, Frank R	800 Federal Reserve Bank Building, Kansas City, Mo.
3	Derr, Ralph H	1414 Jefferson Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
1	Dooley, Thomas E	Federal Reserve Bank Building, Boston, Mass.
10	Donahue, W. H	Post-office box 186, Clinton, Okla.
11	Drexel, Charles F	332 Post-office Building, Amarillo, Tex.
2	Dwyer, Thomas R	720 United States Customhouse, New York, N. Y.
8	Dye, Sam W	422 West Jackson Street, Carbondale, Ill.
8	Elkins, Lewis R	732 New Street, Springfield, Mo.
6	Evans, Clyde J	Post-office box 1828, Atlanta, Ga.
12	Evans, W. C	436 H. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles, Calif.
4	Faris, A. B	Post-office box 506, Richmond, Ky.
9	Fiman, C. F. (Rec)	National Bank of Commerce, Pierre, S. Dak.
11	Foster, Charles W	519 Bedell Building, San Antonio, Tex.
10	Fraser, J. A	Room 2, King Building, Norfolk, Nebr.
1	Freeman, O. M	89 Angell Street, Providence, R. I.
7	French, H. S	213 Federal Building, Des Moines, Iowa.
7	Fuller, Harry R	930 Grand Rapids National Bank Building, Grand Rapids, Mich.
2	Funsten, James B	720 United States Customhouse, New York, N. Y.
7	Funsten, William P	Post-office box 425, Evanston, Ill.
4	Furbee, Ernest M	Post-office box 1058, Pittsburgh, Pa.
	Garrett, Robert D	Care of Division of Insolvent National Banks, Office Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.
11	Gilbert, H. B	Post-office box 318, Wichita Falls, Tex.
12	Glazier, Charles A	Post-office box 226, Provo, Utah.

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National bank examiners—Continued

Federal reserve district No.	Name	Address
	Goodhart, R. W. (Rec)	Care of Comptroller of the Currency, Insolvent Division, Washington, D. C.
4	Graham, H. A	406 National Bank Building, Wheeling, W. Va.
12	Gray, W. M. (Rec)	First National Bank, Joseph, Oreg.
3	Green, A. W. (JG)	General delivery, Reading, Pa.
5	Green, Charles W	Post-office box 752, Cumberland, Md.
1	Greene, Thomas M	Federal Reserve Bank Building, Boston, Mass.
7	Greenfield, James B	201 Federal Building, Peoria, Ill.
10	Griffey, O. A	800 Federal Reserve Bank Building, Kansas City, Mo.
3	Hartman, Charles H	1414 Jefferson Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
1	Harwood, Edward G. (JG)	Federal Reserve Bank Building, Boston, Mass.
11	Hedrick, Gilbar C	1706 Republic Bank Building, Dallas, Tex.
9	Hess, Grant H	Care of City Insurance Agency, Bismarck, N. Dak.
2	Hill, Roger W	Post-office box 111, Elsmere, N. Y.
2	Hodgson, R. M	1813 Kilbourne Place, NW., Washington, D. C.
12	Hooper, Marshall	238 Central Building, Seattle, Wash.
9	Hoover, Paul E. (JG)	1334 First National Soo Line Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
10	Horner, H. N	Post-office box 606, Norman, Okla.
2	Hotchkin, Paul L	326 Ten Eyck Street, Watertown, N. Y.
9	Huck, William F	306 Dakota Bank Building, Aberdeen, S. Dak.
1	Hurley, Michael J	Federal Reserve Bank Building, Boston, Mass.
11	Hutt, William E	Sherman, Tex.
7	Johnson, C. E. H	331 Federal Building, Milwaukee, Wis.
11	Johnson, Robin M. (Rec)	Farmers National Bank, Hempstead, Tex.
7	Joseph, Edward M	Isabel Apartment, 9 West Madison Street Danville, Ill.
5	Kane, T. F	1036 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
8	Kane, W. W. (JG)	1310 Federal Commerce Trust Building St. Louis, Mo.
10	Kelly, Burdette (Rec)	First National Bank, Torrington, Wyo.
10	Kennedy, L. G	875 South Williams Street, Denver, Colo.
3	Ketner, John H	Post-office box 32, Altoona, Pa.
2	Klein, Benton	407 West One hundred and forty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
6	Krippel, F. W	504 Post Office Building, Atlanta, Ga.
7	Lahman, H. S. (Rec)	First National Bank, Milford, Iowa.
11	Lamb, Ernest	Post-office box 1062, Austin, Tex.
12	Lamm, R. Foster	1107 A. Mattei Building, Fresno, Calif.
6	Lammond, W. M	Post-office box 1364, New Orleans, La.
2	Lanning, L. C	720 United States Customhouse, New York, N. Y.
4	Lanum, H. L	Post-office box 621, Cincinnati, Ohio.
7	Leyburn, A. P	1203, 164 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
6	Lifsey, W. P	Post-office box 442, Albany, Ga.
3	Loewer, Charles H. (JG)	1414 Jefferson Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
2	Lorang, P. J	720 United States Customhouse, New York, N. Y.
	Luce, F. H	Sixth Avenue and Spring Street, Seattle, Wash.

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National bank examiners—Continued

Federal reserve district No.	Name	Address
6	Luiken, John B	720 Bell Building, Montgomery, Ala.
9	Lytle, Frank S	1334 First National Soo Line Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
11	McCans, A. B	Post-office box 1584, Waco, Tex.
3	McConaughy, R. C	1414 Jefferson Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
7	McCreight, Harry A	1203, 164 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
9	McGarvey, Frank S	1334 First National Soo Line Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
3	McGinnis, Francis J. (JG)	1414 Jefferson Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
7	McGrath, John C	Post-office box 592, Indianapolis, Ind.
4	McKee, Joel S	733 Federal Reserve Bank Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
12	McLean, C. H	1103 Alexander Building, San Francisco, Calif.
2	Macdonald, F. G	Post-office box 926, Buffalo, N. Y.
12	Madland, L. L	238 Central Building, Seattle, Wash.
2	Maguire, Edward J	720 United States Customhouse, New York, N. Y.
8	Mann, Stuart H	1310 Federal Commerce Trust Building, St. Louis, Mo.
11	Mansfield, Fred S	Post-office box 1067, Fort Worth, Tex.
11	Marcom, Roy	3521 Eutopia Street, Greenville, Tex.
2	Marcuse, Benjamin	Apartment 22, 502 West One hundred and fifty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
5	Miles, A. F	No. 4 Thornton Apartment, Redgate Avenue, Norfolk, Va.
6	Millard, S. T	Post-office box 822, Nashville, Tenn.
10	Miller, Louis A	800 Federal Reserve Bank Building, Kansas City, Mo.
7	Moon, Earl W	335 Federal Building, Rock Island, Ill.
12	Morgan, Clarence E. (JG)	238 Central Building, Seattle, Wash.
10	Mueller, Arthur M. (JG)	800 Federal Reserve Bank Building, Kansas City, Mo.
1	Murphy, Daniel F	16 Pennacook Street, Manchester, N. H.
9	Nelson, Nels (JG)	1334 First National Soo Line Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
8	Nieman, Roy E	1310 Federal Commerce Trust Building, St. Louis, Mo.
10	Noone, D L. (Rec	Union National Bank, Beloit, Kans.
6	Northcutt, V. H	Post-office box 1175, Lakeland, Fla.
1	Parker, Edward F	Federal Reserve Bank Building, Boston, Mass.
	Pearson Herbert Rec)	National Bank of Franklin, Franklin, Tenn.
10	Penn D. V. (JG)	Post-office box 545, Guthrie, Okla.
10	Peterson, F. R	800 Federal Reserve Bank Building, Kansas City, Mo.
7	Potter, Fulton F. (Rec)	First National Bank, Cumberland, Iowa.
9	Power, R. E	62 South Dale Street, St. Paul, Minn.
12	Price, Albert E. (JG)	326 Yates Building, Boise, Idaho.
5	Ramsdell, P. C	1036 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
3	Ransom, Frank T	1414 Jefferson Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
2	Rasmussen, Frank E	720 United States Customhouse, New York, N. Y.
8	Reinholdt, C. A	207 Federal Building, Louisville, Ky.
10	Riley, Jay M. (Rec)	City National Bank, Bismarck, N. Dak.
12	Ritt, Charles J. (JG)	436 H. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles, Calif.

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National bank examiners—Continued

Federal reserve district No.	Name	Address
11	Roberts, J. H. (JG)	Post-office box 235, Palestine, Tex.
11	Roots, J. O	Care of Federal Reserve Bank, Houston, Tex.
10	Ross, M. A	Post-office box 401, Hastings, Nebr.
1	Ryan, Frank J	Federal Reserve Bank Building, Boston, Mass.
8	Sailor, Vance L	130 West Adams Street, Kirkwood, Mo.
7	Sanders, J. L	Post-office box 96, Spencer, Iowa.
12	Sawyer, L. M	436–437 H. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles, Calif.
7	Schechter, William J	1812 Burns Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
12	Schofield, John W. (U)	1539 Hayworth Avenue, Hollywood, Calif.
9	Sevison, Henry	17 Magill Block, Fargo, N. Dak.
12	Shapirer, Leo (JG)	1103 Alexander Building, San Francisco, Calif.
9	Sheehan, W. F	104 Torrey Building, Duluth, Minn.
2	Smith, Clarence F	720 United States Customhouse, New York, N Y.
3	Smith, George F	Post-office box 981, Harrisburg, Pa.
4	Smith George H	Post-office box 336, West Newton, Pa.
9	Smith, John H. (Rec)	Weiser, Idaho
2	Smith, Robert F	720 United States Customhouse, New York, N Y
10	Smith, Roy E. (Rec)	First National Bank, Sterling, Colo.
2	Smouse, Murray C	720 United States Customhouse, New York, N. Y
5	Snapp, J. W	1036 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
3	Snyder, Vernon G	Post-office box 231, Sunbury, Pa.
9	Stevens, Lyle T	1334 First National Soo Line Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
	Stewart, Adelia M	Office Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.
5	Stewart, Charles A	Post-office box 63, East Falls Church, Va.
2	Stillman, William P	720 United States Customhouse, New York, N. Y.
	Stobie, C. A	Post-office box 313, Honolulu, Hawaii
9	Storing, Charles C. (Rec)	Lock box 450, Mandan, N. Dak.
7	Stuart, Robert K	Post-office box 536, Waterloo, Iowa.
4	Swenson, Loren T	715 Federal Reserve Bank Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
	Swords, George W. (Rec)	American National Bank Building, Billings, Mont.
7	Taylor, William	213 Federal Building, Des Moines, Iowa.
5	Tucker, G. H	Post-office box 332, Raleigh, N. C.
7	Utt, John F	1203, 164 West Jackson Bou evard, Chicago, Ill.
5	Vann, John R. (JG) (Rec)	First National Bank of Allendale, S. C.
2	Von Arb, E A	163 Henry Street, Kingston, N. Y.
7	Walker, Harry W	Hotel Witter, Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.
7	Wanberg, Joseph F	213 Federal Building, Des Moines, Iowa.
2	Watts, John L. (JG)	720 United States Customhouse, New York, N. Y.
12	Weigand, Charles P.	327 Federal Building, Pocatello, Idaho.
4	White, A. J	Post-office box 1058, Pittsburgh, Pa.
4	Whipple, A. P	715 Federal Reserve Bank Building, Cleveland, Ohio
10	White, O. W	Post-office box 498, Cheyenne, Wyo.
2	Whitney, H. S	316 East Castle Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
5	Williams, C. L. (Rec)	Commercial National Bank, Wilmington, N. C.

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National bank examiners—Continued

Federal reserve district No.	Name	Address
12	Williams, T. M	436 H. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles, Cali.
	Wilson, C. F	Office Comptroller of the Currency Room 202, Treasury Building, Washington, D. C.
7	Wilson, Edward B	Post-office box 477, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
5	Wood D. R	Pulaski National Bank Building, Pulaski, Va.
8	Woodside, Hal	2619 Broadway Little Rock, Ark
9	Wright, Irwin D	1334 First National Soo Line Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
8	Young, William R	407 Central State National Bank Building, Memphis Tenn.

(Rec)=Acting as receiver of a national bank.
(JG)=National bank examiner, junior grade.
(U)=Unassigned.

CONVICTIONS OF NATIONAL-BANK OFFICERS AND OTHERS FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING LAWS DURING THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1926

Information furnished by the Department of Justice relative to convictions during the year ended October 31, 1926, of officers and employees of national banks, and others, for violations of the national banking laws, is shown in the following statement:

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Criminal cases under the national banking laws resulting in convictions during the year ended October 31, 1926

Name of officers and others	Position	Title and location of the bank	Offense	Sentence	Date of sentence
					1925
Ernest P. Sparks	Bookkeeper	Lincoln National Bank, Washington, D. C.	Misapplication	1 year in asylum and jail	Nov. 6
John Vermillion	do	Norfolk National Bank, Norfolk, Va.	Abstraction	1 year and 1 day	Do.
C. A. Wenstrand	Former president	Farmers National Bank, Shenandoah, Iowa	Misapplication and false entries.	3 years and $200 fine	Nov. 7
D. A. Wenstrand	Former cashier	do	do	3 years and $400 fine	Do.
Border E. Jones	Teller	First National Bank, Springfield, Ohio	Abstraction and embezzlement.	18 months	Nov. 9
Earl W. Wren	do	do	do	9 months in jail	Do.
F. S. Lloyd	Cashier	First National Bank, Calipatria, Calif.	Embezzlement	On probation; sentence continued to July 4, 1927.	Do.
G. W. Blakely	do	Clayton National Bank, Clayton, N. Mex.	Embezzlement, misapplication, and abstraction.	8 months in jail and reimbursement.	Nov. 10
P. H. Scott	Assistant cashier	do	do	2 years (on 5 years' probation).	Do.
Charles Dupree	Casbier	Maud National Bank, Maud, Tex.	Embezzlement and abstraction.	2 years and pay back $7,500 within 90 days.	Nov. 11
L. B. Howey	President	City National Bank, Lincoln, Nebr.	Misapplication	$2,500 fine and confined in jail until paid.	Do.
L. J. Dunn	Vice president	do	do	do	Do.
Robert Blackburn	Employee	First National Bank, Wichita Falls, Tex.	Embezzlement	2 years	Nov. 17
H. J. Neece	President	First National Bank, Morgan, Tex.	Conspiracy and misapplication.	15 months	Nov. 19
H. O. Westerfeld	Vice president	do	do	do	Do.
Melvin Aumack	Manager	Richmond Hill National Bank, Woodhaven, Long Island, N. Y.	Embezzlement, abstraction, and misapplication.	5 years	Nov. 20
Claude A. Stone	Cashier	First National Bank, Polson, Mont.	Misapplication and false entries.	$750 joint fine	Nov. 24
Walter C. Stimson	Assistant cashier	do	do	do	Do.
Claxton Givens	Employee	First National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.	Embezzlement	$200 fine and 12 months in jail, suspended, 3 years probation.	Nov. 25
A. E. Donegan	President	First National Bank, St. Cloud, Fla.	Misapplication	3 years	Nov. 27
W. R. Barnes	Cashier	Wallins National Bank, Wallins Creek, Ky.	Embezzlement and false entries.	5 years	Do.
Homer A. Salter	do	Texas County National Bank, Guymon, Okla.	Embezzlement	3 years	Dec. 14
Enoch P. Carter	Assistant cashier and director.	do	do	do	Do.
					1926
Ernest Williams, alias T. E. Williams.	Bookkeeper	Selma National Bank, Selma, Ala.	do	$50 fine without costs	Jan. 4
C. H. Hamstreet	Assistant cashier	First National Bank, Clear Lake, Iowa	Embezzlement and abstraction.	2 years	Jan. 11

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W. E. McKinney	do	First National Bank, Gainesville, Ga	Embezzlement	do	Jan. 13
Earl G. Caldwell	Watchman	Exchange National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa	Abstraction	4 years	Jan. 15
Neal Thurston	Employee	Atlantic National Bank, Jacksonville, Fla	Misapplication	2 years	Jan. 16
R. J. Zerr	Bookkeeper	First National Bank, Hondo, Tex	Embezzlement and false entries.	6 months in jail and $500 fine.	Jan. 22
Reuben R. Bailey	Former cashier	First National Bank, Venice, Calif	do	1 year and 3 months, $10,000 fine (to be confined until paid) and a suspended sentence of 5 years.	Jan. 23
Maurice A. Marks	Former manager	Highland Park Branch, Commercial National Trust & Savings Bank, Los Angeles, Calif.	Embezzlement and abstraction.	6 months in jail and $2 fine (on probation 5 years).	Feb. 1
Knox Ramsey	Teller	American Exchange National Bank, Dallas Tex	Embezzlement	1 year in jail (suspended 11 months).	Feb. 3
R. G. Wilson	Cashier	First National Bank, Adrian, Mo	do	3 years	Feb. 6
W. H. Long	None	do	Aider and abetter	1 year and 1 day	Do.
B. A. Douglas	Former clerk	Continental National Bank, Fort Worth, Tex	Embezzlement and false entries.	18 months (suspended)	Feb. 8
W. C. Stuhr	President	First National Bank, Sentinel Butte, N. Dak	False entries	$250 fine	Feb. 10
R. E. Bicknell	Cashier	do	do	do	Do.
Guy L. Baker	Assistant cashier	First National Bank, Putnam, Conn	Embezzlement	3 years	Feb. 23
Harry G. Eber	Former teller	Mellon National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa	Violation sec. 5209, United States Revised Statutes.	On probation 2 years	Mar. 13
Clarence Massey	Bookkeeper	Chester National Bank, Chester, Pa	False entries	15 months	Mar. 15
Ben L. Watts	Assistant cashier	County National Bank, Lincolnton, N. C	Abstraction and misapplication.	$50 fine	Mar. 16
W. A. Joy	Bookkeeper	do	do	do	Do.
Kenneth Grigg	None	do	Aider and abetter	$100 fine	Do.
Robert H. McElwain	Assistant to receiver	First National Bank, Lenapah, Okla	Embezzlement	3 years and $110 fine	Apr. 5
Sylvester Agee	Receiving teller	First National Bank, Mobile, Ala	do	18 months	Apr. 17
John Johanson	Cashier	First National Bank, Libby, Mont	Misapplication and false entries.	8 months in jail and $300 fine.	Apr. 21
John Lockhart Dickenson	Bookkeeper	First National Bank, Bristol, Tenn	Embezzlement	1 year and 1 day	Apr. 27
Robert T. Looney	President	Farmers National Bank, Tishomingo, Okla	Misapplication and false entries.	9 months in jail and $120 fine.	Apr. 28
Charles A. Cunningham	Cashier	do	do	60 days in jail and $110 fine	Do.
A. O. Jensen	Former cashier	National Exchange Bank, St. Paul, Minn	Embezzlement and false entries.	2 years	Do.
W. B. Dobbin	Bookkeeper	First National Bank, Aspermont, Tex	Abstraction	6 months in jail	May 4
Charles J. Dooley	Cashier	First National Bank, Rockville Center, N. Y	Embezzlement	2 years (sentence suspended) and $5,000 fine.	May 10
Guy O. Vough	Assistant cashier	Farmers & Merchants National Bank, Rockwood, Pa.	Abstraction and embezzlement.	On probation 2 years	May 12
A. I. Westerman	Cashier	First National Bank, Robinson, Ill	Conspiracy	$750 fine	May 13
J. A. Weger	Director	do	do	$1,500 fine	Do.
H. T. Lobbey	None	do	Aider and abetter	$500 fine	Do.
Mike J. Mino	Employee	First National Bank, Barnesboro, Pa	Abstraction	2 years	May 14
Herman B. Gates	President	Globe National Bank, Denver, Colo	Misapplication and false entries.	9 months in jail and $4,000 fine.	Do.
Will F. Bishop	Vice president	do	do	7 years and $2,000 fine	Do.
Frank L. Bishop	Assistant chairman board of directors.	do	do	20 years and $5,000 fine	Do.

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Criminal cases under the national banking laws resulting in convictions during the year ended October 31, 1926—Continued

Name of officers and others	Position	Title and location of the bank	Offense	Sentence	Date of sentence
E. S. Rice	Manager, Lake Arthur branch.	Calcasieu National Bank of Southwest Louisiana, Lake Charles, La.	Embezzlement	1 year	May 18
Joseph Bullinger, jr	Bookkeeper	Union National Bank, Johnstown, Pa	do	6 months in jail	May 20
Carl W. Lutz	Teller	National Bank of Tarentum, Pa	False entries	4 years probation	May 22
Charles McCracken	Note teller	Southwest National Bank, Dallas, Tex	do	12 months in jail (suspended 11 months).	May 29
Thomas J. Maconkey	Employee	Hanover National Bank, New York, N. Y	Abstraction Liberty bonds	3 years; suspended	June 1
Charles P. Lukens	Cashier	Parkesburg National Bank, Parkesburg, Pa	Misapplication and embezzlement.	18 months	June 2
A. Carroll Hamill	Assistant cashier	do	do	16 months and $5,000 fine	Do.
Alexander H. MacAdams	None	do	Aider and abetter, misapplication.	1 year and 1 day	Do.
Harry Van de Koolwyck, jr	Former teller	Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C	Embezzlement	2 years in asylum and jail	June 5
Henry Clint	Messenger	Merchants National Bank, Jersey City, N. J	Abstraction and false entries	1 year and 1 day	June 9
H. D. Menke	Employee	Sealy National Bank, Sealy, Tex	Embezzlement and abstraction.	3 years; suspended on good behavior.	June 10
Cleveland E. Giles	Cashier	First National Bank, Bangor, Me	Embezzlement	3 years	June 16
James Lowell Brown	Bookkeeper	American National Bank, Lincoln, Ill	do	3 years (on probation 5 years) and $500 fine.	June 17
Thomas J. Byrne	Cashier	First National Bank, New York, N. Y	Misapplication and false entries.	3 months	June 22
E. A. Wines	do	First National Bank, Bartlesville, Okla	do	12 months in jail and $2,000 fine.	Do.
Lester S. Homan	do	First National Bank, Mount Rainier, Md	Misapplication	1 year and 1 day	July 10
Frank D. Clark	Bookkeeper	First National Bank, Lake Linden, Mich	Embezzlement	2 years and 6 months	July 20
Allan J. Jones	Teller	do	do	do	Do.
Walter P. Griffen	Bookkeeper	Citizens National Bank, Boston, Mass	do	1 year at house of correction on probation.	July 21
Herman Cohen	Employee	First National Bank, El Paso, Tex	Embezzlement and misapplication.	15 months at industrial school.	July 27
Herman Wise	Cashier	National Copper Bank, East Ely, Nev	Embezzlement	4 years and $1,000 fine	Aug. 7
W. Jay Goodman	Bookkeeper	Tootle-Lacy National Bank, St. Joseph, Mo	Misapplication and embezzlement.	4 years	Sept. 20
Norman C. Morse	Teller	Ardmore National Bank & Trust Co., Ardmore, Okla.	Embezzlement	1 year and 1 day	Sept. 28
C. H. Harrison	Assistant cashier	First National Bank, Corinth, Miss	Misapplication and abstraction.	6 months in jail	Oct. 5
Thomas P. Holman	do	do	do	$2,500 fine and costs	Do.
Thomas Levin Powell	do	First National Bank, Houston, Tex	Embezzlement	5 years; suspended; and pay $500 per annum until $2,000 is paid.	Oct. 9

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FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

Assets and liabilities of the 12 Federal reserve banks combined, as of the last weekly statement date in October, from 1917 to 1926

[In thousands of dollars]

	Oct. 26, 1917	Oct. 25, 1918	Oct. 31, 1919	Oct. 29, 1920	Oct. 26, 1921	Oct. 25, 1922	Oct. 31, 1923	Oct. 29, 1924	Oct. 28, 1925	Oct. 27, 1926
ASSETS										
Gold reserves	1,503,436	2,045,132	2,138,000	2,003,320	2,786,239	3,085,093	3,111,078	3,043,826	2,782,549	2,823,327
Other cash reserves	49,506	53,037	67,592	164,718	150,909	126,835	80,067	87,768	110,511	130,750
Nonreserve cash	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	39,152	42,300	52,932	52,841
Bills discounted	397,094	1,546,164	2,128,547	2,801,297	1,308,749	469,399	883,800	222,565	589,994	631,923
Bills bought in open market	177,590	398,623	394,355	298,375	62,316	257,691	204,698	215,404	328,717	307,541
United States Government obligations	110,042	350,311	301,254	296,371	190,946	408,636	91,837	584,200	324,757	300,174
Other bills and securities	233	24			10	27	317	2,007	6,619	2,500
Uncollected items	288,573	856,923	875,037	742,976	540,067	653,483	611,271	611,709	684,027	693,558
All other assets	1,891	20,571	34,559	34,550	55,679	63,931	69,047	87,490	80,317	74,449
Total	2,528,365	5,270,785	5,939,344	6,341,607	5,094,915	5,065,095	5,091,267	4,897,269	4,960,423	5,017,063
LIABILITIES										
Federal reserve notes in circulation	847,506	2,507,912	2,752,876	3,351,303	2,408,779	2,298,536	2,224,865	1,766,622	1,694,771	1,730,511
Federal reserve bank notes in circulation—net liability	8,000	58,859	254,933	214,961	88,024	37,995	523			
Deposits:										
Member bank—reserve account	1,264,323	1,683,499	1,833,481	1,805,661	1,669,059	1,799,931	1,895,265	2,162,347	2,227,212	2,216,896
Government	132,221	78,218	100,465	18,754	46,624	23,659	40,334	28,266	38,670	38,546
Other	36,335	117,001	97,843	21,307	22,873	18,180	23,061	27,351	31,382	25,689
Deferred availability items	174,492	702,107	693,766	571,807	466,044	539,773	555,914	566,510	617,350	638,465
Capital paid in	62,629	79,190	86,013	97,753	103,007	106,277	109,726	111,953	116,602	124,392
Surplus		1,134	81,087	164,745	213,824	215,398	218,369	220,915	217,837	220,310
All other liabilities	2,859	42,865	38,880	95,316	76,681	25,346	23,210	13,305	16,599	22,254
Total	2,528,365	5,270,785	5,939,344	6,341,607	5,094,915	5,065,095	5,091,267	4,897,269	4,960,423	5,017,063

[1] Not shown separately prior to 1923.

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Principal assets and liabilities of the 12 Federal reserve banks combined, on the last weekly statement date in each month, from January, 1922, to October, 1926

[In millions of dollars]

Date	Assets						Liabilities			
	Bills and securities				Reserves					
	Bills discounted	Bills bought in open market	United States Government securities	Total [1]	Gold	Total	Federal reserve notes in circulation	Deposits		Capital and surplus
								Members' reserve	Total	
1922										
Jan. 25	850	83	250	1,183	2,904	3,059	2,184	1,652	1,779	318
Feb. 21	721	83	355	1,159	2,947	3,081	2,174	1,677	1,772	319
Mar. 29	636	103	441	1,180	2,975	3,103	2,182	1,709	1,805	319
Apr. 26	500	83	567	1,150	2,995	3,125	2,158	1,749	1,833	320
May 31	471	118	603	1,193	3,008	3,130	2,141	1,782	1,870	320
June 28	469	154	557	1,180	3,021	3,148	2,124	1,865	1,939	320
July 26	380	156	541	1,077	3,055	3,181	2,127	1,815	1,888	321
Aug. 30	404	172	498	1,074	3,063	3,196	2,153	1,807	1,882	321
Sept. 27	420	238	452	1,110	3,077	3,203	2,243	1,798	1,840	322
Oct. 25	469	258	409	1,136	3,085	3,212	2,299	1,800	1,842	322
Nov. 29	650	259	305	1,214	3,073	3,203	2,330	1,808	1,860	323
Dec. 27	630	246	458	1,334	3,040	3,149	2,464	1,861	1,900	323
1923										
Jan. 31	597	189	354	1,140	3,076	3,227	2,204	1,913	1,991	326
Feb. 28	596	208	363	1,167	3,073	3,202	2,247	1,888	1,952	327
Mar. 28	700	254	249	1,204	3,064	3,176	2,232	1,871	1,976	327
Apr. 25	637	274	194	1,104	3,085	3,179	2,223	1,854	1,909	327
May 29	731	258	189	1,178	3,109	3,195	2,250	1,874	1,952	328
June 27	775	204	135	1,114	3,111	3,202	2,227	1,868	1,937	328
July 25	761	177	96	1,034	3,114	3,200	2,195	1,839	1,897	328
Aug. 29	816	173	94	1,083	3,121	3,201	2,225	1,849	1,908	328
Sept. 26	862	172	92	1,126	3,117	3,193	2,248	1,852	1,930	328
Oct. 31	884	205	92	1,181	3,111	3,191	2,225	1,895	1,959	328
Nov. 28	794	289	84	1,168	3,112	3,197	2,246	1,881	1,939	328
Dec. 26	857	336	104	1,298	3,071	3,138	2,340	1,874	1,938	328
1924										
Jan. 30	522	272	121	915	3,143	3,263	2,023	1,928	1,991	331
Feb. 27	532	263	156	951	3,123	3,230	2,022	1,927	1,986	332
Mar. 26	482	202	257	942	3,123	3,223	1,983	1,912	2,007	332
Apr. 30	447	124	302	873	3,120	3,223	1,926	1,945	2,005	332
May 28	430	87	333	850	3,118	3,214	1,891	1,936	1,997	332
June 25	350	45	430	826	3,156	3,271	1,844	2,035	2,108	332
July 30	294	24	505	825	3,155	3,260	1,762	2,087	2,165	332
Aug. 27	263	49	542	855	3,115	3,202	1,741	2,082	2,150	333
Sept. 24	260	92	575	928	3,069	3,156	1,730	2,120	2,196	333
Oct. 29	223	215	584	1,024	3,044	3,132	1,767	2,162	2,218	333
Nov. 26	221	281	582	1,087	3,046	3,134	1,845	2,148	2,203	333
Dec. 31	314	387	540	1,249	2,937	3,047	1,862	2,220	2,311	330
1925										
Jan. 28	274	308	394	989	2,939	3,083	1,684	2,172	2,265	330
Feb. 25	434	317	365	1,130	2,894	3,030	1,729	2,208	2,270	331
Mar. 25	378	307	344	1,041	2,867	3,008	1,709	2,119	2,184	332
Apr. 29	400	267	349	1,028	2,851	2,993	1,684	2,135	2,187	333
May 27	414	278	349	1,054	2,838	2,982	1,671	2,138	2,202	333
June 24	455	242	325	1,034	2,811	2,959	1,634	2,140	2,210	333
July 29	468	210	330	1,021	2,791	2,937	1,598	2,153	2,201	334
Aug. 26	580	202	332	1,126	2,762	2,888	1,616	2,183	2,237	334
Sept. 30	633	268	343	1,257	2,760	2,866	1,685	2,210	2,268	334
Oct. 28	590	329	325	1,250	2,783	2,893	1,695	2,227	2,297	334
Nov. 25	625	359	332	1,326	2,746	2,861	1,732	2,220	2,291	335
Dec. 30	750	363	377	1,501	2,704	2,822	1,835	2,309	2,357	335
1926										
Jan. 27	449	295	365	1,119	2,801	2,953	1,667	2,217	2,272	339
Feb. 24	540	304	331	1,185	2,767	2,917	1,679	2,203	2,262	340
Mar. 31	632	250	330	1,226	2,767	2,920	1,656	2,215	2,323	341
Apr. 28	514	199	389	1,114	2,797	2,954	1,662	2,203	2,242	342
May 26	474	239	395	1,119	2,816	2,975	1,673	2,195	2,243	343
June 30	515	249	385	1,158	2,835	2,980	1,697	2,229	2,260	343
July 28	521	211	369	1,106	2,851	2,999	1,671	2,205	2,261	343
Aug. 25	571	255	321	1,150	2,841	2,978	1,693	2,204	2,258	344
Sept. 29	717	276	302	1,298	2,807	2,937	1,716	2,249	2,330	344
Oct. 27	632	308	300	1,242	2,823	2,954	1,731	2,217	2,281	345

[1] Includes (in addition to bills discounted and bought and United States securities) municipal warrants, Federal intermediate credit bank debentures, and foreign loans on gold.

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Percentage of bills discounted secured by United States Government obligations to total bills discounted and purchased by Federal reserve banks at the end of each month, year ended October 31, 1926

[In thousands of dollars]

Date	Discounted bills secured by United States Government obligations	Total holdings of discounted and purchased bills	Percentage of discounted bills secured by Government obligations to total holdings of discounted and purchased bills
1925			
Nov. 30	364,373	1,038,035	35.1
Dec. 31	382,151	1,009,549	37.9
1926			
Jan. 31	278,562	786,498	35.4
Feb. 28	341,170	877,590	38.9
Mar. 31	311,487	882,024	35.3
Apr. 30	330,775	781,349	42.3
May 31	279,977	785,884	35.6
June 30	263,106	764,425	34.4
July 31	285,556	782,494	36.5
Aug. 31	336,602	898,902	37.4
Sept. 30	332,082	961,690	34.5
Oct. 31	359,567	1,012,862	35.5

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK DISCOUNT RATES

The discount rates of each of the 12 Federal reserve banks in effect November 1, 1926, with respect to each class of paper, are shown in the following statement:

Discount rates of Federal reserve banks in effect November 1, 1926

Federal reserve bank	Paper maturing—				
	Within 90 days				After 90 days but within 9 months
	Commercial, agricultural, and livestock paper, n. e. s.	Secured by United States Government obligations	Bankers' acceptances	Trade acceptances	Agricultural and livestock[1] paper
Boston	4	4	4	4	4
New York	4	4	4	4	4
Philadelphia	4	4	4	4	4
Cleveland	4	4	4	4	4
Richmond	4	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4	4
Chicago	4	4	4	4	4
St. Louis	4	4	4	4	4
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4	4
Kansas City	4	4	4	4	4
Dallas	4	4	4	4	4
San Francisco	4	4	4	4	4

[1] Including bankers' acceptances drawn for an agricultural purpose and secured by warehouse receipts, etc.

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DISCOUNT RATES PREVAILING IN FEDERAL RESERVE BANK AND BRANCH CITIES

The table following, prepared by the Federal Reserve Board and published in the Federal Reserve Bulletin for November, 1926, shows the prevailing rates charged customers on various classes of loans as reported by representative banks in Federal reserve bank and branch cities during weeks ended October 15, 1925, and August, September, and October 15, 1926. In connection with the table, the Federal Reserve Board called attention to the fact that the rates shown are not averages but are those rates at which the bulk of the loans of each class are made by reporting banks. Since the publication of the rates for May, the forms used in making the reports on which the table is based have been modified and certain classifications have been omitted:

Discount and interest rates prevailing in various cities during weeks ended October 15, 1925, and August, September, and October 15, 1926

District and city	Year and month	Prime commercial loans	Interbank loans	Loans secured by prime stock exchange collateral		Loans secured by warehouse receipts	Cattle loans
				Demand	Time		
DISTRICT 1							
Boston	1925—October	4 -5	4	5	4¾-5	-----	-----
	1926—August	4¼-4½	4½	4½-5	4½-5	-----	-----
	September	4¾	4½-4¾	5	4¾-5	-----	-----
	October	4¾	4¾	5	5	5 -5½	-----
DISTRICT 2							
New York	1925—October	4¼-5	4½-5	4½-5	5	4½-5	-----
	1926—August	4¼-4¾	4½-5	4½-4¾	4¾-5	5	-----
	September	4½-4¾	4½-5	5	5	5	-----
	October	4½-4¾	4¾-5	5	4¾-5½	5 -5½	-----
Buffalo	1925—October	5 -6	5	5 -6	5 -6	6	-----
	1926—August	5 -6	4¾-5	5 -6	5 -6	6	-----
	September	5 -6	4¾-5	5 -6	5 -6	6	-----
	October	5 -6	4¾-5	5½-6	5 -6	6	-----
DISTRICT 3							
Philadelphia	1925—October	5	5	5	5	5	-----
	1926—August	4½	4½	4½	4½-5	5	-----
	September	4¾-5	5	5	5 -5¼	5	-----
	October	5	5	5	5	5 -6	-----
DISTRICT 4							
Cleveland	1925—October	5½-6	5	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	-----
	1926—August	4½-6	4½-5	5 -6	5 -6	6	-----
	September	4½-6	4½-5	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	-----
	October	6	5	5 -6	5 -6	4½-6	-----
Cincinnati	1925—October	6	5½	5½	5½	6	-----
	1926—August	6	5 -6	5½	5½	6 -7	-----
	September	6	5½	6	6	6 -7	-----
	October	5½	5	6	6	6	-----
Pittsburgh	1925—October	6	6	6	6	6	-----
	1926—August	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	6	-----
	September	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	6	-----
	October	6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	6	-----
DISTRICT 5							
Richmond	1925—October	5½-6	4½-5½	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	-----
	1926—August	5 -6	4½-5	5	5 -6	5½-6	-----
	September	5½-6	4¾-5	5½	5 -5½	5½-6	-----
	October	5¼-6	5 -5¼	5¼	4¾-5¼	5½-6	-----
Baltimore	1925—October	4½-5½	4½-5¾	5 -5½	5½-5¾	6	-----
	1926—August	5 -5¾	5 -5½	5 -5½	5 -5¾	5¾-6	-----
	September	5 -5¾	5 -5½	5½	5 -5¾	5½-6	-----
	October	5½-5¾	5	5¼	5¾	5½	-----

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Discount and interest rates prevailing in various cities during weeks ended October 15, 1925, and August, September, and October 15, 1926—Continued

District and city	Year and month	Prime commercial loans	Interbank loans	Loans secured by prime stock exchange collateral		Loans secured by warehouse receipts	Cattle loans
				Demand	Time		
DISTRICT 6							
Atlanta	1925—October	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -7	5 -6	
	1926—August	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	
	September	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	
	October	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	
Birmingham	1925—October	6	5 -6	6	6	6	
	1926—August	5 -6	5 -6	6	6	6	
	September	5 -6	5 -6	6	6	6	
	October	6	5 -6	6	6	6	
Jacksonville	1925—October	6 -8	5 -6	4½-8	4½-8	4½-8	
	1926—August	5 -7	6	6	6	5 -6	
	September	5 -7	6	6	6	5 -6	
	October	5 -6	6	5½-6	5½-6	5 -6	
Nashville	1925—October	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	
	1926—August	6	5½-6	5 -6	6	5½-6	
	September	6	5½-6	5 -6	6	5½-6	
	October	6	5½-6	5 -6	6	5½-6	
New Orleans	1925—October	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	
	1926—August	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	6	5½-6	
	September	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	6	5½-6	
	October	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	6	5½-6	
DISTRICT 7							
Chicago	1925—October	4½-5	5 -5½	4½-5	4½-5	4½-5	5 -5½
	1926—August	4¼-5	5	4½-5	4½-5	4½-5½	5
	September	4½-5	5	4¾-5	4¾-5	5 -5½	5 -5½
	October	4¾-5	5	5 -5½	5 -5½	5 -5½	5 -5½
Detroit	1925—October	5 -6	5	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	
	1926—August	4½-6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	
	September	4½-6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	
	October	4½-6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	
DISTRICT 8							
St. Louis	1925—October	4½-5	5 -5½	4 -6	4½-5	4½-5½	5 -6
	1926—August	4½-5	4¾-5½	4¼-5	5 -5½	4½-6	5 -6
	September	4½-5	5 -6	4½-5	5 -5½	4½-6	5½-6
	October	4¾-5	5 -5½	4¾-5½	5 -5½	4¾-6	5½-6
Little Rock	1925—October	5 -6	5½-6	6	6	6	6
	1926—August	6	6	6	6	6 -7	6 -8
	September	5 -6	5 -6	6	6	6 -8	8
	October	5 -6	6	6	6	6 -8	8
Louisville	1925—October	6	5	5½	6	6	
	1926—August	5½-6	5	6	5½-6	6	
	September	5½-6	5	5 -5½	5 -6	6	
	October	5½-6	5	5 -6	5 -6	6	
DISTRICT 9							
Minneapolis	1925—October	4½	5½	4½-5	4½-5¾		
	1926—August	4¾-5	5 -5½	4¾-5	4¾-5½	4¼-5	
	September	4¾-5	5½	5	5 -5¾	4¾-5	
	October	5 -5½	5½-6	5 -5½	5 -6	4¾-5	
Helena	1925—October	8	6 -8		6 -8		8
	1926—August	6 -8	6 -7	6 -8	6 -8	6 -8	7 -8
	September	6 -8	6 -7	6 -8	6 -8	6 -8	7 -8
	October	6 -8	6 -7	6 -8	6 -8	6 -8	7 -8
DISTRICT 10							
Kansas City	1925—October	5	6	6	6	5 -6	6 -7
	1926—August	5 -5½	6	5	5	5 -6	6 -7
	September	5 -5½	6	5	5 -6	5 -6	6 -7
	October	5 -5½	6	5	5 -6	5 -6	6 -7
Denver	1925—October	6	6 -6½	5 -6	5 -6	6 -7	6- 7
	1926—August	6	6	6	5½-6	5½-8	6 -7
	September	6	6	6	6	5½-8	6 -7
	October	6	6	6	5½-6	5½-8	6 -7
Oklahoma City	1925—October	5 -7	6 -7	6	6 -7	6 -7	6 -8
	1926—August	6 -7	6	6	6 -7	6 -8	6 -8
	September	6 -7	6	6	6 -7	6	6 -8
	October	6 -7	6	6	6 -7	6	6 -8

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Discount and interest rates prevailing in various cities during weeks ended October 15, 1925, and August, September, and October 15, 1926—Continued

District and city	Year and month	Prime commercial loans	Interbank loans	Loans secured by prime stock exchange collateral		Loans secured by warehouse receipts	Cattle loans
				Demand	Time		
DISTRICT 10—contd.							
Omaha	1925—October	5	6			6	7
	1926—August	4¾–6	6	5½–6	5½–6	5 –6	8
	September	5 –6	5½–6	5½–6	5½–6	5 –6	7 –8
	October	5 –6	5½–6	5½–6	5½–6	5 –6	7
DISTRICT 11							
Dallas	1925—October	4¼–6	5 –6	5 –6	5 –6	5 –6	7 –8
	1926—August	4¼–5	4½–5	4½–6	4½–6	5 –7	6 –7
	September	4½–6	5	6 –7	6 –7	5 –7	6
	October	5 –6	5	6 –7	6 –7	5 –7	6
El Paso	1925—October	4½–8	6 –7	7 –8	6 –8	8	8
	1926—August	8	6 –7	8	8	8	8
	September	8	6 –7	8	8	8	6 –8
	October	8	6 –7	8	8	7 –8	8
Houston	1925—October	5 –6	5	4½–6	5 –6	5 –6	6 –8
	1926—August	5 –6	5	5 –6	5 –6	5 –7	5 –8
	September	5 –6	5	5 –6	5 –6	5 –7	7 –8
	October	5 –6	5	5 –6	5 –6	5 –6	7 –8
DISTRICT 12							
San Francisco	1925—October	4½–5½	4½–6	5 –6	6	6	----
	1926—August	5	5	5½	5 –6	6	----
	September	5	5 –6	5 –5½	5 –6	6	----
	October	5 –5½	5 –5½	5½	5 –6	6	----
Los Angeles	1925—October	6	6	6 –7	6 –7	7	7
	1926—August	6	6	6 –7	6 –7	7	6 –7
	September	6	6	6 –7	6 –7	7	6
	October	6	6	6 –7	6 –7	7	6
Portland	1925—October	6 –7	6	6 –7	6 –7	6 –7	6 –6½
	1926—August	6	6	6 –7	6	6 –7	6 –6½
	September	6	6	6 –7	6	6 –7	6
	October	6	6	6 –7	6	6	6
Salt Lake City	1925—October	5 –6	6 –7	6 –7	6 –7	7	7 –8
	1926—August	6	6	6	6 –7	7	7 –8
	September	6	6	6	6 –7	7	7 –8
	October	6	6	6	6 –7	7	7 –8
Seattle	1925—October	6	5 –6½	6	6	7	----
	1926—August	5 –6	6 –6½	6 –7	6 –7	6 –7	----
	September	6 –7	5 –6½	6 –7	6 –7	6 –7	----
	October	6 –7	5 –6½	6 –7	6 –7	6 –7	----
Spokane	1925—October	5 –7	6 –7	8	6 –8	7 –8	7
	1926—August	6	6	7	6 –7	7	7
	September	6	6	7	6 –7	7	6
	October	6	6	6 –7	6 –7	7	6

RATES FOR MONEY IN NEW YORK

The range of rates for various classes of paper in the New York money market in the year ending October 31, 1926, together with information in relation to the range of rates in New York since 1917, is shown in the following statements, furnished by the Financial and Commercial Chronicle.

The low point in the rate of call loans was 3 per cent, and the high point was 6 per cent. The range during the month of October was from 4 to 6 per cent.

The low point of time loans (60 days) was 3¾ per cent, and the high point 5¼ per cent, and during October the range was from 4¾ to 5¼ per cent.

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Choice commercial paper in the year ranged from 3¾ to 4¾ per cent, and in October from 4¼ to 4¾ per cent.

The rates for sterling bills from November, 1925, to June, 1926, ranged from $4.80 to $4.83 3/16; sight bills from November, 1925, to October, 1926, ranged from $4.84 1/16 to $4.86 15/32, and cable transfers from $4.84 7/16 to $4.86 13/16.

Rates for money in New York

	1925		1926			
	November	December	January	February	March	April
Call loans, stock exchange:						
Range	4½-5	4½-6	4 -6	4 -5½	4 -5½	3 -5½
Time loans:						
60 days	4¾-5	4⅞-5	4½-5	4¼-5	4¼-5	4 -4¾
90 days	4¾-5	4⅞-5	4½-5	4¼-5	4½-5	4 -4¾
4 months	4¾-5	4⅞-5	4½-5	4¼-5	4½-5	4 -4¾
5 months	4¾-5	4⅞-5	4½-5	4¼-5	4½-5	4 -4¾
6 months	4¾-5	4⅞-5	4½-5	4¼-5	4½-5	4 -4¾
Commercial paper:						
Choice, 4 to 6 months	4¼-4½	4¼-4½	4 -4½	4 -4½	4¼-4½	4 -4¼
Good, 4 to 6 months	4½-4¾	4½	4¼-4½	4¼-4½	4½	4¼-4½

	1926—Continued					
	May	June	July	August	September	October
Call loans, stock exchange:						
Range	3½-4½	3½-5	4 -5	4 -5	4½-5½	4 -6
Time loans:						
60 days	3¾-4¼	4 -4¼	4 -4½	4½-5	4¾-5	4¾-5¼
90 days	3¾-4¼	4 -4¼	4 -4½	4½-5	4¾-5	4¾-5¼
4 months	4 -4¼	4 -4¼	4 -4⅝	4½-5	4¾-5	4¾-5¼
5 months	4 -4¼	4 -4¼	4 -4¾	4½-5	4¾-5	4¾-5¼
6 months	4 -4¼	4 -4¼	4 -4¾	4½-5	4¾-5	4¾-5¼
Commercial paper:						
Choice, 4 to 6 months	3¾-4¼	3¾-4	3¾-4¼	4 -4½	4¼-4½	4¼-4¾
Good, 4 to 6 months	4 -4½	4¼-4½	4¼-4½	4¼-4¾	4½-4¾	4½-5

NOTE.—60 and 90 day paper no longer quoted, as little or no paper of these short maturities is now being made. As rates previously, however, for 60 to 90 days paper were identical with those for 4 to 6 months paper, present rates are properly comparable with previous rates, the standard for all recent years being 4 to 6 months paper. There is no distinction now between single name and double name paper. The practice is to quote simply the very best names, and then the next best.

Rates for sterling bills

[Range for month]

	60-day	Sight	Cable transfers
1925			
November	$4.80 -$4.81¼	$4.84 1/16-$4.84½	$4.84 7/16-$4.84 7/8
December	4.80 13/16- 4.81⅞	4.84 1/16- 4.84 1/16	4.84 7/16- 4.85 1/16
1926			
January	4.81⅜- 4.82⅞	4.84 5/8- 4.86⅛	4.85 - 4.86½
February	4.82 13/16- 4.82 31/32	4.85 31/32- 4.86 7/8	4.86 1/8- 4.86 15/32
March	4.82 1/16- 4.82¾	4.85 1/16- 4.86	4.85 1/16- 4.86 3/16
April	4.82 1/8- 4.82 31/32	4.85 3/16- 4.86 7/32	4.85 1/16- 4.86 11/32
May	4.81 3/16- 4.83 1/16	4.84 13/16- 4.86 7/8	4.85 5/16- 4.86 11/32
June	4.82 13/16- 4.83 1/16	4.86 - 4.86 15/32	4.86 3/8- 4.86 3/4
July	(1)	4.85 31/32- 4.86 7/32	4.86 1/2- 4.86 23/32
August	(1)	4.84 11/16- 4.85 7/8	4.85 1/16- 4.86 3/16
September	(1)	4.84 11/16- 4.85 11/32	4.85 1/16- 4.85 23/32
October	(1)	4.84 3/16- 4.84 25/32	4.84 11/16- 4.85 13/32

[1] No longer quoted as no business is being transacted in bankers' long bills.

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Comparison of the range of rates for call loans, 60-day time loans, and choice commercial paper loans in New York annually for 1917 to 1926 is shown in the statement following:

Range of rates for money in New York annually, 1917 to 1926

	1917				1918				1919				1920				1921			
	Range for January	High	Low	Range for December	Range for January	High	Low	Range for December	Range for January	High	Low	Range for December	Range for January	High	Low	Range for December	Range for January	High	Low	Range for December
Call loans	1½-3	10	1¼	3 -6	2½-6	6	2	3½-6	3¾-6	30	2	5½-25	6-20	25	5	6 -7	6 -8	9	3½	4½-6
Time loans (60 days)	2½-4	5¾	2½	5¼-5½	5 -6	6	5	5½-6	5 -5½	7	5	6 -7	7- 8	8¾	7	7 -7½	6 -7½	7½	5	5 -5¼
Commercial paper (choice)	3¼-4¼	5¾	3¼	5¼-5¾	5¼-5¾	6	5¼	5½-6	5 -5¾	6	5	5¾-6	6	8	6	7¾-8	7½-8	8	5	5 -5¼

	1922				1923				1924				1925				1926			
	Range for January	High	Low	Range for December	Range for January	High	Low	Range for December	Range for January	High	Low	Range for December	Range for January	High	Low	Range for December	Range for January	High	Low	Range for October
Call loans	3 -6	6	2¾	3¾-5½	3½-5½	6	3½	4½-6	3¾-6	6	2	2½-5	2 -5½	6	2	4½-6	4 -6	6	3	4 -6
Time loans (60 days)	4½-5¼	5¼	3¾	4¾-5	4½-5	5¾	4½	4¾-5	4½-5	5	2	2 -3¾	3½-3¾	5	3¼	4⅞-5	4½-5	5¼	3¾	4¾-5¼
Commercial paper (choice)	3¾-4	5¼	3¾	4½-4¾	4½-4¾	5¼	4½	4¾-5	4¾-5	5	3	3¼-3¾	3½-3¾	4½	3½	4¼-4½	4 -4½	4¾	3¾	4¼-4¾

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NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

Statistics compiled and furnished by Mr. Clarence E. Bacon, Manager, New York Clearing House Association, for the year ended September 30, 1926, indicates there were 33 banks comprising the New York Clearing House Association, with capital of $347,500,000.

Clearings aggregated $293,443,346,915, an increase of $16,569,412,277 in the year, and balances were reported totaling $32,197,090,792, as compared with $29,721,103,273 on September 30, 1925. The average daily clearings were $968,459,891, and average daily balances $106,261,026. The percentage of balances to clearings was 10.96.

CLEARING-HOUSE ASSOCIATIONS IN THE 12 FEDERAL RESERVE BANK CITIES AND ELSEWHERE

Clearing-house transactions in the 12 Federal reserve cities in the year ended September 30, 1926, aggregated $426,914,203,000 and exceeded the amount in the previous year by $22,446,137,000. The ratio of clearings by associations in the 12 Federal reserve bank cities was 79.61 per cent of the total clearings of all associations in 243 reporting cities in the United States, in comparison with the ratio of 80.05 per cent a year ago.

Clearings in excess of $1,000,000,000 are reported from 25 other principal cities, the total of which amounted to $72,363,159,000, or an increase of $5,735,316,000 over the clearings of the same cities the year previous, when they totaled $66,627,843,000. The total amount of clearings of all cities for the year was $536,243,351,000, as compared with $505,906,827,000 on September 30, 1925.

Tables showing the following information are published in the appendix to the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency: Comparative statement of the New York Clearing House, annually since 1854; comparative statement of the transactions of the New York Clearing House in years ended September 30, 1926 and 1925; exchange, balances, and percentages of balances to exchanges, etc., by the New York Clearing House annually since 1893; comparative statement of the exchanges of clearing houses of the United States by cities, for years ended September 30, 1926 and 1925, and comparative statement of transactions of clearing-house associations in the 12 Federal reserve bank cities and elsewhere, in years ended September 30, 1926 and 1925.

BANKS OTHER THAN NATIONAL

Through the cooperation and courtesy of officials of banking departments of the various States, Alaska, and insular possessions, the comptroller is enabled to present in his report, as required by section 333, Revised Statutes, statistics in relation to each class of reporting banks other than national.

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Officials of State banking departments and number of each class of banks under their supervision in June, 1926, from which reports of condition were received

States, etc.	Names of officials	Titles	Banks					
			State (commercial)	Stock savings	Mutual savings	Loan and trust companies	Private	Total
Maine	John G. Smith	Bank commissioner			37	53		90
New Hampshire	Arthur E. Dole	Commissioner, bank commission			53	15		68
Vermont	Robert C. Clark	Commissioner of banking and insurance			19	40		59
Massachusetts	Roy A. Hovey	Commissioner of banks			196	93		289
Rhode Island	George H. Newhall	State bank commissioner	3		12	10		25
Connecticut	J. B. Byrne	do			76	89	19	184
Total New England States			3		393	300	19	715
New York	Frank H. Warder	Superintendent of banks	265		148	120	69	602
New Jersey	Edward S. Maxson	Commissioner of banking and insurance	36	1	27	184	10	258
Pennsylvania	Peter G. Cameron	Secretary of banking	297	1	9	425	55	787
Delaware	Harold W. Horsey	State bank commissioner	9		2	29		40
Maryland	George W. Page	do	117		16	28		161
District of Columbia				23		7		30
Total Eastern States			724	25	202	793	134	1,878
Virginia	Myron E. Bristow	Chief examiner of banks	340					340
West Virginia	H. A. Abbott	Commissioner of banking	222					222
North Carolina	John Mitchell	Chief State bank examiner	483					483
South Carolina	W. W. Bradley	State bank examiner	259				1	260
Georgia	T. R. Bennett	Superintendent of banks	475					475
Florida	Ernest Amos	Comptroller, State of Florida	206	3		65		274
Alabama	A. E. Jackson	Superintendent of banks	253					253
Mississippi	J. S. Love	do	322					322
Louisiana	J. S. Brock	State bank commissioner	207					207
Texas	Charles O. Austin	Commissioner, department of banking	806				[1] 15	821
Arkansas	Loid Rainwater	Bank commissioner	392				2	394
Kentucky	C. E. Marvin	Commissioner, department of banking and securities	461					461
Tennessee	S. S. McConnell	Superintendent of banks	437					437
Total Southern States			4,863	3		65	18	4,949

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Ohio	H. E. Scott	Superintendent of banks	657		3	73	733
Indiana	Thomas D. Barr	Bank commissioner	540		5	175	127	847
Illinois	Oscar Nelson	Auditor of public accounts	1,385				1,385
Michigan	H. A. McPherson	Commissioner, department of banking	581	4		21	[1] 47	653
Wisconsin	Dwight T. Parker	Commissioner of banking	803		7	15		825
Minnesota	A. J. Veigel	Superintendent of banks	973	2	5	20		1,000
Iowa	L. A. Andrew	Superintendent, department of banking	361	782		18	[1] 60	1,221
Missouri	C. E. French	Commissioner of finance	1,263			122	1	1,386
Total Middle Western States			6,563	788	20	371	308	8,050
North Dakota	Gilbert Semingson	State bank examiner	438			4		442
South Dakota	F. R. Smith	Superintendent of banks	352			6	8	366
Nebraska	Kirk Griggs	Secretary, bureau of banking	878	15				893
Kansas	Roy L. Bone	State bank commissioner	974			17	2	993
Montana	Jay G. Larson	Superintendent of banks	128			14	2	144
Wyoming	Stanley A. Brown	State bank examiner	60				1	61
Colorado	Grant McFerson	State bank commissioner	168			13	1	182
New Mexico	W. P. Saunders	State bank examiner	32					32
Oklahoma	O. B. Mothersead	Bank commissioner	368					368
Total Western States			3,398	15		54	14	3,481
Washington	H. C. Johnson	Supervisor of banking	247		4	5		256
Oregon	Frank C. Bramwell	Superintendent of banks	165	5		5		175
California	J. F. Johnson	do	259	61	1	36		357
Idaho	E. W. Porter	Commissioner, department of finance	88			10	2	100
Utah	Seth Pixton	State bank commissioner	85	3		4		92
Nevada	George M. Southward	State bank examiner	21	1		2		24
Arizona	A. T. Hammons	Superintendent of banks	29	3				32
Total Pacific States			894	73	5	62	2	1,036
Alaska	W. G. Smith	Secretary, territorial banking board	13					13
The Territory of Hawaii		Governor of Hawaii	10			11		21
Philippines		Insular treasurer	11					11
Porto Rico		Treasurer	14					14
Total Alaska and insular possessions			48			11		59
Total United States and insular possessions			16,493	904	620	1,656	495	20,168

[1] Not under State supervision.

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STATE (COMMERCIAL) BANKS

The returns from 16,493 State (commercial) banks showed total resources aggregating $16,579,656,000, which was an increase of $600,418,000 over the resources reported on June 30, 1925, when there were 490 more banks of this class.

Loans and discounts were increased from $9,282,839,000 to $9,703,248,000; overdrafts were reduced from $35,819,000 to $35,487,000, and investments in United States Government securities and other miscellaneous bonds and securities rose from $3,052,172,000 to $3,220,400,000, an increase of $168,228,000 in the year.

Banking house, furniture and fixtures, valued at $454,801,000, were $24,523,000 more than in the preceding year, and other real estate owned increased $7,455,000, its estimated value in June of this year being reported at $152,115,000.

Due from banks, $1,045,705,000, showed a decrease of $197,902,000 during the year; lawful reserve, $777,430,000, an increase of $169,969,000; checks and other cash items, $261,547,000, a decrease of $61,818,000; exchanges for clearing house, $161,625,000, a reduction of $37,244,000, and cash on hand, $405,372,000, an increase of $47,412,000. Other resources were increased from $302,208,000 to $361,926,000, or $59,718,000 over the preceding year.

The capital stock of these associations was $1,092,424,000, an increase of $30,160,000 over the capital on June 30, 1925, when it aggregated $1,062,264,000. Surplus, $696,901,000, and undivided profits, $254,767,000, were $52,481,000 and $27,779,000, respectively, more than in June of last year.

Total deposits in the associations amounted to $13,832,837, which was an increase of $430,820 in the year. The deposits include due to banks $566,536,000, a decrease of $39,957,000; and United States deposits $10,299,000, also a decrease of $6,627,000. Individual deposits (time and demand) $13,158,075,000, and certified checks and cashiers' checks outstanding, $97,927,000, showed increases of $475,322,000 and $2,082,000, respectively.

Notes and bills rediscounted were increased from $59,124,000 to $68,538,000, and bills payable from $244,782,000 to $247,666,000. Other liabilities were also increased by $46,880,000, the total reported aggregating $386,523,000.

A summary of the resources and liabilities of State (commercial) banks, on the date indicated, follows:

Summary of reports of condition of 16,493 State (commercial) banks in the United States at the close of business June 30, 1926

[In thousands of dollars]

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts:		
On demand (secured by collateral other than real estate)	296,798	
On demand (not secured by collateral)	102,909	
On time (secured by collateral other than real estate)	548,613	
On time (not secured by collateral)	688,204	
Secured by farm land	75,905	
Secured by other real estate	547,698	
Not classified	7,443,121	
Total		9,703,248

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Overdrafts		35, 487
Investments (including premiums on bonds):		
United States Government securities	564, 182	
State, county, and municipal bonds	266, 093	
Railroad bonds	60, 151	
Bonds of other public service corporations (including street and interurban railway bonds)	87, 292	
Other bonds, stocks, warrants, etc	2, 242, 682	
Total		3, 220, 400
Banking house (including furniture and fixtures)		454, 801
Other real estate owned		152, 115
Due from banks		1, 045, 705
Lawful reserve with Federal reserve bank or other reserve agents		777, 430
Checks and other cash items		261, 547
Exchanges for clearing house		161, 625
Cash on hand:		
Gold coin	13, 704	
Silver coin	20, 646	
Paper currency	177, 880	
Nickels and cents	1, 223	
Not classified	191, 919	
Total		405, 372
Other resources		361, 926
Total resources		16, 579, 656

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in		1, 092, 424
Surplus		696, 901
Undivided profits (less expenses and taxes paid)		254, 767
Due to all banks		566, 536
Certified checks and cashiers' checks		97, 927
Individual deposits (including postal savings):		
Demand deposits—		
Individual deposits subject to check	5, 501, 228	
Demand certificates of deposit	252, 120	
Dividends unpaid	12, 243	
Time deposits—		
Savings deposits or deposits in interest or savings department	4, 293, 528	
Time certificates of deposit	1, 454, 022	
Postal savings deposits	9, 586	
Not classified	1, 635, 348	
Total		13, 158, 075
United States deposits (exclusive of postal savings)		10, 299
Notes and bills rediscounted		68, 538
Bills payable (including certificates of deposit representing money borrowed)		247, 666
Other liabilities		386, 523
Total liabilities		16, 579, 656

LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES

The resources of 1,656 loan and trust companies on June 30, 1926, were $12,205,196,000 and showed an increase of $639,647,000 over the returns from 24 more companies on June 30, 1925, when resources were $11,565,549,000.

With the exception of balances due from correspondent banks and bankers, $463,113,000, lawful reserve with Federal reserve banks or reserve agents, $730,494,000, and overdrafts, $3,438,000, all other items of resources showed increases, the largest appearing in loans and discounts, which were shown in the aggregate of $6,754,087,000.

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Investments, which include United States Government securities and other miscellaneous bonds and securities, totaled $2,806,780,000, an increase of $5,434,000.

Banking house, furniture and fixtures increased from $248,221,000 to $265,819,000, and other real estate from $46,776,000 to $47,607,000.

Checks and other cash items of $484,051,000 were increased in the sum of $16,082,000; exchanges for clearing house, $45,708,000, increased $10,691,000, and cash on hand, $170,542,000, showed an increase of $10,437,000 over June 30, 1925, when the cash amounted to $160,105,000. Other resources showed an increase of $3,042,000.

All liabilities reported by these companies on June 30, 1926, showed large increases over June 30, 1925, with the exception of amounts due to correspondent banks and bankers, which showed a decrease of $17,423,000. The largest increase was shown in individual deposits, which rose from $8,536,860,000 to $8,900,928,000.

Capital stock aggregated $672,959,000, an increase of $29,508,000, surplus was $814,250,000, an increase of $91,041,000, and undivided profits of $179,955,000 showed an increase of $20,919,000.

Total deposits amounted to $9,839,429,000, and included in addition to the bank balances and individual deposits referred to above, certified checks and cashiers' checks outstanding of $51,180,000, an increase of $9,873,000, and United States deposits of $33,024,000, an increase of $17,283,000. Notes and bills rediscounted, $44,047,000, and bills payable, $124,019,000, showed increases in the year of $9,803,000 and $28,232,000, respectively. Other liabilities were increased $86,343,000.

The resources and liabilities of loan and trust companies June 30, 1926, are shown in the following statement:

Summary of reports of condition of 1,656 loan and trust companies in the United States at the close of business June 30, 1926

[In thousands of dollars]

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts:		
On demand (secured by collateral other than real estate)	771, 106	
On demand (not secured by collateral)	189, 570	
On time (secured by collateral other than real estate)	402, 941	
On time (not secured by collateral)	913, 873	
Secured by farm land	18, 464	
Secured by other real estate	652, 898	
Not classified	3, 805, 235	
Total		6, 754, 087
Overdrafts		3, 438
Investments (including premiums on bonds):		
United States Government securities	344, 681	
State, county, and municipal bonds	126, 233	
Railroad bonds	277, 521	
Bonds of other public service corporations (including street and interurban railway bonds)	211, 776	
Other bonds, stocks, warrants, etc	1, 846, 569	
Total		2, 806, 780
Banking house (including furniture and fixtures)		265, 819
Other real estate owned		47, 607
Due from banks		463, 113

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Lawful reserve with Federal reserve bank or other reserve agents		730, 494
Checks and other cash items		484, 051
Exchanges for clearing house		45, 708
Cash on hand:		
Gold coin	4, 575	
Silver coin	4, 488	
Paper currency	107, 268	
Nickels and cents	725	
Not classified	53, 486	
Total		170, 542
Other resources		433, 557
Total resources		12, 205, 196

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in		672, 959
Surplus		814, 250
Undivided profits (less expenses and taxes paid)		179, 955
Due to all banks		854, 297
Certified checks and cashiers' checks		51, 180
Individual deposits (including postal savings):		
Demand deposits—		
Individual deposits subject to check	2, 769, 218	
Demand certificates of deposit	87, 265	
Dividends unpaid	7, 483	
Time deposits—		
Savings deposits, or deposits in interest or savings department	2, 752, 951	
Time certificates of deposit	192, 591	
Postal savings deposits	13, 368	
Not classified	3, 078, 052	
Total		8, 900, 928
United States deposits (exclusive of postal savings)		33, 024
Notes and bills rediscounted		44, 047
Bills payable (including certificates of deposit representing money borrowed)		124, 019
Other liabilities		530, 537
Total liabilities		12, 205, 196

PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES IN JUNE OF EACH YEAR, 1914 TO 1926

The principal items of resources and liabilities of loan and trust companies for years ended June 30, 1914 to 1926, inclusive, are shown in the statement following:

[In millions of dollars]

Year	Number	Loans [1]	Investments	Capital	Surplus and profits	Total deposits	Aggregate resources
1914	1, 564	2, 905. 7	1, 261. 3	462. 2	564. 4	4, 289. 1	5, 489. 5
1915	1, 664	3, 048. 6	1, 349. 6	476. 8	577. 4	4, 604. 0	5, 873. 1
1916	1, 606	3, 704. 3	1, 605. 4	475. 8	605. 5	5, 732. 4	7, 028. 2
1917	1, 608	4, 311. 7	1, 789. 7	505. 5	641. 8	6, 413. 1	7, 899. 8
1918	1, 669	4, 403. 8	2, 115. 6	525. 2	646. 9	6, 493. 3	8, 317. 4
1919	1, 377	4, 091. 0	2, 069. 9	450. 4	588. 6	6, 157. 2	7, 959. 9
1920	1, 408	4, 601. 5	1, 902. 1	475. 7	612. 1	6, 518. 0	8, 320. 0
1921	1, 474	4, 277. 1	1, 942. 6	515. 5	649. 5	6, 175. 0	8, 181. 0
1922	1, 550	4, 345. 4	2, 311. 1	532. 3	680. 2	6, 861. 2	8, 533. 8
1923	1, 643	5, 064. 1	2, 423. 8	591. 4	739. 9	6, 831. 0	9, 499. 2
1924	1, 664	5, 299. 0	2, 748. 4	621. 0	813. 2	7, 785. 3	10, 323. 8
1925	1, 680	6, 126. 6	2, 801. 3	643. 4	882. 2	9, 465. 6	11, 565. 6
1926	1, 656	6, 757. 5	2, 806. 8	673. 0	994. 2	9, 839. 4	12, 205. 2

[1] Including overdrafts.

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STOCK SAVINGS BANKS

Statistics were received from 904 stock savings banks for June 30, 1926, showing total resources of $2,196,427,000. There were 68 fewer banks of this class in 1926 than in the previous year, but resources had increased in the sum of $103,302,000.

Loans and discounts of $1,409,868,000 were increased by $45,147,000, overdrafts reduced $230,000, and total investments in United States and other bonds and securities owned were $504,098,000, or $74,264,000 more than in the preceding year.

Banking house, furniture and fixtures aggregated $52,302,000, as compared with $56,148,000 in the previous year, but other real estate owned had increased $2,878,000, the total in the current year being reported at $24,413,000.

Amounts due from correspondent banks and bankers showed a reduction of $5,210,000, lawful reserve with the Federal reserve bank and other reserve agents, an increase of $2,306,000, and checks and other cash items an increase of $994,000. Exchanges for clearing house and cash on hand showed reductions of $623,000 and $2,509,000, respectively. The other resources were also reduced from $19,503,000 to $9,634,000.

Paid-in capital stock of these associations was $85,153,000, an increase of $1,395,000, and surplus, $47,833,000, increased $2,940,000, while the undivided profits, $20,217,000, showed a reduction aggregating $1,270,000.

Total deposit liabilities, which were $2,031,075,000, increased in the sum of $104,739,000 over those reported the year previous, the largest increase being shown in individual deposits which had increased from $1,918,230,000 to $2,021,614,000. Balances due to all banks increased $8,001,000, while certified checks and cashiers' checks of $502,000 were less by $194,000 than those outstanding in June of 1925.

Notes and bills rediscounted with the Federal reserve bank and elsewhere increased $1,870,000, and bills payable showed a decrease from $8,732,000 to $3,375,000. Other liabilities were also reduced by $1,015,000.

A summary of the resources and liabilities of these associations on the date indicated follows:

Summary of reports of condition of 904 stock savings banks in the United States at the close of business June 30, 1926

[In thousands of dollars]

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts:		
On demand (secured by collateral other than real estate)	6,829	
On demand (not secured by collateral)	577	
On time (secured by collateral other than real estate)	5,619	
On time (not secured by collateral)	11,962	
Secured by farm land	3,103	
Secured by other real estate	21,896	
Not classified	1,359,882	
Total		1,409,868

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Overdrafts		306
Investments (including premiums on bonds):		
United States Government securities	173,997	
State, county, and municipal bonds	3,793	
Railroad bonds	9,977	
Bonds of other public service corporations (including street and interurban railway bonds)	2,936	
Other bonds, stocks, warrants, etc	313,395	
Total		504,098
Banking house (including furniture and fixtures)		52,302
Other real estate owned		24,413
Due from banks		118,657
Lawful reserve with Federal reserve bank or other reserve agents		34,443
Checks and other cash items		12,045
Exchanges for clearing house		3,745
Cash on hand:		
Gold coin	2,879	
Silver coin	13	
Paper currency	1,395	
Nickels and cents	76	
Not classified	22,553	
Total		26,916
Other resources		9,634
Total resources		2,196,427

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in		85,153
Surplus		47,833
Undivided profits (less expenses and taxes paid)		20,217
Due to all banks		8,959
Certified checks and cashiers' checks		502
Individual deposits (including postal savings):		
Demand deposits—		
Individual deposits subject to check	123,329	
Demand certificates of deposit	4,749	
Dividends unpaid	66	
Time deposits—		
Savings deposits, or deposits in interest or savings department	1,623,010	
Time certificates of deposit	123,632	
Postal savings deposits	12,483	
Not classified	134,345	
Total		2,021,614
Notes and bills rediscounted		1,911
Bills payable (including certificates of deposit representing money borrowed)		3,375
Other liabilities		6,863
Total liabilities		2,196,427

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS

The total resources of 620 mutual savings banks on June 30, 1926, amounted to $8,422,307,000, as compared with resources of 611 banks on June 30, 1925, which aggregated $7,913,039,000. With the exception of cash on hand all items of resources in the current year were increased over those reported in 1925.

Loans and discounts, which were higher by $440,523,000, aggregated $4,623,594,000, and investments in United States Government

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and other bonds and securities, $3,406,104,000, showed an increase of $54,942,000.

Banking house, furniture and fixtures were increased from $76,290,000 to $82,436,000, and other real estate increased $4,761,000, or from $6,017,000 to $10,778,000.

Due from banks and bankers, $211,258,000, and checks and other cash items, $1,364,000, were more by $9,461,000 and $463,000, respectively, than shown in the previous year. Exchanges for clearing house also increased from $212,000 to $399,000. As above referred to cash on hand of $29,600,000 showed a reduction of $10,759,000 in the year. Other resources showed an increase of $3,544,000.

Surplus of $702,974,000 and undivided profits of $128,875,000 were increased in the sums of $69,798,000 and $12,352,000, respectively.

Total deposit liabilities were $7,577,623,000, and were $425,820 higher than in the previous period, the largest increase appearing in individual deposits, which rose from $7,146,951,000 to $7,577,504,000. Due to banks showed a decrease of $4,166,000, and certified checks and cashiers' checks outstanding a decrease of $567,000. Bills payable were also reduced to $173,000 and other liabilities increased $1,471,000.

Summary of resources and liabilities of these banks follows:

Summary of reports of condition of 620 mutual savings banks in the United States at the close of business June 30, 1926

[In thousands of dollars]

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts:		
On demand (secured by collateral other than real estate)	19,745	
On time (secured by collateral other than real estate	8,838	
On time (not secured by collateral)	7,026	
Secured by farm land	457	
Secured by other real estate	695,613	
Not classified	3,891,915	
Total		4,623,594
Investments (including premiums on bonds):		
United States Government securities	503,009	
State, county, and municipal bonds	226,145	
Railroad bonds	646,836	
Bonds of other public service corporations (including street and interurban railway bonds)	275,593	
Other bonds, stocks, warrants, etc	1,754,521	
Total		3,406,104
Banking house (including furniture and fixtures)		82,436
Other real estate owned		10,778
Due from banks		211,258
Checks and other cash items		1,364
Exchanges for clearing house		399
Cash on hand:		
Gold coin	1,491	
Silver coin	131	
Paper currency	5,716	
Nickels and cents	28	
Not classified	22,234	
Total		29,600
Other resources		56,774
Total resources		8,422,307

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LIABILITIES

Surplus		702,974
Undivided profits (less expenses and taxes paid)		128,875
Due to all banks		99
Certified checks and cashiers' checks		20
Individual deposits (including postal savings):		
Demand deposits—		
Individual deposits subject to check	17,084	
Time deposits—		
Savings deposits, or deposits in interest or savings department	7,558,190	
Time certificates of deposit	478	
Not classified	1,752	
Total		7,577,504
Bills payable (including certificates of deposit representing money borrowed)		345
Other liabilities		12,490
Total liabilities		8,422,307

DEPOSITORS AND DEPOSITS IN MUTUAL AND STOCK SAVINGS BANKS

On June 30, 1926, the individual deposits in 1,524 mutual and stock savings banks aggregated $9,599,118,000, and were $533,937,000 more than reported by these associations in June of last year. Depositors numbering 15,161,799 were increased 505,272 in the year, notwithstanding there were 59 fewer associations of these classes, and the average amount due each depositor in mutual savings banks was $685.51, and in stock savings banks $492.13, as compared with $673.21 and $474.77, respectively, in the preceding year.

Statements showing information relative to the number of mutual and stock savings banks in each State, the number of depositors, the amount of deposits, the average amount due each depositor, and the per cent rates of interest paid by banks in each State, June 30, 1925 and 1926, with similar information for each year 1914 to 1926, follow:

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Number of mutual savings banks, number of depositors, individual deposits, and average deposit account, by States, June 30, 1925 and 1926

States	1925					1926				
	Number of banks	Depositors	Deposits	Average due each depositor	Per cent rate of interest paid	Number of banks	Depositors	Deposits	Average due each depositor	Per cent rate of interest paid
Maine	[1] 38	231,977	$108,715,000	$468.65	4.00	37	231,457	$110,228,000	$476.24	4.00
New Hampsire	42	240,089	141,092,000	587.67	4.13	[2] 53	323,983	184,835,000	570.51	3.79
Vermont	19	127,264	84,047,000	660.41	4.43	19	127,943	88,484,000	691.59	4.50
Massachusetts	196	2,822,571	1,608,380,000	569.83	4.58	196	2,878,058	1,701,852,000	591.32	4.64
Rhode Island	[3] 14	221,301	146,491,000	661.95	4.17	[3] 12	215,462	144,526,000	670.77	4.00
Connecticut	76	[4] 811,550	505,394,000	622.75	4.40	76	846,608	533,533,000	630.20	4.52
Total New England States	385	4,454,752	2,594,119,000	582.33	----------	393	4,623,511	2,763,458,000	597.70	----------
New York	147	4,476,950	3,531,458,000	788.81	4.11	148	4,635,134	3,738,426,000	806.54	4.17
New Jersey	27	421,534	218,605,000	518.59	3.03	27	441,074	229,802,000	521.01	3.96
Pennsylvania	9	505,157	356,197,000	705.12	3.84	9	569,562	375,837,000	659.87	3.98
Delaware	2	45,343	21,804,000	480.87	4.00	2	46,426	22,590,000	486.58	4.00
Maryland	16	305,550	154,156,000	504.52	4.00	16	312,486	158,292,000	506.56	4.00
Total Eastern States	201	5,754,534	4,282,220,000	744.15	----------	202	6,004,682	4,524,947,000	753.57	----------
Ohio	3	97,830	77,346,000	790.62	4.00	3	[5] 104,108	82,310,000	790.62	4.00
Indiana	5	33,387	19,524,000	584.78	4.50	5	33,374	20,438,000	612.39	[5] 4.50
Wisconsin	7	15,675	5,764,000	367.72	3.75	7	17,205	6,393,000	371.58	3.50
Minnesota	5	131,194	56,985,000	434.36	4.25	5	130,708	61,027,000	466.90	4.25
Total Middle Western States	20	278,086	159,619,000	573.99	----------	20	285,395	170,168,000	596.25	----------
Washington	4	60,866	35,099,000	576.66	5.00	4	69,958	42,072,000	601.39	[5] 5.00
California	1	67,977	75,894,000	1,116.47	4.00	1	70,340	76,859,000	1,092.68	4.00
Total Pacific States	5	128,843	110,993,000	861.46	----------	5	140,298	118,931,000	847.70	----------
Total United States	611	10,616,215	7,146,951,000	673.21	----------	620	11,053,886	7,577,504,000	685.51	----------

[1] Figures as of June 27.
[2] Includes savings of 12 trust companies and 11 guaranty savings banks in comformity with figures received from State bank commissioner.
[3] Includes business of branches.
[4] Sept. 30, 1924.
[5] Estimated.

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Number of stock savings banks, number of depositors, individual deposits, and average deposit account, by States, June 30, 1925 and 1926

States	1925					1926				
	Number of banks	Depositors	Deposits	Average due each depositor	Per cent rate of interest paid	Number of banks	Depositors	Deposits	Average due each depositor	Per cent rate of interest paid
New Hampshire	11	37,069	$17,627,000	$475.52	4.00					
New Jersey	1	43,027	22,909,000	532.43	4.00	1	42,467	$24,078,000	$566.98	4.00
Pennsylvania	1	4,139	2,146,000	518.48	3.00	1	4,103	2,220,000	541.07	3.00
District of Columbia	24	100,609	32,848,000	326.49	3.30	23	116,443	34,477,000	296.08	3.27
Total Eastern States	26	147,775	57,903,000	391.83		25	163,013	60,775,000	372.82	
Florida	3	5,220	1,713,000	328.16	4.00	3	6,361	2,158,000	339.25	4.00
Michigan	4	19,868	14,463,000	727.95	3.75	4	19,868	16,079,000	809.29	3.50
Minnesota	2	[1] 20,622	11,949,000	579.43	4.25	2	[2] 16,907	11,926,000	705.39	4.25
Iowa	[3] 825	[2] 1,327,000	385,500,000	290.50	4.00	782	1,327,000	375,305,000	282.82	4.00
Total Middle Western States	831	[1] 1,367,490	411,912,000	301.22		788	1,363,775	403,310,000	295.73	
Nebraska	15	15,856	4,348,000	274.22	4.00	15	15,515	4,325,000	278.76	4.00
Oregon	6	12,666	4,621,000	364.83	3.50	5	9,858	3,218,000	326.44	3.40
California	[4] 71	2,378,082	1,389,393,000	584.25	4.00	[4] 61	2,475,720	1,516,959,000	612.73	4.00
Utah	3	56,402	20,247,000	358.98	4.00	3	55,228	20,647,000	373.85	4.00
Nevada	1	3,400	3,754,000	1,104.12	4.00	1	3,650	4,223,000	1,156.99	4.00
Arizona	5	16,352	6,712,000	410.47	4.00	3	14,793	5,999,000	405.53	3.84
Total Pacific States	86	2,466,902	1,424,727,000	577.54		73	2,559,249	1,551,046,000	606.06	
Total United States	972	[1] 4,040,312	1,918,230,000	474.77		904	4,107,913	2,021,614,000	492.13	

[1] Revised.
[2] Estimated.
[3] Figures as of May 1.
[4] Includes savings business of departmental banks

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Number of savings banks (mutual and stock) in the United States, number of depositors, amount of individual deposits, and average amount due each depositor in years ended June 30, 1914, to 1926, inclusive

Year	Banks	Depositors	Deposits [1]	Average due each depositor
1914—Mutual savings banks	634	8,277,359	$3,915,555,286	$473.04
Stock savings banks	1,466	2,832,140	1,018,330,071	359.56
1915—Mutual savings banks	630	8,307,787	3,950,585,631	475.53
Stock savings banks	1,529	2,977,968	1,046,096,917	351.28
1916—Mutual savings banks	622	8,592,271	4,187,916,941	487.40
Stock savings banks	1,242	2,556,121	901,936,188	352.85
1917—Mutual savings banks	622	8,935,055	4,422,489,344	494.96
Stock savings banks	1,185	2,431,958	996,165,031	409.61
1918—Mutual savings banks	625	9,011,464	4,422,092,991	490.72
Stock savings banks	1,194	2,368,089	1,049,694,890	443.27
1919—Mutual savings banks	622	8,948,808	4,751,300,000	530.94
Stock savings banks	1,097	2,486,073	1,152,127,000	463.43
1920—Mutual savings banks	620	9,445,327	5,186,952,000	549.16
Stock savings banks	1,087	1,982,229	1,351,242,000	681.68
1921—Mutual savings banks	623	9,619,260	5,575,147,000	579.58
Stock savings banks	978	1,118,583	442,851,000	395.90
1922—Mutual savings banks	619	9,655,861	5,779,506,000	598.55
Stock savings banks	1,066	2,883,136	1,401,742,000	486.19
1923—Mutual savings banks	618	10,057,436	6,288,551,000	625.26
Stock savings banks	1,029	3,282,897	1,609,358,000	490.22
1924—Mutual savings banks	613	10,409,776	6,693,246,000	642.98
Stock savings banks	990	3,562,017	1,746,609,000	490.34
1925—Mutual savings banks	611	10,616,215	7,146,951,000	673.21
Stock savings banks	972	[2] 4,040,312	1,918,230,000	[2] 474.77
1926—Mutual savings banks	620	11,053,886	7,577,504,000	685.51
Stock savings banks	904	4,107,913	2,021,614,000	492.13

[1] Dividends unpaid included.

[2] Revised

PRIVATE BANKS

The returns from 495 reporting private banks show resources aggregating $174,152,000, an increase of $18,929,000 over the resources of 523 reporting private banks on June 30, 1925. In the States of Texas, Michigan, and Iowa private banks are not under State supervision and figures for the current year were obtained from but 122 of approximately 395 banks of this class operating in the States mentioned.

Loans and discounts of the reporting banks were $92,559,000, as compared with $79,667,000 in June of 1925. Overdrafts, $520,000, were reduced $310,000 and investments in United States and other miscellaneous bonds and securities, $35,506,000, were $351,000 more than in the preceding year.

Banking house, furniture and fixtures showed a reduction from $4,895,000 to $4,850,000, while other real estate increased from $5,307,000 to $8,135,000. Amounts due from banks, $20,894,000, were $1,588,000 higher than in the preceding year; lawful reserve was reduced $291,000; checks and other cash items reduced $40,000, and exchanges for clearing house was reduced $126,000. Cash on hand showed an increase from $3,832,000 to $4,139,000. Other resources were likewise increased in the sum of $1,775,000.

Capital of $9,895,000 showed a reduction of $908,000 and is probably accounted for, in part, to the fact that 28 fewer banks reported in 1926 than in June of the previous year. The surplus funds and undivided profits, however, increased in the sums of $2,403,000 and $76,000, respectively.

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The total deposit liabilities were increased from $127,479,000 to $133,249,000, the largest increase being shown in individual deposits, which rose from $126,236,000 to $131,763,000.

Balances due to banks and bankers increased $185,000, and certified checks and cashiers' checks outstanding increased $58,000.

Notes and bills rediscounted showed a reduction of $279,000, but bills payable increased $8,497,000. Other liabilities showed an increase of $3,370,000.

Summary of the resources and liabilities of these banks follows:

Summary of reports of condition of 495 private banks in the United States at the close of business June 30, 1926

[In thousands of dollars]

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts:		
On demand (secured by collateral other than real estate)	1,069	
On demand (not secured by collateral)	1,152	
On time (secured by collateral other than real estate)	8,020	
On time (not secured by collateral)	8,054	
Secured by farm land	4,112	
Secured by other real estate	2,244	
Not classified	67,908	
Total		92,559
Overdrafts		520
Investments (including premiums on bonds):		
United States Government securities	5,331	
State, county, and municipal bonds	829	
Railroad bonds	308	
Bonds of other public service corporations (including street and interurban railway bonds)	632	
Other bonds, stocks, warrants, etc	28,406	
Total		35,506
Banking house (including furniture and fixtures)		4,850
Other real estate owned		8,135
Due from banks		20,894
Lawful reserve with Federal reserve bank or other reserve agents		3,048
Checks and other cash items		607
Exchanges for clearing house		74
Cash on hand:		
Gold coin	193	
Silver coin	139	
Paper currency	1,791	
Nickels and cents	25	
Not classified	1,991	
Total		4,139
Other resources		3,820
Total resources		174,152

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LIABILITIES

Capital paid in		9,895
Surplus		11,111
Undivided profits (less expenses and taxes paid)		1,770
Due to all banks		1,258
Certified checks and cashiers' checks		228
Individual deposits (including postal savings):		
Demand deposits—		
Individual deposits subject to check	43,306	
Demand certificates of deposit	11,493	
Dividends unpaid	596	
Time deposits—		
Savings deposits, or deposits in interest or savings department	33,450	
Time certificates of deposit	20,429	
Not classified	22,489	
Total		131,763
Notes and bills rediscounted		337
Bills payable (including certificates of deposit representing money borrowed)		10,948
Other liabilities		6,842
Total liabilities		174,152

ALL REPORTING BANKS OTHER THAN NATIONAL

A summary of the combined returns of 20,168 reporting banks other than national June 30, 1926, showed aggregate resources of $39,577,738,000, and exceeded the returns from 20,769 associations on June 30, 1925, in the sum of $1,871,564,000.

Loans and discounts of $22,583,356,000 were $1,550,273,000 more than in the preceding year; overdrafts of $39,751,000 showed a reduction of $1,156,000, and total investments in bonds and securities were increased from $9,669,669,000 to $9,972,888,000.

Banking house, furniture and fixtures, $860,208,000, were $44,376,000 more in the current year, and other real estate owned, $243,048,000, was increased by $18,753,000.

Balances due from correspondent banks and bankers, including lawful reserve with the Federal reserve bank or other reserve agents amounted to $3,405,042,000, and showed a decrease of $75,565,000; checks and other cash items a reduction of $44,319,000, and exchanges for clearing house a reduction of $27,115,000. Cash on hand was increased $44,888,000, or from $591,681,000 to $636,569,000. Other resources showed an increase of $58,210,000.

With the exception of amounts due to correspondent banks and bankers, which showed a reduction of $53,360,000, all liability items showed increases over the returns of the preceding year.

The paid-in capital stock aggregating $1,860,431,000 showed an increase of $60,155,000; surplus of $2,273,069,000, an increase of $218,663,000, and undivided profits of $585,584,000 showed an increase of $59,856,000.

The amount of individual deposits rose from $30,411,030,000 to $31,789,884,000, certified checks and cashiers' checks outstanding were more by $11,252,000, and United States deposits of $43,323,000 showed an increase of $4,204,000 in the year. The liability on account of notes and bills rediscounted, $114,833,000, and other obligations representing money borrowed, $386,353,000, were in-

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creased in the year $20,808,000 and $34,083,000, respectively. Other liabilities were increased by $137,049,000.

The summary following shows resources and liabilities of all reporting banks other than national:

Summary of reports of condition of 20,168 State, savings, private banks, and loan and trust companies in the United States, Alaska, and insular possessions at the close of business June 30, 1926

[In thousands of dollars]

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts:		
On demand (secured by collateral other than real estate)	1,095,547	
On demand (not secured by collateral)	294,208	
On time (secured by collateral other than real estate)	974,031	
On time (not secured by collateral)	1,629,119	
Secured by farm land	102,041	
Secured by other real estate	1,920,349	
Not classified	16,568,061	
Total		22,583,356
Overdrafts		39,751
Investments (including premiums on bonds):		
United States Government securities	1,591,200	
State, county, and municipal bonds	623,093	
Railroad bonds	994,793	
Bonds of other public service corporations (including street and interurban railway bonds)	578,229	
Other bonds, stocks, warrants, etc	6,185,573	
Total		9,972,888
Banking house (including furniture and fixtures)		860,208
Other real estate owned		243,048
Due from banks		1,859,627
Lawful reserve with Federal reserve bank or other reserve agents		1,545,415
Checks and other cash items		759,614
Exchanges for clearing house		211,551
Cash on hand:		
Gold coin	22,842	
Silver coin	25,417	
Paper currency	294,050	
Nickels and cents	2,077	
Not classified	292,183	
Total		636,569
Other resources		865,711
Total resources		39,577,738

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	1,860,431
Surplus	2,273,069
Undivided profits (less expenses and taxes paid)	585,584
Due to all banks	1,431,149
Certified checks and cashiers' checks	149,857

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Individual deposits (including postal savings):		
Demand deposits—		
Individual deposits subject to check	8,454,165	
Demand certificates of deposit	355,627	
Dividends unpaid	20,388	
Time deposits—		
Savings deposits, or deposits in interest or savings department	16,261,129	
Time certificates of deposit	1,791,152	
Postal savings deposits	35,437	
Not classified	4,871,986	
Total		31,789,884
United States deposits (exclusive of postal savings)		43,323
Notes and bills rediscounted		114,833
Bills payable (including certificates of deposit representing money borrowed)		386,353
Other liabilities		943,255
Total liabilities		39,577,738

The resources and liabilities of each class of reporting banks, other than national, June 30, 1926, are shown in the following table:

Resources and liabilities of 20,168 State (commercial) banks, loan and trust companies, savings and private banks, June 30, 1926

[In thousands of dollars]

	16,493 State (commercial) banks	1,656 loan and trust companies	620 mutual savings banks	904 stock savings banks	495 private banks	20,168 total banks
RESOURCES						
Loans and discounts	9,703,248	6,754,087	4,623,594	1,409,868	92,559	22,583,356
Overdrafts	35,487	3,438		306	520	39,751
Investments (including premiums on bonds)	3,220,400	2,806,780	3,406,104	504,098	35,506	9,972,888
Banking house (including furniture and fixtures)	454,801	265,819	82,436	52,302	4,850	860,208
Other real estate owned	152,115	47,607	10,778	24,413	8,135	243,048
Due from banks	1,045,705	463,113	211,258	118,657	20,804	1,859,627
Lawful reserve with Federal reserve bank or other reserve agents	777,430	730,494		34,443	3,048	1,545,415
Checks and other cash items	261,547	484,051	1,364	12,045	607	759,614
Exchanges for clearing house	161,625	45,708	399	3,745	74	211,551
Cash on hand	405,372	170,542	29,600	26,916	4,139	636,569
Other resources	361,926	433,557	56,774	9,634	3,820	865,711
Total resources	16,579,656	12,205,196	8,422,307	2,196,427	174,152	39,577,738
LIABILITIES						
Capital stock paid in	1,092,424	672,959		85,153	9,895	1,860,431
Surplus	696,901	814,250	702,974	47,833	11,111	2,273,069
Undivided profits (less expenses and taxes paid)	254,767	179,955	128,875	20,217	1,770	585,584
Due to all banks	566,536	854,297	99	8,959	1,258	1,431,149
Certified checks and cashiers' checks	97,927	51,180	20	502	228	149,857
Individual deposits (including dividends unpaid and postal savings)	13,158,075	8,900,928	7,577,504	2,021,614	131,763	31,789,884
United States deposits (exclusive of postal savings)	10,299	33,024				43,323
Notes and bills rediscounted	68,538	44,047		1,911	337	114,833
Bills payable (including advances received from War Finance Corporation and certificates of deposit representing money borrowed)	247,666	124,019	345	3,375	10,948	386,353
Other liabilities	386,523	530,537	12,490	6,863	6,842	943,255
Total liabilities	16,579,656	12,205,196	8,422,307	2,196,427	174,152	39,577,738

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PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF ALL REPORTING BANKS OTHER THAN NATIONAL ON OR ABOUT JUNE 30, 1922–1926

The principal items of resources and liabilities of reporting banks other than national, for years ended on or about June 30, 1922 to 1926, are shown in the statement following:

Consolidated returns from State (commercial), savings, private banks, and loan and trust companies

[In thousands of dollars]

Items	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Loans [1]	16,501,393	18,459,327	19,359,419	21,073,990	22,623,107
Investments	7,984,242	8,602,844	9,086,417	9,669,669	9,972,888
Cash	503,711	505,993	566,281	591,681	636,569
Capital	1,636,734	1,723,476	1,780,192	1,800,276	1,860,431
Surplus and undivided profits	2,090,012	2,206,818	2,356,855	2,580,134	2,853,653
Deposits (individual)	23,929,952	25,990,735	28,100,938	30,411,030	31,789,884
Resources	29,719,357	32,523,145	34,578,771	37,706,174	39,577,738

[1] Including overdrafts.

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF ALL REPORTING BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, ALASKA, AND INSULAR POSSESSIONS

On June 30, 1926, there were 28,146 reporting banks of all classes in the continental United States, Alaska, and insular possessions, with combined resources of $64,893,362,000, which was an increase of $2,836,325,000 over resources of 28,841 reporting banks on June 30, 1925.

Loans and discounts aggregated $36,233,490,000, an increase of $2,349,757,000, and overdrafts of $49,470,000 showed a reduction of $789,000. Investments in United States Government and other bonds and securities in the sum of $15,815,141,000, were $415,028,000 more than the year previous.

Banking house, furniture and fixtures, with an estimated value of $1,493,050,000, and other real estate owned, amounting to $358,917,000, showed increases of $91,951,000 and $23,431,000, respectively.

Balances due from correspondent banks and bankers totaling $3,842,475,000 was a reduction of $213,007,000, while lawful reserve with the Federal reserve bank or elsewhere, $2,926,586,000, increased by $207,676,000 in the year. Checks and other cash items of $926,109,000 showed a reduction of $28,068,000, and exchanges for clearing house, $1,111,452,000, was less by $115,508,000. Cash on hand increased from $951,286,000 to $996,520,000. Other resources were increased in the sum of $60,620,000.

The paid-in capital stock of all reporting banks was $3,273,303,000, and exceeded the amount reported a year ago by $103,592,000, although there were 695 fewer reporting banks in June of the current year. Surplus aggregating $3,471,968,000 showed an increase of $298,634,000 and undivided profits of $1,063,171,000, an increase of $55,732,000. Reserve for taxes, interest, etc., accrued deducted from undivided profits of national banks, and reported only by this class of associations, amounted to $64,618,000, as compared with $60,078,000 in June, 1925.

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The deposit liabilities aggregated $54,056,377,000, and were $2,073,445,000 more than reported in the preceding year. Included in deposits are amounts due to all banks, $4,330,605,000, and certified checks and cashiers' checks outstanding, $655,649,000, which showed decreases of $40,304,000 and $43,212,000, respectively, while individual deposits of $48,882,296,000 were increased $2,116,354,000, and United States deposits of $187,827,000 showed an increase amounting to $40,607,000.

Liability for money borrowed on account of rediscounts was $383,634,000, and exceeded the amount of this item a year ago by $55,735,000, and bills payable totaling $640,160,000 was increased $42,783,000. Other liabilities were also increased $199,203,000.

A summary of the resources and liabilities of these banks follows, together with a statement showing population of each State, number of reporting banks, resources and liabilities, and classifications of loans and discounts, investments, cash, and deposits, June 30, 1926, with a recapitulation by classes of banks:

SUMMARY OF THE COMBINED RETURNS FROM ALL REPORTING BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, ALASKA, AND INSULAR POSSESSIONS, JUNE 30, 1926

Summary of reports of condition of 28,146 reporting banks in the United States, Alaska, and insular possessions at the close of business June 30, 1926

[In thousands of dollars]

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts:		
On demand (secured by collateral other than real estate)	3,473,823	
On demand (not secured by collateral)	1,069,315	
On time (secured by collateral other than real estate)	4,090,406	
On time (not secured by collateral)	7,973,254	
Secured by farm land	354,124	
Secured by other real estate	2,393,718	
Not classified	[1]16,878,850	
Total		[1]36,233,490
Overdrafts		49,470
Investments (including premiums on bonds):		
United States Government securities	4,060,468	
State, county, and municipal bonds	1,270,894	
Railroad bonds	1,626,180	
Bonds of other public service corporations (including street and interurban railway bonds)	1,123,265	
Other bonds, stocks, warrants, etc	7,734,334	
Total		15,815,141
Banking house (including furniture and fixtures)		1,493,050
Other real estate owned		358,917
Due from banks		3,842,475
Lawful reserve with Federal reserve bank or other reserve agents		2,926,586
Checks and other cash items		926,109
Exchanges for clearing house		1,111,452

[1]Includes $232,460,000 customers' liability account of acceptances reported separately by national banks only.

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Cash on hand:		
Gold coin	40,711	
Silver coin	62,369	
Paper currency	599,180	
Nickels and cents	2,077	
Not classified	292,183	
Total		996,520
Other resources		1,140,152
Total resources		64,893,362

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in		3,273,303
Surplus		3,471,968
Undivided profits (less expenses and taxes paid)		1,063,171
Reserved for taxes, interest, etc., accrued		64,618
National bank circulation		651,155
Due to all banks		4,330,605
Certified checks and cashiers' checks		655,649
Individual deposits (including postal savings):		
Demand deposits—		
Individual deposits subject to check	18,208,622	
Demand certificates of deposit	572,733	
Dividends unpaid	55,661	
Time deposits—		
Savings deposits, or deposits in interest or savings department	21,098,594	
Time certificates of deposit	3,062,959	
Postal savings deposits	105,531	
Not classified	5,778,196	
Total		48,882,296
United States deposits (exclusive of postal savings)		187,827
Notes and bills rediscounted		383,634
Bills payable (including certificates of deposit representing money borrowed)		640,160
Other liabilities		1,288,976
Total liabilities		64,893,362

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Assets and liabilities of all reporting banks in the United States, Alaska, and insular possessions, June, 1926

[Includes national, State (commercial) banks, loan and trust companies, savings, and private banks]

States and Territories, etc.	Population (approximate)	Number of banks	Resources (in thousands of dollars)											
			Loans and discounts, including rediscounts and acceptances[1]	Overdrafts	Investments	Banking house, furniture and fixtures	Other real estate owned	Due from banks	Lawful reserve with Federal reserve banks or other reserve agents	Checks and other cash items	Exchanges for clearing house	Cash on hand	Other resources	Aggregate resources
Maine	781,000	148	183,696	123	205,383	5,604	1,253	17,204	5,345	565	522	6,169	20,281	446,145
New Hampshire	454,000	123	131,072	40	138,812	4,520	141	8,151	3,641	519	119	2,811	427	290,253
Vermont	355,000	105	152,330	44	74,841	2,824	1,956	9,525	2,350	443	1	2,171	4,602	251,087
Massachusetts	4,210,000	443	2,617,794	414	1,123,392	68,500	4,987	133,797	136,584	30,567	46,445	35,015	23,554	4,221,049
Rhode Island	665,000	38	258,906	24	220,333	4,792	1,446	8,832	19,924	419	2,306	10,335	4,675	531,992
Connecticut	1,565,000	247	700,222	234	400,565	25,681	8,413	33,896	30,295	2,730	4,749	15,211	3,401	1,225,397
Total New England States	8,030,000	1,104	4,044,020	879	2,163,326	111,921	18,196	211,405	198,139	35,243	54,142	71,712	56,940	6,965,923
New York	11,655,000	1,144	9,353,112	2,293	4,291,404	234,656	6,256	541,896	985,409	695,791	629,297	153,033	480,763	17,373,910
New Jersey	3,770,000	541	1,315,743	295	757,467	59,663	9,257	100,760	69,685	7,616	9,633	38,192	16,776	2,385,087
Pennsylvania	9,325,000	1,658	3,083,061	661	2,112,521	184,033	37,185	272,649	315,537	22,142	68,530	98,170	56,271	6,250,760
Delaware	235,000	59	69,434	19	49,509	3,750	1,368	3,263	5,976	188	436	1,906	1,351	137,200
Maryland	1,605,000	245	466,364	126	284,529	21,453	3,353	41,334	41,495	3,534	14,257	10,205	6,451	893,101
District of Columbia	495,000	43	171,622	81	60,868	20,243	1,602	23,519	9,476	2,727	5,316	5,657	1,754	302,865
Total Eastern States	27,085,000	3,690	14,459,336	3,475	7,556,298	523,798	59,021	983,421	1,427,578	731,998	727,469	307,163	563,366	27,342,923
Virginia	2,470,000	512	460,324	279	74,567	19,216	5,157	51,562	14,831	4,085	1,713	10,658	20,777	663,169
West Virginia	1,595,000	346	305,258	288	60,713	19,578	3,087	35,969	7,897	965	1,892	8,980	2,026	446,653
North Carolina	2,840,000	563	357,163	388	40,202	18,711	3,859	59,946	7,417	1,826	3,183	10,946	2,250	505,891
South Carolina	1,815,000	330	169,780	555	31,374	8,180	5,730	22,881	5,197	1,220	1,198	4,914	4,025	255,054
Georgia	3,065,000	557	326,227	516	47,630	16,830	9,348	30,630	35,390	2,382	4,988	8,893	5,338	488,172
Florida	1,250,000	337	379,726	213	121,889	16,511	2,300	137,372	16,732	6,159	2,326	26,641	3,485	713,354
Alabama	2,468,000	355	223,386	165	45,654	8,862	4,300	35,113	7,812	2,855	663	9,407	1,457	339,674
Mississippi	1,792,000	359	168,251	2,333	44,393	5,341	2,003	37,606	3,662	744	677	5,379	8,617	279,006
Louisiana	1,895,000	239	341,128	1,469	64,153	25,087	4,913	50,399	14,922	4,869	9,763	9,259	8,617	534,579
Texas	5,125,000	1,483	753,699	2,400	172,590	45,032	16,259	137,630	91,055	7,303	8,659	29,407	12,729	1,276,763
Arkansas	1,864,000	478	185,909	636	26,915	7,211	4,558	18,095	31,008	866	1,374	6,094	1,689	284,355
Kentucky	2,500,000	600	366,605	291	90,665	6,159	811	22,687	12,820	1,338	1,216	46,833	15,550	564,975
Tennessee	2,425,000	543	343,300	945	47,084	20,080	4,809	63,479	10,677	5,927	2,059	9,461	15,079	522,900
Total Southern States	31,104,000	6,702	4,380,756	10,478	867,829	216,798	67,134	703,369	259,420	40,539	39,711	186,872	101,639	6,874,545
Ohio	6,360,000	1,084	1,864,957	882	608,419	102,476	15,840	125,695	167,240	4,938	31,285	55,242	78,666	3,055,640
Indiana	3,105,000	1,087	673,006	805	193,172	39,007	9,328	120,843	19,934	7,934	3,181	27,015	98,952	1,193,177
Illinois	7,060,000	1,882	2,615,877	1,976	908,259	97,745	15,581	420,409	211,874	15,087	105,130	66,322	60,408	4,518,668

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Michigan	4,205,000	783	853,275	538	871,769	65,125	8,154	59,396	179,760	7,764	32,041	33,610	33,079	2,144,511
Wisconsin	2,900,000	983	625,039	638	248,939	27,896	7,891	42,145	82,117	4,871	7,354	18,333	2,746	1,067,969
Minnesota	2,608,000	1,298	589,704	632	333,191	22,314	21,026	107,263	28,839	7,813	8,021	29,027	5,111	1,152,941
Iowa	2,520,000	1,536	686,545	990	165,167	31,279	31,884	115,615	22,736	2,314	3,656	20,835	3,669	1,084,690
Missouri	3,448,000	1,522	921,491	825	332,874	34,641	13,628	203,091	36,657	2,934	25,228	23,331	20,194	1,614,894
Total Middle Western States	32,206,000	10,175	8,829,894	7,286	3,661,790	420,483	123,332	1,194,457	749,157	53,655	215,896	273,715	302,825	15,832,490
North Dakota	667,000	599	112,814	221	35,007	6,215	9,242	8,636	12,870	558	276	4,094	498	190,431
South Dakota	682,000	474	114,376	361	29,482	5,624	8,015	25,526	3,641	430	757	4,173	1,277	193,662
Nebraska	1,358,000	1,058	359,548	924	56,629	14,895	16,737	79,898	12,523	3,014	2,903	9,013	7,806	563,890
Kansas	1,840,000	1,250	330,919	720	76,797	18,087	9,792	75,949	13,103	1,386	2,720	11,607	5,346	546,426
Montana	660,000	220	80,279	347	43,287	4,742	3,291	22,656	3,990	600	251	4,931	826	165,200
Wyoming	225,000	93	37,341	79	12,919	2,118	961	9,105	2,014	257	146	2,146	118	67,204
Colorado	1,030,000	309	162,691	196	93,696	6,980	3,328	31,692	25,757	3,147	3,520	8,971	1,007	340,985
New Mexico	384,000	63	20,401	24	8,585	1,572	738	4,741	1,446	266	----------	1,310	130	39,213
Oklahoma	2,285,000	738	254,740	621	111,742	17,001	5,800	85,432	22,634	2,150	3,591	9,146	2,160	515,017
Total Western States	9,131,000	4,804	1,473,109	3,493	468,144	77,234	57,904	343,635	97,978	11,808	14,164	55,391	19,168	2,622,028
Washington	1,510,000	364	264,642	203	132,084	16,770	3,204	38,216	35,610	1,900	5,856	9,722	6,309	514,516
Oregon	851,000	272	170,014	260	85,109	11,772	2,587	27,695	22,720	1,547	3,761	7,441	2,507	335,413
California	4,111,000	621	2,239,116	2,221	771,672	98,351	16,981	254,154	125,385	44,632	46,995	52,819	54,141	3,706,467
Idaho	496,000	156	49,273	116	23,811	2,946	2,189	12,496	3,228	700	149	2,374	642	97,924
Utah	501,000	112	106,201	251	28,959	3,823	2,832	18,960	5,457	523	1,487	1,871	859	171,223
Nevada	78,000	34	27,033	100	7,707	1,477	650	5,401	795	138	123	1,480	305	45,209
Arizona	420,000	47	42,886	50	14,552	2,104	3,164	10,093	1,119	161	418	3,589	662	78,808
Total Pacific States	7,967,000	1,606	2,899,165	3,201	1,063,904	137,243	31,607	367,015	194,314	49,601	58,789	79,296	65,425	4,949,560
Alaska	91,000	17	4,975	35	4,192	297	146	1,774	----------	62	34	1,001	6	12,522
The Territory of Hawaii	285,000	23	50,769	1,115	17,762	2,808	988	10,408	----------	1,760	----------	3,464	5,511	94,585
Porto Rico	1,357,000	14	37,226	92	4,814	1,140	305	7,830	----------	1,055	1,247	4,380	3,337	61,426
Philippines	10,935,000	11	54,240	19,416	7,082	1,328	284	19,161	----------	388	----------	13,526	21,935	137,360
Total Alaska and insular possessions	12,668,000	65	147,210	20,658	33,850	5,573	1,723	39,173	----------	3,265	1,281	22,371	30,789	305,893
Total United States, Alaska, and insular possessions	128,191,000	28,146	36,233,490	49,470	15,815,141	1,493,050	358,917	3,842,475	2,926,586	926,109	1,111,452	996,520	1,140,152	64,893,362

RECAPITULATION

National banks	7,978	[1]13,650,134	9,719	5,842,253	632,842	115,869	1,982,848	1,381,171	166,495	899,901	359,951	274,441	25,315,624
State (commercial) banks	16,493	9,703,248	35,487	3,220,400	454,801	152,115	1,045,705	777,430	261,547	161,625	405,372	361,926	16,579,656
Mutual savings banks	620	4,623,594	----------	3,406,104	82,436	10,778	211,258	----------	1,364	399	29,600	56,774	8,422,307
Stock savings banks	904	1,409,868	306	504,098	52,302	24,413	118,657	34,443	12,045	3,745	26,916	9,634	2,196,427
Trust companies	1,656	6,754,087	3,438	2,806,780	265,819	47,607	463,113	730,494	484,051	45,708	170,542	433,557	12,205,196
Private banks	495	92,559	520	35,506	4,850	8,135	20,894	3,048	607	74	4,139	3,820	174,152
Grand total	28,146	36,233,490	49,470	15,815,141	1,493,050	358,917	3,842,475	2,926,586	926,109	1,111,452	996,520	1,140,152	64,893,362

[1] Includes $232,460,000 customers' liability account of acceptances reported separately by national banks only.

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Assets and liabilities of all reporting banks in the United States, Alaska, and insular possessions, June, 1926—Continued

States and Territories, etc.	Liabilities (in thousands of dollars)											
	Capital stock paid in	Surplus	Undivided profits (less expenses and taxes paid)	Reserved for taxes, interest, etc., accrued [1]	National bank circulation	Due to all banks	Certified checks and cashiers' checks	Individual deposits (including dividends unpaid and postal savings)	United States deposits	Notes and bills rediscounted	Bills payable (including advances received from War Finance Corporation and certificates of deposit representing money borrowed)	Other liabilities
Maine	13,011	16,885	14,627	372	5,574	3,807	864	382,395	296	362	2,907	5,045
New Hampshire	6,465	17,570	10,270	49	4,617	3,816	534	242,520	444	490	2,273	1,205
Vermont	7,901	12,374	9,204	61	4,301	1,388	610	210,807	110	1,250	2,800	281
Massachusetts	115,683	185,200	128,255	4,855	19,801	147,696	37,538	3,441,945	29,191	34,054	18,877	57,954
Rhode Island	14,265	25,736	16,809	195	4,030	5,949	1,148	458,282	702	191	505	4,180
Connecticut	40,211	68,240	40,430	1,052	9,786	11,650	5,022	1,024,393	1,200	2,510	16,041	4,862
Total New England States	197,536	326,005	219,595	6,584	48,109	174,306	45,716	5,760,342	31,943	38,857	43,403	73,527
New York	568,816	1,224,988	123,702	18,349	66,746	1,786,651	345,521	12,544,972	22,274	80,695	97,460	493,736
New Jersey	105,931	118,726	43,797	1,436	21,419	32,075	11,214	1,966,513	5,949	10,308	36,375	31,344
Pennsylvania	334,443	563,508	150,798	6,824	83,454	348,458	28,234	4,502,334	42,712	20,347	87,040	82,608
Delaware	9,842	10,594	5,227	27	1,129	1,404	334	105,239	669	323	958	1,454
Maryland	42,743	63,053	15,349	798	9,626	45,167	2,323	690,289	5,435	1,373	8,869	8,076
District of Columbia	24,144	16,458	6,202	338	4,107	13,166	2,476	225,871	3,208	598	3,415	2,882
Total Eastern States	1,085,919	1,997,327	345,075	27,772	186,481	2,226,921	390,102	20,035,218	80,247	113,644	234,117	620,100
Virginia	60,075	39,713	12,414	1,001	20,154	38,992	2,945	431,611	2,033	10,752	18,174	25,305
West Virginia	35,673	26,598	11,068	463	10,404	11,079	2,728	329,644	504	4,023	12,757	1,712
North Carolina	37,231	22,702	9,363	792	9,359	31,052	5,376	352,767	713	12,620	19,966	3,950
South Carolina	22,659	11,151	4,262	321	6,464	8,718	1,001	180,928	797	5,697	10,594	2,462
Georgia	44,656	25,823	13,954	505	8,140	39,829	1,824	320,153	3,317	9,805	16,749	3,417
Florida	34,082	21,161	10,715	520	5,416	57,863	9,938	555,493	1,341	2,397	8,324	6,104
Alabama	27,058	18,153	8,547	385	8,724	7,016	478	252,637	1,161	6,461	8,244	810
Mississippi	17,375	10,157	3,536	211	2,991	11,070	1,103	213,102	447	5,478	8,891	4,645
Louisiana	33,371	19,735	6,881	447	4,246	47,023	3,066	365,656	2,068	14,298	10,426	27,362
Texas	119,503	50,192	26,386	2,098	40,118	108,772	12,170	864,790	6,804	11,514	21,137	13,279
Arkansas	23,841	9,571	4,930	155	3,691	19,634	2,077	204,392	492	4,111	10,134	1,327
Kentucky	41,043	35,147	5,921	1,120	16,296	25,861	3,598	404,076	636	2,845	2,500	25,932
Tennessee	42,145	23,754	2,925	636	13,107	24,289	2,315	381,346	1,042	2,036	11,040	18,265
Total Southern States	538,712	313,857	120,902	8,654	149,110	431,198	48,619	4,856,595	21,355	92,037	158,936	134,570

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Ohio	177,686	129,460	53,573	1,731	40,778	126,152	20,676	2,402,088	10,515	14,675	36,913	41,393
Indiana	80,140	40,150	21,368	458	24,360	58,056	6,030	824,250	2,226	30,182	11,876	94,081
Illinois	266,548	188,970	100,833	6,711	34,562	433,262	43,549	3,313,305	4,409	14,034	47,473	65,012
Michigan	109,556	88,209	30,655	1,310	14,641	64,266	15,022	1,711,757	8,387	3,536	27,207	69,965
Wisconsin	63,208	32,085	18,771	1,839	15,005	50,188	5,368	860,215	1,568	11,069	5,380	3,273
Minnesota	65,763	34,632	14,689	2,985	14,149	86,536	12,136	905,435	4,362	2,178	7,518	2,558
Iowa	75,905	33,386	14,605	596	16,588	63,016	2,845	852,178	814	8,102	5,828	10,827
Missouri	123,206	64,040	29,431	765	16,648	144,699	10,360	1,168,647	5,649	9,108	16,867	25,474
Total Middle Western States	962,012	610,932	283,925	16,395	176,731	1,026,175	115,986	12,037,875	37,930	92,884	159,062	312,583
North Dakota	14,291	5,422	784	28	3,834	4,014	1,332	157,442	137	686	2,419	42
South Dakota	13,283	4,944	760	133	2,622	7,347	1,204	158,197	750	1,400	2,635	387
Nebraska	38,346	14,635	5,196	770	8,162	57,754	3,814	427,957	673	1,339	4,308	936
Kansas	44,492	22,493	6,707	426	9,880	36,543	3,511	406,404	1,378	6,723	2,314	5,555
Montana	12,185	4,277	1,941	156	2,329	7,003	1,312	133,488	337	551	1,216	405
Wyoming	4,540	2,538	673	62	1,714	2,574	459	53,748	136	455	293	12
Colorado	17,852	11,971	4,802	722	4,455	21,977	4,216	270,762	727	1,421	1,710	370
New Mexico	3,305	1,219	255	5	1,253	940	431	30,786	136	462	383	38
Oklahoma	33,574	8,439	3,662	357	7,843	40,882	7,428	402,606	1,303	5,333	1,629	1,961
Total Western States	181,868	75,938	24,780	2,659	42,092	179,034	23,707	2,041,390	5,577	18,370	16,907	9,706
Washington	30,439	13,948	5,494	581	9,352	32,093	4,495	403,661	5,781	1,869	2,054	4,749
Oregon	22,870	8,663	4,275	258	3,019	19,454	2,602	266,795	335	3,320	1,537	2,235
California	195,481	103,093	47,725	1,364	29,712	209,346	18,399	2,986,259	2,431	19,153	20,985	72,519
Idaho	6,788	2,482	725	73	2,114	2,445	1,106	80,030	122	895	715	429
Utah	11,723	5,972	2,429	186	2,245	13,549	1,413	117,010	24	497	1,265	14,910
Nevada	3,097	1,216	581	56	1,198	1,920	716	36,110	98	31	85	101
Arizona	4,782	2,459	802	26	499	1,437	1,322	65,329	99	580	949	524
Total Pacific States	275,180	137,833	62,031	2,544	48,139	280,244	30,053	3,955,194	8,890	26,345	27,590	95,517
Alaska	840	276	230	1	55	108	59	10,592	342	6	----------	13
The Territory of Hawaii	8,248	4,669	2,244	9	438	1,292	544	71,114	1,433	40	99	4,455
Porto Rico	10,359	1,980	756	----------	----------	2,236	551	40,414	110	1,451	27	3,542
Philippines	12,629	3,151	3,633	----------	----------	9,091	312	73,562	----------	----------	19	34,963
Total Alaska and insular possessions	32,076	10,076	6,863	10	493	12,727	1,466	195,682	1,885	1,497	145	42,973
Total United States, Alaska, and insular possessions	3,273,303	3,471,968	1,063,171	64,618	651,155	4,330,605	655,649	48,882,296	187,827	383,634	640,160	1,288,976

RECAPITULATION

National banks	1,412,872	1,198,899	477,587	64,618	651,155	2,899,456	505,792	17,092,412	144,504	268,801	253,807	345,721
State (commercial) banks	1,092,424	696,901	254,767	----------	----------	566,536	97,927	13,158,075	10,299	68,538	247,666	386,523
Mutual savings banks	----------	702,974	128,875	----------	----------	99	20	7,577,504	----------	----------	345	12,490
Stock savings banks	85,153	47,833	20,217	----------	----------	8,959	502	2,021,614	----------	1,911	3,375	6,863
Trust companies	672,959	814,250	179,955	----------	----------	854,297	51,180	8,900,928	33,024	44,047	124,019	530,537
Private banks	9,895	11,111	1,770	----------	----------	1,258	228	131,763	----------	337	10,948	6,842
Grand total	3,273,303	3,471,968	1,063,171	64,618	651,155	4,330,605	655,649	48,882,296	187,827	383,634	640,160	1,288,976

[1] Reported by national banks only.

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Assets and liabilities of all reporting banks in the United States, Alaska, and insular possessions, June, 1926—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

States and Territories, etc.	Loans and discounts							Investments				
	On demand, secured by collateral other than real estate	On demand, not secured by collateral	On time, secured by collateral other than real estate	On time, not secured by collateral	Secured by farm lands	Secured by other real estate	Not classified [1]	United States Government securities	State, county, and municipal bonds	Railroad bonds	Bonds of other public service corporations (including street and interurban railway bonds)	Other bonds, stocks, warrants, etc.
Maine	11,875	8,416	10,241	33,002	1,099	5,860	113,203	44,736	8,460	25,966	46,310	79,911
New Hampshire	9,893	6,082	4,182	16,922	423	77,397	16,173	31,185	2,903	25,510	42,130	37,084
Vermont	4,858	5,696	4,064	16,600	1,127	93,523	26,462	16,314	3,359	5,128	33,133	16,907
Massachusetts	233,457	79,413	260,362	587,016	821	53,414	1,403,311	398,199	93,464	265,042	147,860	218,827
Rhode Island	23,485	8,885	42,473	78,418	7	105,531	107	69,077	6,710	33,838	76,385	34,323
Connecticut	47,052	15,667	100,166	141,554	386	376,128	19,269	80,115	33,308	127,056	52,168	107,918
Total New England States	330,620	124,159	421,488	873,512	3,863	711,853	1,578,525	639,626	148,204	482,540	397,986	494,970
New York	841,479	85,936	604,427	1,298,640	6,669	48,240	6,467,721	622,171	117,978	201,227	116,843	3,233,185
New Jersey	234,620	73,930	83,177	541,817	3,993	363,981	14,225	149,648	124,911	214,995	81,011	186,902
Pennsylvania	805,388	269,764	386,104	1,055,930	17,623	533,930	14,322	538,337	157,446	495,633	254,676	666,429
Delaware	19,345	4,388	6,906	18,762	2,451	17,582		6,554	6,798	12,305	9,503	14,349
Maryland	100,394	26,287	59,961	149,013	16,439	16,231	98,039	67,533	24,523	74,748	44,127	73,598
District of Columbia	48,496	6,067	19,686	63,826	366	32,817	364	25,567	2,025	7,291	7,858	18,127
Total Eastern States	2,049,722	466,372	1,160,261	3,127,988	47,541	1,012,781	6,594,671	1,409,810	433,681	1,006,199	514,018	4,192,590
Virginia	13,725	9,464	68,337	156,501	5,832	8,020	198,445	30,757	5,693	2,837	1,598	33,682
West Virginia	8,046	4,461	30,837	78,676	777	7,331	175,130	24,425	1,060	1,993	2,790	30,445
North Carolina	7,601	7,607	82,660	212,416	2,609	40,631	3,639	25,775	4,895	169	74	9,289
South Carolina	8,212	4,971	53,905	56,893	14,080	11,588	20,131	13,809	4,291	1,297	1,800	10,177
Georgia	13,118	4,018	31,376	66,853	5,273	2,877	202,712	22,007	2,274	1,239	604	21,506
Florida	19,916	4,654	53,127	78,757	1,334	8,450	213,488	39,929	50,326	3,652	12,497	15,485
Alabama	13,144	7,893	77,230	95,715	14,682	14,665	57	15,560	10,363	3,510	2,475	13,746
Mississippi	1,145	470	17,394	27,002	3,101	3,468	115,671	9,083	7,960	711	401	26,238
Louisiana	7,489	5,807	20,765	43,821	3,356	1,577	258,313	20,425	1,861	54	146	41,667
Texas	49,680	28,121	300,981	296,523	26,352	35,307	16,735	118,895	14,988	2,351	5,278	31,078
Arkansas	4,424	1,747	117,090	33,099	3,438	25,884	227	15,468	2,791	134	141	8,381
Kentucky	17,782	10,113	38,773	100,308	5,735	4,974	188,920	26,264	2,248	5,406	5,099	51,648
Tennessee	6,697	4,267	41,339	102,443	2,608	4,384	181,562	16,528	3,332	557	1,087	25,580
Total Southern States	170,979	93,593	933,814	1,349,007	89,177	169,156	1,575,030	378,925	112,082	23,910	33,990	318,922

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Ohio	94,232	61,808	97,133	223,302	12,633	29,052	1,346,797	194,845	129,782	13,487	14,726	255,579
Indiana	16,426	9,900	46,225	147,063	10,936	11,015	431,441	68,968	9,766	7,583	13,274	93,581
Illinois	224,417	66,672	220,840	462,963	17,529	284,947	1,338,509	336,356	163,340	15,645	26,945	365,973
Michigan	31,534	5,135	128,332	156,864	6,829	25,230	499,351	41,874	30,853	7,836	12,566	778,640
Wisconsin	36,524	39,433	115,623	309,001	7,517	8,551	108,390	67,553	35,319	13,530	46,803	85,734
Minnesota	54,723	22,340	83,029	139,506	19,164	7,341	263,601	119,121	20,763	14,085	9,647	169,575
Iowa	10,862	11,713	50,683	120,139	23,132	6,211	463,805	64,155	6,859	2,802	8,794	82,557
Missouri	68,431	31,224	117,226	145,147	4,240	5,462	549,761	57,714	16,903	9,808	7,472	240,977
Total Middle Western States	537,149	248,225	859,091	1,703,985	101,980	377,809	5,001,655	950,586	413,585	84,776	140,227	2,072,616
North Dakota	2,104	2,537	22,090	16,054	8,709	2,147	59,173	15,741	2,094	967	2,337	13,868
South Dakota	559	828	60,295	39,076	12,318	1,283	17	17,940	2,301	724	2,246	6,271
Nebraska	11,756	17,233	101,279	159,814	29,071	9,257	31,138	23,171	7,533	3,655	3,945	18,325
Kansas	168,095	6,312	50,223	63,459	7,162	35,668	----------	32,300	21,917	453	657	21,470
Montana	10,199	7,042	26,516	27,129	2,543	6,665	185	23,490	1,958	1,014	1,301	15,524
Wyoming	1,199	261	11,827	6,814	1,203	668	15,369	7,345	1,025	330	522	3,697
Colorado	16,371	2,021	56,206	38,496	5,819	2,380	41,398	45,372	14,974	3,867	4,631	24,852
New Mexico	906	788	8,519	7,505	1,224	1,185	274	7,028	517	104	83	853
Oklahoma	19,861	8,042	116,733	89,906	7,887	7,818	4,493	65,327	23,725	756	1,089	20,845
Total Western States	231,050	45,064	453,688	448,253	75,936	67,071	152,047	237,714	76,044	11,870	16,811	125,705
Washington	14,837	6,125	47,022	82,068	3,893	2,158	108,539	41,657	11,581	6,479	4,580	67,787
Oregon	9,892	9,946	34,472	49,099	4,102	1,932	60,571	36,186	12,966	3,160	2,024	30,773
California	87,393	56,826	125,404	273,662	14,739	17,711	1,663,381	332,553	51,564	4,653	8,875	374,027
Idaho	1,289	664	10,257	14,734	2,804	710	18,815	7,973	1,910	65	453	13,410
Utah	3,532	898	10,823	13,160	911	832	76,045	5,786	853	618	676	21,026
Nevada	10,106	3,765	4,039	2,666	3,276	3,082	99	2,969	1,867	202	255	2,414
Arizona	5,669	570	11,677	15,069	4,087	5,579	235	7,026	2,359	317	819	4,041
Total Pacific States	132,718	78,794	243,694	450,458	33,812	32,004	1,927,685	434,150	83,100	15,494	17,682	513,478
Alaska	71	333	94	902	----------	984	2,591	1,961	487	270	439	1,035
The Territory of Hawaii	14,029	7,205	10,039	1,994	327	16,248	927	5,604	2,631	693	1,795	7,039
Porto Rico	4,494	4,555	6,259	15,853	1,395	3,151	1,519	1,759	830	116	6	2,103
Philippines	2,991	1,015	1,978	1,302	93	2,661	44,200	333	250	312	311	5,876
Total Alaska and insular possessions	21,585	13,108	18,370	20,051	1,815	23,044	49,237	9,657	4,198	1,391	2,551	16,053
Total United States, Alaska, and insular possessions	3,473,823	1,069,315	4,090,406	7,973,254	354,124	2,393,718	16,878,850	4,060,468	1,270,894	1,626,180	1,123,265	7,734,334

RECAPITULATION

National banks	2,378,276	775,107	3,116,375	6,344,135	252,083	473,369	[1] 310,789	2,469,268	647,801	631,387	545,036	1,548,761
State (commercial) banks	296,798	102,909	548,613	688,204	75,905	547,698	7,443,121	564,182	266,093	60,151	87,292	2,242,682
Mutual savings banks	19,745	----------	8,838	7,026	457	695,613	3,891,915	503,009	226,145	646,836	275,593	1,754,521
Stock savings banks	6,829	577	5,619	11,962	3,103	21,896	1,359,882	173,997	3,793	9,977	2,936	313,395
Trust companies	771,106	189,570	402,941	913,873	18,464	652,898	3,805,235	344,681	126,233	277,521	211,776	1,846,569
Private banks	1,069	1,152	8,020	8,054	4,112	2,244	67,908	5,331	829	308	632	28,406
Grand total	3,473,823	1,069,315	4,090,406	7,973,254	354,124	2,393,718	16,878,850	4,060,468	1,270,894	1,626,180	1,123,265	7,734,334

[1] Includes $232,460,000 customers' liability account of acceptances reported separately by national banks only.

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Assets and liabilities of all reporting banks in the United States, Alaska, and insular possessions, June, 1926—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

States and Territories, etc.	Cash					Demand deposits			Time deposits			Deposits not classified
	Gold coin	Silver coin	Paper currency	Nickels and cents	Cash not classified	Individual deposits subject to check	Demand certificates of deposit	Dividends unpaid	Savings deposits or deposits in interest or savings department	Time certificates of deposit	Postal savings deposits	
Maine	93	143	1,950	----------	3,983	78,693	2,979	454	280,904	3,387	89	15,889
New Hampshire	108	166	1,595	----------	942	38,413	2,134	186	199,993	1,439	291	64
Vermont	60	87	827	----------	1,197	27,544	675	277	181,543	668	61	39
Massachusetts	550	1,330	14,927	----------	18,208	1,097,137	15,870	2,174	2,208,658	71,898	4,404	41,804
Rhode Island	667	462	9,115	74	17	125,858	7,865	140	299,350	24,542	527	----------
Connecticut	926	790	12,238	54	1,203	268,842	13,302	961	722,689	14,133	1,044	3,422
Total New England States	2,404	2,978	40,652	128	25,550	1,636,487	42,825	4,192	3,893,137	116,067	6,416	61,218
New York	1,166	3,608	114,416	----------	33,843	2,557,300	14,159	4,299	5,829,359	67,735	21,588	4,050,532
New Jersey	1,699	2,385	33,805	248	55	814,845	18,222	3,189	1,105,220	19,071	2,354	3,612
Pennsylvania	5,699	6,940	85,012	519	----------	2,072,021	27,012	9,352	2,120,687	206,666	9,160	57,436
Delaware	74	135	1,684	13	----------	51,265	124	216	52,682	472	119	361
Maryland	449	972	8,776	8	----------	277,244	1,906	1,229	394,762	4,952	177	10,019
District of Columbia	84	234	5,216	123	----------	135,391	1,539	380	75,272	6,607	598	6,084
Total Eastern States	9,171	14,274	248,909	911	33,898	5,908,066	62,962	18,665	9,577,982	305,503	33,996	4,128,044
Virginia	360	607	5,388	----------	4,303	184,040	11,015	2,170	163,901	65,310	172	5,003
West Virginia	190	330	3,203	----------	5,257	164,859	2,651	1,149	104,461	50,085	276	6,163
North Carolina	567	1,287	9,092	----------	----------	180,765	11,077	828	87,984	60,738	79	11,296
South Carolina	151	510	4,160	29	64	72,851	696	466	76,732	26,614	348	3,221
Georgia	141	392	2,667	----------	5,693	164,958	7,738	738	99,209	45,594	193	1,723
Florida	153	543	9,046	----------	16,899	331,404	1,199	739	142,402	34,536	1,551	43,662
Alabama	291	485	3,607	----------	5,024	145,490	1,702	364	94,298	7,765	346	2,672
Mississippi	251	773	4,355	----------	----------	110,134	299	329	45,334	47,304	22	9,680
Louisiana	376	1,194	7,689	----------	----------	221,781	2,991	932	99,952	33,930	103	5,967
Texas	1,344	3,698	23,447	132	786	595,609	9,723	1,898	130,061	48,139	1,374	77,986
Arkansas	337	885	4,872	----------	----------	121,216	7,420	203	40,587	29,477	194	5,295
Kentucky	282	453	3,336	----------	42,762	107,122	1,332	615	43,330	34,833	168	216,676
Tennessee	226	468	3,628	----------	5,139	211,611	1,397	460	131,111	34,257	143	2,367
Total Southern States	4,669	11,625	84,490	161	85,927	2,611,840	59,240	10,891	1,259,362	518,582	4,969	391,711

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Ohio	3,277	3,745	47,769	451		970,631	36,709	3,340	1,050,720	199,629	2,289	138,770
Indiana	998	952	9,529		15,536	391,730	115,660	1,270	239,066	55,234	595	20,695
Illinois	3,441	6,097	56,784			1,789,639	61,770	6,935	1,111,502	269,003	3,254	71,202
Michigan	404	713	7,012	5	25,476	590,856	44,441	2,666	815,358	144,558	2,003	111,875
Wisconsin	1,845	1,917	14,358	213		324,542	24,681	1,269	272,050	216,817	1,084	19,772
Minnesota	391	1,165	6,798		20,673	311,392	9,266	822	254,804	273,561	3,553	52,037
Iowa	552	1,040	6,448	5	12,790	304,514	17,951	780	237,955	283,025	2,869	5,084
Missouri	393	764	5,298		16,876	762,139	9,732	726	68,033	31,628	1,462	294,927
Total Middle Western States	11,301	16,393	153,996	674	91,351	5,445,443	320,210	17,808	4,049,488	1,473,455	17,109	714,362
North Dakota	88	366	1,225		2,415	54,865	4,664	39	14,048	78,249	613	4,964
South Dakota	76	301	1,398		2,398	62,559	4,498	28	12,923	71,313	1,334	5,542
Nebraska	1,054	1,795	6,164			193,642	17,186	154	36,681	171,352	301	8,641
Kansas	933	2,240	8,434			222,350	19,225	372	24,903	100,170	1,191	38,193
Montana	390	580	3,961			63,603	2,969	59	26,108	28,290	4,825	7,634
Wyoming	100	137	1,051		858	26,345	1,250	41	10,463	9,885	1,268	4,496
Colorado	1,811	977	6,183			142,811	5,990	219	83,455	20,442	3,117	14,728
New Mexico	72	209	1,023	6		17,795	1,225	7	3,139	3,615	731	4,274
Oklahoma	404	1,503	7,142	54	43	253,400	6,396	286	48,426	41,024	2,568	50,506
Total Western States	4,928	8,108	36,581	60	5,714	1,037,370	63,403	1,205	260,146	524,340	15,948	138,978
Washington	393	1,039	4,124		4,166	176,333	3,633	508	160,035	26,687	5,701	30,764
Oregon	408	622	2,706		3,705	130,897	5,218	339	90,918	20,842	2,016	16,565
California	5,723	1,733	10,353		35,010	1,037,994	7,885	1,616	1,650,478	27,088	15,286	245,912
Idaho	83	244	954		1,093	42,950	2,189	78	13,671	12,537	1,586	7,019
Utah	350	371	1,150			47,717	860	119	53,269	10,554	572	3,919
Nevada	152	144	1,183	1		15,237	301	40	17,600	1,496	269	1,167
Arizona	233	491	2,854	10	1	36,747	211	34	20,608	3,758	863	3,108
Total Pacific States	7,342	4,644	23,324	11	43,975	1,487,875	20,297	2,734	2,006,579	102,962	26,293	308,454
Alaska	158	79	748	1	15	5,489	149	10	3,873	403	642	26
The Territory of Hawaii	108	384	2,836	1	135	33,279	2,142	123	22,574	10,305	22	2,669
Porto Rico	216	453	3,595	90	26	21,730	1,438	32	13,747	1,554	136	1,777
Philippines	414	3,431	4,049	40	5,592	21,043	67	1	11,706	9,788		30,957
Total Alaska and insular possessions	896	4,347	11,228	132	5,768	81,541	3,796	166	51,900	22,050	800	35,429
Total United States, Alaska, and insular possessions	40,711	62,369	599,180	2,077	292,183	18,208,622	572,733	55,661	21,098,594	3,062,959	105,531	5,778,196

RECAPITULATION

National banks	17,869	36,952	305,130			9,754,457	217,106	35,273	4,837,465	1,271,807	70,094	906,210
State (commercial) banks	13,704	20,646	177,880	1,223	191,919	5,501,228	252,120	12,243	4,293,528	1,454,022	9,586	1,635,348
Mutual savings banks	1,491	131	5,716	28	22,234	17,084			7,558,190	478		1,752
Stock savings banks	2,879	13	1,395	76	22,553	123,329	4,749	66	1,623,010	123,632	12,483	134,345
Trust companies	4,575	4,488	107,268	725	53,486	2,769,218	87,265	7,483	2,752,951	192,591	13,368	3,078,052
Private banks	193	139	1,791	25	1,991	43,306	11,493	596	33,450	20,429		22,489
Grand total	40,711	62,369	599,180	2,077	292,183	18,208,622	572,733	55,661	21,098,594	3,062,959	105,531	5,778,196

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INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITS IN ALL REPORTING BANKS

The individual deposits in all reporting banks, including demand, time, public funds, and postal savings deposits, but exclusive of United States deposits, aggregated $48,882,296,000 on June 30, 1926, and showed an increase in the year of $2,116,354,000.

Individual deposits subject to check showed an increase of $1,645,421,000; demand certificates of deposit, a reduction of $89,255,000; dividends unpaid, an increase of $4,922,000; savings deposits, an increase of $3,090,018,000; time certificates of deposit, an increase of $315,925,000; postal savings, an increase of $27,747,000; and other individual deposits not classified, a reduction of $2,878,424,000.

Classification of deposits of each class of reporting banks follows:

Individual deposits in each class of banks June 30, 1926

[In thousands of dollars]

	Number of banks	Individual deposits subject to check	Demand certificates of deposit	Dividends unpaid	Savings deposits	Time certificates of deposit	Postal savings deposits	Deposits not classified	Total
State (commercial) banks	16,493	5,501,228	252,120	12,243	4,293,528	1,454,022	9,586	1,635,348	13,158,075
Stock savings banks	904	123,329	4,749	66	1,623,010	123,632	12,483	134,345	2,021,614
Mutual savings banks	620	17,084	------	------	7,558,190	478	------	1,752	7,577,504
Loan and trust companies	1,656	2,769,218	87,265	7,483	2,752,951	192,591	13,368	3,078,052	8,900,928
Private banks	495	43,306	11,493	596	33,450	20,429	------	22,489	131,763
Total	20,168	8,454,165	355,627	20,388	16,261,129	1,791,152	35,437	4,871,986	31,789,884
National banks	7,978	9,754,457	217,106	35,273	[1] 4,837,465	1,271,807	70,094	[2] 906,210	17,092,412
Grand total	28,146	18,208,622	572,733	55,661	21,098,594	3,062,959	105,531	5,778,196	48,882,296

[1] Reported as other time deposits. [2] Includes $756,448,000 State, county, and other municipal deposits.

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF ALL REPORTING BANKS, JUNE 30, 1922–1926

The principal items of resources and liabilities of all reporting banks for the five years 1922 to 1926 are shown in the following statement:

[In thousands of dollars]

Classification	1922 (30,389 banks)	1923 (30,178 banks)	1924 (29,348 banks)	1925 (28,841 banks)	1926 (28,146 banks)
RESOURCES					
Loans and discounts (including rediscounts)[1]	27,860,443	30,416,577	31,427,717	33,883,733	36,233,490
Overdrafts	74,600	57,982	56,334	50,259	49,470
Investments	12,547,567	13,672,547	14,228,745	15,400,113	15,815,141
Due from other banks and bankers [2]	5,414,241	5,597,150	6,121,093	6,774,392	6,769,061
Real estate, furniture, etc.[3]	1,276,631	1,432,217	1,590,259	1,736,585	1,851,967
Checks and other cash items [4]	1,574,608	1,196,075	1,992,370	2,181,137	2,037,561
Cash on hand	829,892	797,101	911,500	951,286	996,520
Other resources	847,385	865,262	816,672	1,079,532	1,140,152
Total	50,425,367	54,034,911	57,144,690	62,057,037	64,893.362
LIABILITIES					
Capital stock paid in	2,943,950	3,052,367	3,114,203	3,169,711	3,273,303
Surplus fund	2,697,409	2,799,494	2,967,359	3,173,334	3,471,968
Undivided profits	933,843	954,145	971,730	1,007,439	1,063,171
Reserved for taxes, interest, etc., accrued [5]	------	------	------	60,078	64,618
Circulation (national banks)	725,748	720,001	729,686	648,494	651,155
Certified checks and cashiers' checks	552,505	358,110	664,857	698,861	655,649
Individual deposits	37,194,318	40,034,195	42,954,121	46,765,942	48,882,296
United States deposits	128,887	238,439	152,302	147,220	187,827
Due to other banks and bankers	3,244,386	3,610,211	3,928,292	4,370,909	4,330,605
Other liabilities [6]	2,004,321	2,267,949	1,662,140	2,015,049	2,312,770
Total	50,425,367	54,034,911	57,144,690	62,057,037	64,893,362

[1] Includes acceptances reported by national banks.
[2] Includes lawful reserve with Federal reserve banks.
[3] Includes real estate owned other than banking house.
[4] Includes exchanges for clearing house.
[5] Reported by national banks only.
[6] Includes bills payable and rediscounts.

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Principal items of resources and liabilities of all reporting banks in continental United States, as compared with similar data from reporting member banks of the Federal reserve system, on or about June 30, 1926

Items	All reporting banks [1]	Member banks			Mutual Savings banks [2]	Private banks [2]
	28,081 banks (000 omitted)	9,375 banks (000 omitted)	Per cent to all reporting banks [1]	Per cent to all reporting banks,[1] except mutual savings and private	620 banks (000 omitted)	495 banks (000 omitted)
Loans [3]	$36,115,092	$22,698,786	62.85	72.29	$4,623,594	$93,079
Investments	15,781,291	9,123,408	57.81	73.94	3,406,104	35,506
Casb	974,149	534,120	54.83	56.80	29,600	4,139
Capital	3,241,227	2,169,484	66.93	67.14		9,895
Surplus and undivided profits	4,518,200	2,662,721	58.93	72.49	831,849	12,881
Deposits (individual)	48,686,614	28,552,904	58.65	69.68	7,577,504	131,763
Aggregate resources	64,587,469	40,845,189	63.24	72.95	8,422,307	174,152

[1] Exclusive of banks in Alaska and insular possessions.
[2] Included in all reporting banks in column 1.
[3] Including overdrafts.

CASH IN ALL REPORTING BANKS

The cash holdings of all banks June 30, 1926, including the 12 Federal reserve banks, aggregated $4,024,681,000, which was an increase of $58,843,000 in the year. Of this total $359,951,000, or 8.94 per cent, was held by 7,978 reporting national banks, $636,569,000, or 15.82 per cent, by 20,168 reporting banks other than national, and the remainder, $3,028,161,000, by the 12 Federal reserve banks.

Classification of cash in banks follows:

Cash in banks June 30, 1926

[In thousands of dollars]

Classification	7,978 national banks	20,168 State, etc., banks	Total, 28,158 banks [1]
Gold coin	17,869	22,842	40,711
Gold certificates	[2] 54,254		54,254
Silver coin	[3] 36,853	25,417	62,270
Silver certificates	30,457		30,457
Legal tender notes	26,740		26,740
National bank notes	67,123	[4] 294,050	361,173
Federal reserve notes [5]	126,655		126,655
Nickels and cents		2,077	2,077
Cash not classified		292,183	292,183
Total	359,951	636,569	996,520
Cash in Federal reserve banks June 30, 1926:			
Gold coin and certificates (reserve)			2,834,928
Reserves other than gold			144,711
Nonreserve cash			48,522
Grand total			4,024,681

[1] Number of banks includes 12 Federal reserve banks.
[2] Includes clearing-house certificates.
[3] Includes nickels and cents.
[4] Includes all paper money.
[5] Includes Federal reserve bank notes.

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MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES

Stock of coin and other money in the United States June 30, 1926, amounted to $8,373,000,000, which was an increase of $151,800,000 over June 30, 1925. Of the total amount $350,100,000, or 4.18 per cent, was coin and other money in the Treasury as assets, $975,200,000, or 11.65 per cent, was held by reporting banks, and $3,188,200,000, or 38.08 per cent, was held by Federal reserve banks and agents. The remainder, $3,859,500,000, or 46.09 per cent, was in general circulation.

The per capita money in general circulation was $33.38 in comparison with $33.29 the year previous.

Statements showing the stock of money in the United States in the years ended June 30, 1914 to 1926; the classification of money in circulation July 1, 1926; and imports and exports of merchandise, gold, and silver in the calendar years 1914 to 1925 and the nine months ended September 30, 1926, follow:

Stock of money in the United States, in the Treasury, in reporting banks, in Federal reserve banks, and in general circulation, years ended June 30, 1914 to 1926

Year ended June 30	Coin and other money in the United States	Coin and other money in Treasury as assets [1]		Coin and other money in reporting banks [2]		Held by or for Federal reserve banks and agents [3]		In general circulation, exclusive of amounts held by reporting banks and Federal reserve banks		
		Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Per capita
	Millions	*Millions*		*Millions*		*Millions*		*Millions*		
1914	3,738.3	336.3	9.00	1,630.0	43.60			1,772.0	47.40	$17.89
1915	3,989.4	345.4	8.66	1,447.9	36.29	386.2	9.68	1,809.9	45.37	17.97
1916	4,482.9	298.2	6.65	1,472.2	32.84	592.7	13.22	2,119.8	47.29	20.69
1917	5,408.0	268.4	4.96	1,487.3	27.50	1,280.9	23.69	2,371.4	43.85	22.77
1918	6,741.0	360.3	5.34	882.7	13.10	2,018.4	29.94	3,479.6	51.62	32.87
1919	7,518.8	584.2	7.77	981.3	13.05	2,167.3	28.83	3,786.0	50.35	35.67
1920	7,894.5	489.7	6.20	1,047.3	13.27	2,021.3	25.60	4,336.2	54.93	40.47
1921	8,096.0	461.2	5.70	926.3	11.44	2,795.2	34.52	3,913.3	48.34	36.21
1922	8,177.5	402.5	4.92	814.0	9.95	3,401.0	41.59	3,560.0	43.54	32.44
1923	8,603.7	383.5	4.46	777.1	9.03	3,490.8	40.57	3,952.3	45.94	35.52
1924	8,746.5	356.6	4.08	900.8	10.30	3,635.1	41.56	3,854.0	44.06	34.20
1925	8,221.2	362.0	4.40	938.3	11.41	3,122.7	37.99	3,798.2	46.20	33.29
1926	8,373.0	350.1	4.18	975.2	11.65	3,188.2	38.08	3,859.5	46.09	33.38

[1] Public money in national-bank depositories to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States not included.

[2] Money in banks of island possessions not included.

[3] Includes gold reserve held by banks against issues and gold or other funds deposited by banks with agents to retire Federal reserve notes in circulation and own Federal reserve notes held by Federal reserve banks.

NOTE.—Population estimated at 105,869,000 in 1918, 106,136,000 in 1919, 107,155,000 in 1920, 108,087,000 in 1921, 109,743,000 in 1922, 111,268,000 in 1923, 112,686,000 in 1924, 114,104,000 in 1925, and 115,614,000 in 1926.

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Circulation statement of United States money, July 1, 1926

Kind of money	Stock of money [1]	Money held in the Treasury					Money outside of the Treasury				Population of continental United States (estimated)
		Total	Amount held in trust against gold and silver certificates (and Treasury notes of 1890)	Reserve against United States notes (and Treasury notes of 1890)	Held for Federal reserve banks and agents	All other money	Total	Held by Federal reserve banks and agents [6]	In circulation		
									Amount	Per capita	
Gold coin and bullion	[2] $4,500,324,107	$3,713,394,454	$1,680,503,599	$154,188,886	$1,717,348,235	$161,353,734	$786,929,653	$341,861,293	$445,068,360	$3.85	
Gold certificates	[3] (1,680,503,599)						1,680,503,599	623,139,480	1,057,364,119	9.15	
Standard silver dollars	533,493,778	464,965,356	459,259,809			5,705,547	68,528,422	16,622,698	51,905,824	.45	
Silver certificates	[3] (457,903,505)						457,903,505	80,162,441	377,741,064	3.27	
Treasury notes of 1890	[3] (1,356,304)						1,356,304		1,356,304	.01	
Subsidiary silver	288,894,475	6,145,463				6,145,463	282,749,012	12,702,955	270,046,057	2.34	
United States notes	346,681,016	3,835,118				3,835,118	342,845,898	47,930,371	294,915,527	2.55	
Federal reserve notes	1,995,205,700	938,875				938,875	1,994,266,825	314,882,629	1,679,384,196	14.54	
Federal reserve bank notes	5,713,148	134,743				134,743	5,578,405	125,697	5,452,708	.05	
National bank notes	702,669,244	17,759,852				17,759,852	684,909,392	33,432,870	651,476,522	5.64	
Total July 1, 1926	8,372,981,468	[4] 4,207,173,861	2,139,763,408	154,188,886	1,717,348,235	[5] 195,873,332	6,305,571,015	1,470,860,334	4,834,710,681	41.85	115,523,000
Comparative totals:											
June 1, 1926	8,360,213,963	[4] 4,193,611,743	2,123,505,502	154,188,886	1,710,740,935	205,176,420	6,290,107,722	1,419,222,962	4,870,884,760	42.21	115,404,000
July 1, 1925 *	8,221,191,543	[4] 4,174,598,940	2,059,798,696	153,620,986	1,752,744,435	208,434,823	6,106,391,299	1,369,927,062	4,736,464,237	41.51	114,104,000
Nov. 1, 1920	8,326,338,267	[4] 2,406,801,772	696,854,226	152,979,026	1,206,341,990	350,626,530	6,616,390,721	987,962,989	5,628,427,732	52.36	107,491,000
Apr. 1, 1917	5,312,109,272	[4] 2,942,998,527	2,684,800,085	152,979,026		105,219,416	5,053,910,830	953,320,126	4,100,590,704	39.54	103,716,000
July 1, 1914	3,738,288,871	[4] 1,843,452,323	1,507,178,879	150,000,000		186,273,444	3,402,015,427		3,402,015,427	34.35	99,027,000
Jan. 1, 1879	1,007,084,483	[4] 212,420,402	21,602,640	100,000,000		90,817,762	816,266,721		816,266,721	16.92	48,231,000

* Revised figures.

[1] Includes United States paper currency in circulation in foreign countries and the amount held by the Cuban agencies of the Federal reserve banks.

[2] Does not include gold bullion or foreign coin outside of vaults of the Treasury, Federal reserve banks, and Federal reserve agents.

[3] These amounts are not included in the total since the money held in trust against gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 is included under gold coin and bullion and standard silver dollars, respectively.

[4] The amount of money held in trust against gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 should be deducted from this total before combining it with total money outside of the Treasury to arrive at the stock of money in the United States.

[5] This total includes $18,406,917 of notes in process of redemption, $151,662,551 of gold deposited for redemption of Federal reserve notes, $8,633,934 deposited for redemption of national bank notes, $4,065 deposited for retirement of additional circulation (act of May 30, 1908), and $6,601,490 deposited as a reserve against postal savings deposits.

[6] Includes money held by the Cuban agencies of the Federal reserve banks of Boston and Atlanta.

NOTE.—Gold certificates are secured dollar for dollar by gold held in the Treasury for their redemption; silver certificates are secured dollar for dollar by standard silver dollars held in the Treasury for their redemption; United States notes are secured by a gold reserve of $154,188,886 held in the Treasury. This reserve fund may also be used for the redemption of Treasury notes of 1890, which are also secured dollar for dollar by standard silver dollars held in the Treasury. Federal reserve notes are obligations of the United States and a first lien on all the assets of the issuing Federal reserve bank. Federal reserve notes are secured by the deposit with Federal reserve agents of a like amount of gold or of gold and such discounted or purchased paper as is eligible under the terms of the Federal reserve act. Federal reserve banks must maintain a gold reserve of at least 40 per cent, including the gold redemption fund which must be deposited with the United States Treasurer, against Federal reserve notes in actual circulation. Lawful money has been deposited with the Treasurer of the United States for retirement of all outstanding Federal reserve bank notes. National bank notes are secured by United States bonds except where lawful money has been deposited with the Treasurer of the United States for their retirement. A 5 per cent fund is also maintained in lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States for the redemption of national bank notes secured by Government bonds.

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Imports and exports of merchandise, calendar years 1914 to 1925, inclusive, and from January 1 to September 30, 1926

	Imports of merchandise	Exports of merchandise	Excess of exports over imports
1914	$1,789,276,001	$3,113,624,050	$1,324,348,049
1915	1,778,596,695	3,554,670,847	1,776,074,152
1916	2,391,635,335	5,482,641,101	3,091,005,766
1917	2,952,465,955	6,226,255,654	3,273,789,699
1918	3,031,304,721	6,149,241,951	3,117,937,230
1919	3,904,364,932	7,920,425,990	4,016,061,058
1920	5,278,481,490	8,228,016,307	2,949,534,817
1921	2,509,147,570	4,485,031,356	1,975,883,786
1922	3,112,746,833	3,831,777,469	719,030,636
1923	3,792,065,963	4,167,493,080	375,427,117
1924	3,609,962,579	4,590,983,845	981,021,266
1925	4,226,589,263	4,909,847,511	683,258,248
1926 (9 months)	[1] 3,323,624,518	[1] 3,410,834,472	[1] 87,209,954
Total, 12 years and 9 months	41,700,261,855	66,070,843,633	24,370,581,778

[1] Preliminary, subject to correction.

Gold and silver imports and exports in period indicated

GOLD

	Imports	Exports	Excess of exports over imports	Excess of imports over exports
1914	$57,387,741	$222,616.156	$165,228,415	
1915	451,954,590	31,425,918		$420,528,672
1916	685,990,234	155,792,927		530,197,307
1917	552,454,374	371,883,884		180,570,490
1918	62,042,748	41,069,818		20,972,930
1919	76,534,046	368,185,248	291,651,202	
1920	417,068,273	322,091,208		94,977,065
1921	691,248,297	23,891,377		667,356,920
1922	275,169,785	36,874,894		238,294,891
1923	322,715,812	28,643,417		294,072,395
1924	319,720,918	61,648,313		258,072,605
1925	128,273,172	262,639,790	134,366,618	
1926 (9 months)	170,851,495	99,628,266		71,223,229
Total, 12 years and 9 months	4,211,411,485	2,026,391,216	591,246,235	2,776,266,504

SILVER

1914	$25,959,187	$51,603,060	$25,643,873	
1915	34,483,954	53,598,884	19,114,930	
1916	32,263,289	70,595,037	38,331,748	
1917	53,340,477	84,130,876	30,790,399	
1918	71,375,690	252,846,464	181,470,765	
1919	89,410,018	239,021,051	149,611,033	
1920	88,060,041	113,616,224	25,556.183	
1921	63,242,671	51,575,399		$11,667,272
1922	70,806,653	62,807,286		7,999,367
1923	74,453,530	72,468,789		1,984,741
1924	73,944,902	109,891,033	35,946,131	
1925	64,595,418	99,127,585	34,532,167	
1926 (9 months)	56,127,768	72,568,744	16,440,976	
Total, 12 years and 9 months	798,063,607	1,333,850,432	557,438,205	21,651,380

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BANKS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The returns from 65 banking associations in the District of Columbia, on or about June 30, 1926, 13 of which were national banks, 7 loan and trust companies, 23 savings banks, and 22 building and loan associations, showed total assets of $351,438,000, an increase of $22,884,000 in the year, notwithstanding there were 3 fewer institutions operating in the District in June of the current year, with combined capital of $24,144,000 and individual deposits amounting to $268,665,000.

Classification of these institutions, with capital, individual deposits, and aggregate resources, follows:

	Number	Capital	Individual deposits [1]	Aggregate assets
National banks	13	$10,277,000	$115,474,000	$160,540,000
Loan and trust companies	7	11,400,000	75,920,000	102,051,000
Savings banks	23	2,467,000	34,477,000	40,274,000
Building and loan associations	22	----------	[2] 42,794,000	48,573,000
Total	65	24,144,000	268,665,000	351,438,000

[1] Amounts due to banks not included. [2] Share payments mainly.

EARNINGS, EXPENSES, AND DIVIDENDS OF BANKS OTHER THAN NATIONAL IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

On June 30, 1926, there were 7 trust companies and 23 savings banks in the District of Columbia, with combined capital of $13,867,000 and surplus of $9,670,000.

The gross earnings of these banks aggregated $8,798,000, as compared with $8,016,000 on June 30, 1925. Interest and discount earned totaled $6,918,000, an increase of $733,000 over the previous year.

The expenses of operation for the year were $5,954,000, exceeding the amount paid for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, by more than a half million dollars. The principal items of expenses were salaries and wages of $2,027,000, and interest paid on deposits $2,167,000. These associations show net earnings during the period of $2,844,000 and recoveries on charged-off assets $129,000, a total of $2,973,000, exceeding by $283,000 net earnings and recoveries reported by 31 trust companies and savings banks operating in the District of Columbia on June 30, 1925.

Of the total losses charged off, $548,000, $217,000 were on loans and $164,000 on bonds and securities, etc.

Net addition to profits in the current year was $2,425,000, as compared with $2,269,000 on June 30, 1925, and dividends of $1,337,000 were declared, the same as on June 30 of the previous year.

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Comparative statement showing earnings, expenses, and dividends of these banks for the years ended June 30, 1925, and June 30, 1926, follows:

Earnings, expenses, and dividends of trust companies and savings banks in the District of Columbia

[In thousands of dollars]

	Six months ended Dec. 31, 1925			Six months ended June 30, 1926			Year ended June 30, 1926, 30 banks[1]	Year ended June 30, 1925, 31 banks
	7 trust companies	24 savings banks	31 total banks	7 trust companies	23 savings banks	30 total banks		
Capital stock	11,400	2,559	13,959	11,400	2,467	13,867	13,867	13,951
Total surplus fund	6,950	1,604	8,554	8,050	1,620	9,670	9,670	7,954
Dividends declared	537	98	635	593	109	702	1,337	1,337
Gross earnings:								
Interest and discount	2,332	1,106	3,438	2,320	1,160	3,480	6,918	6,185
Domestic exchange and collection charges	3	22	25	4	16	20	45	35
Profits of foreign exchange department	9	8	17	9	5	14	31	24
Commissions and earnings from insurance premiums and the negotiation of real estate loans	23	41	64	55	33	88	152	82
Trust department profits	235		235	157		157	392	597
Other earnings	558	142	700	432	128	560	1,260	1,093
Total	3,160	1,319	4,479	2,977	1,342	4,319	8,798	8,016
Expenses paid:								
Salaries and wages	657	331	988	710	329	1,039	2,027	1,897
Interest and discount on borrowed money	9	12	21	6	18	24	45	37
Interest on deposits	746	330	1,076	774	317	1,091	2,167	1,987
Taxes	181	42	223	457	99	556	779	655
Other expenses	247	207	454	244	238	482	936	858
Total	1,840	922	2,762	2,191	1,001	3,192	5,954	5,434
Net earnings during the period	1,320	397	1,717	786	341	1,127	2,844	2,582
Recoveries on charged-off assets	56	15	71	50	8	58	129	108
Total	1,376	412	1,788	836	349	1,185	2,973	2,690
Losses charged off:								
On loans and discounts	42	74	116	39	62	101	217	203
On bonds, securities, etc	45	7	52	99	13	112	164	82
On trust department operations								10
Other losses	50	28	78	62	19	81	159	110
On foreign exchange		6	6	2		2	8	16
Total	137	115	252	202	94	296	548	421
Net addition to profits during the period	1,239	297	1,536	634	255	889	2,425	2,269

[1] Includes earnings, but not capital and surplus, first six months only, one bank converted into national association.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

On June 30, 1926, there were 22 building and loan associations operating in the District of Columbia under the supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency, with total resources of $48,573,000, as compared with resources of 24 associations on June 30, 1925, having resources of $43,977,000.

The loans on June 30, 1926, aggregated $46,781,000, and were $4,299,000 greater than in June of the year previous. Installment payments on shares also increased from $38,653,000 to $42,794,000.

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There were 16 of the associations operating on the permanent plan, 5 on the serial plan, and 1 on the terminating plan. One of the associations requires installment dues on payments of $2, 1 payments of $2.50, and the remaining 20 payments of $1. The associations had on June 30, 1926, a total membership of 60,087, as compared with 57,435 members a year ago, those borrowing in the current year numbering 16,541, while the number of nonborrowing was 43,546.

The statement following discloses the number of associations, aggregate loans, installments paid on shares, and total resources on June 30 each year 1909–1926. Summaries of the resources and liabilities of the individual associations for the six months ended June 30, 1926, together with consolidated statement of assets and liabilities, and receipts and disbursements for the six months ended December 31, 1925, and June 30, 1926, are published in the appendix of the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.

Years	Number of associations	Loans	Installments on shares	Aggregate resources
June 30—				
1909	22	$13, 511, 587	$11, 996, 357	$14, 393, 927
1910	19	14, 415, 832	13, 213, 644	15, 250, 731
1911	19	14, 965, 220	13, 324, 217	16, 017, 405
1912	20	16, 004, 700	14, 529, 977	17, 100, 293
1913	20	17, 398, 010	16, 453, 044	18, 438, 294
1914	20	18, 582, 156	17, 113, 899	19, 029, 260
1915	20	19, 524, 065	17, 866, 337	20, 655, 614
1916	19	20, 186, 662	18, 668, 808	21, 611, 007
1917	19	20, 951, 089	19, 413, 266	22, 264, 005
1918	20	21, 567, 904	20, 252, 005	23, 215, 027
1919	20	23, 654, 000	22, 463, 000	25, 699, 000
1920	21	27, 398, 000	25, 373, 000	29, 322, 000
1921	24	29, 520, 000	27, 593, 000	31, 683, 000
1922	22	33, 233, 000	30, 506, 000	34, 879, 000
1923	23	36, 157, 000	32, 858, 000	37, 589, 000
1924	23	38, 968, 000	35, 452, 000	40, 467, 000
1925	24	42, 482, 000	38, 653, 000	43, 977, 000
1926	22	46, 781, 000	42, 794, 000	48, 573, 000

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

Information furnished by Mr. H. F. Cellarius, secretary, United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations, with headquarters at Cincinnati, Ohio, shows that for the fiscal year ended 1925, the latest date for which complete statistics are available, the total number of building and loan associations in the United States was 12,403, as compared with 11,844 in the previous year, and membership in the associations was 9,886,997, an increase of 1,332,645. Of the total assets, which increased from $4,765,937,197 to $5,509,176,154, 92.3 per cent were invested in mortgage loans.

Pennsylvania made the largest increase in aggregate assets last year, gaining $130,000,000; Ohio increased $82,264,610; Massachusetts $57,310,184; while New Jersey gained $45,726,625 in five months. Other increases in assets aggregating more than $10,000,000 last year are: Illinois, $44,077,122; New York, $41,082,676; California, $31,970,748; Wisconsin, $31,465,915; Indiana, $26,453,710; Missouri, $23,449,927; Louisiana, $22,992,658; Washington, $22,903,289; Nebraska, $18,414,254; Florida, $18,166,550; Texas, $17,991,773; Michigan, $16,000,010; Oklahoma, $15,273,761; Kansas, $14,417,779; and North Carolina, $11,188,546.

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The largest percentages of gain by States in assets for the year over the preceding year were made by Florida, 117 per cent; Texas, 53 per cent; State of Washington, 43 per cent; California, 29 per cent; Wisconsin, 26 per cent; Missouri, 25 per cent; Louisiana, 21 per cent; and Michigan and Oklahoma each nearly 20 per cent.

The table following shows by States the number of associations, total membership, and total assets, etc., for the fiscal year ended in 1925:

States	Number of associations	Total membership	Total assets	Increase in assets	Increase in membership
Pennsylvania [1]	4,440	1,700,000	$990,000,000	$130,000,000	100,000
Ohio	865	2,098,733	847,570,701	82,264,610	409,047
New Jersey [2]	1,410	1,008,092	645,539,550	45,726,625	80,597
Massachusetts	220	439,553	369,273,095	57,310,184	57,279
Illinois	852	783,888	317,403,747	44,077,122	211,888
New York	305	447,721	258,089,817	41,082,676	38,725
Indiana [3]	397	349,879	218,479,623	26,453,710	32,824
Wisconsin	167	200,939	149,648,269	31,465,915	32,826
Nebraska	84	202,100	141,435,904	18,414,254	9,900
California	152	156,388	140,657,891	31,970,748	39,999
Louisiana	94	162,148	129,924,059	22,992,658	26,788
Missouri	242	182,550	117,007,732	23,449,927	27,770
Michigan	90	177,883	96,302,277	16,000,010	19,286
Kansas	148	172,272	93,267,836	14,417,779	19,657
Oklahoma	88	146,210	93,061,767	15,273,761	24,768
North Carolina	246	92,007	81,188,546	11,188,546	7,007
Washington	71	217,440	76,145,600	22,903,289	66,397
Kentucky	145	125,200	64,192,658	8,996,201	8,800
Texas	119	83,562	51,971,859	17,991,773	16,568
District of Columbia	23	57,239	46,020,000	3,988,000	1,585
Iowa	74	71,800	37,380,525	4,070,530	6,800
Florida	47	25,365	33,616,550	18,166,550	7,215
Colorado	56	72,183	30,458,600	4,786,331	19,141
Arkansas	63	46,286	27,551,264	2,702,996	7,019
Utah	24	51,000	25,458,736	2,908,116	5,925
Minnesota	83	66,429	25,212,662	4,372,708	23,549
West Virginia	59	54,500	25,000,000	1,743,242	2,200
South Carolina [1]	150	25,000	20,000,000	5,000,000	1,000
Rhode Island	7	29,248	17,075,323	2,187,648	2,563
Maine	39	25,787	16,631,015	2,295,692	187
Connecticut	37	35,574	16,197,954	2,004,644	2,897
Oregon	37	34,200	14,871,323	3,068,886	5,400
Montana	30	36,900	13,109,462	1,460,190	2,500
New Hampshire	28	14,773	8,145,484	814,950	552
Delaware	40	14,500	7,412,252	1,210,913	1,850
North Dakota	17	13,960	6,965,555	796,158	1,600
Tennessee	21	8,775	5,212,066	734,167	1,125
South Dakota	27	7,950	4,951,443	[4] 127,089	[4] 210
New Mexico [1]	12	6,300	2,950,000	400,000	550
Arizona	6	5,530	2,371,970	[4] 6,923	[4] 20
Vermont	9	3,533	1,798,039	444,088	521
Other States [1]	1,379	433,600	239,625,000	18,237,372	8,570
Total	12,403	9,886,997	5,509,176,154	743,238,957	1,332,645

[1] Estimated.
[2] New Jersey as May 31, 1925, previous report Dec. 31, 1924.
[3] Indiana as Dec. 31, 1925, previous report Sept. 30, 1924.
[4] Decrease.

FAILURES OF BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, 1920–1925

In the year 1925 there were 26 failures of building and loan associations in the United States, involving a loss of approximately a half million dollars. Of these failures 22 were in Pennsylvania, 1 in North Carolina, 1 in Utah, and 2 in Minnesota. Seventeen of the associations which failed in Pennsylvania were located in Philadelphia and closed by the State banking department in July of 1925. They had combined assets of about $2,000,000, were controlled by the same persons, and their failure was due to mismanagement.

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The following is a summary of building and loan association failures and losses each year from 1920 to 1925, inclusive, together with a statement of the total number and total resources of these associations for each year and the annual per cent of loss to total resources:

	Total number of associations	Total resources	Number failed	Loss	Per cent of loss to total resources
1920	8,633	$2,519,914,971	2	$506	0.00002
1921	9,255	2,890,764,621	6	91,547	.0032
1922	10,009	3,342,530,953	4	158,674	.0047
1923	10,744	3,942,939,880	9	132,612	.0034
1924	11,844	4,765,937,197	18	398,245	.0084
1925	12,403	5,509,176,154	26	500,000	.0090

MONETARY STOCKS IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

Figures furnished by the Mint Bureau for the calendar year 1925, in relation to the monetary stock of the principal countries of the world, show the total of gold stock in the aggregate of $9,603,759,000, of which amount $9,509,793,000 was in banks and public treasuries, and the remaining stock, $93,966,000, was in circulation. The silver stock totaled $4,288,672,000. The total gold stock showed a reduction of $65,600,000 over the calendar year 1924, while the stock of silver increased $1,620,355,000.

The statement following shows the monetary stock of the principal countries of the world at the end of the calendar year 1925.

[Statement omitted here, but to be found on page 698 of this volume.]

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FEDERAL LAND BANKS

The resources of the 12 Federal land banks, September 30, 1926, aggregated $1,138,542,000, and showed an increase in the year of $79,056,000.

The principal items of resources were mortgage loans, $1,057,217,000, and interest accrued but not yet due on mortgage loans, $19,573,000; United States bonds and securities, $34,354,000; cash on hand and in banks, $10,372,000; notes receivable, acceptances, etc., $5,104,000; accounts receivable, $2,352,000; banking house, furniture and fixtures, $2,799,000; and Sheriffs' certificates, judgments, etc. (subject to redemption), $5,154,000.

The capital stock of these banks was $56,514,000, 97.7 per cent of which, or $54,860,000, was subscribed by national farm loan associations. Capital stock held by the United States Government amounted to $1,059,000; and by borrowers through agents, $595,000. Legal reserves were $8,468,000; surplus, reserves, etc., $46,000; and undivided profits, $4,354,000, the total capital, reserves, surplus, and undivided profits totaling $69,381,000, as compared with $65,697,000 the year previous.

Statement of the assets and liabilities of these banks September 30, 1926, follows:

Consolidated statement of condition of the 12 Federal land banks at the close of business September 30, 1926

Assets:		
Net mortgage loans		$1,057,216,877.59
Interest accrued but not yet due on mortgage loans		19,573,334.09
United States Government bonds and securities		34,354,253.59
Interest accrued but not yet due on bonds and securities		395,046.14
Other interest accrued but not yet due		47,692.46
Cash on hand and in banks		10,371,788.77
Notes receivable, acceptances, etc		5,104,164.45
Accounts receivable		2,351,985.65
Installments matured (in process of collection)		1,174,359.52
Banking houses		2,512,025.31
Furniture and fixtures		287,199.62
Sheriffs' certificates, judgments, etc. (subject to redemption)		5,153,643.80
Total assets		1,138,542,370.99
Liabilities:		
Farm-loan bonds outstanding		1,048,029,045.00
Interest accrued but not yet due on farm-loan bonds		15,774,874.96
Notes payable		285,648.20
Accounts payable		921,586.58
Other interest accrued but not yet due		9,013.63
Due borrowers on uncompleted loans		573,424.60
Amortization installments paid in advance		1,369,929.76
Farm-loan bond coupons outstanding (not presented)		802,786.65
Dividends declared but unpaid		1,394,568.65
Total liabilities		1,069,160,878.03
Net worth:		
Capital stock United States Government	$1,058,885.00	
National farm-loan associations	54,860,465.00	
Borrowers through agents	594,680.00	
Individual subscribers	115.00	
Total capital stock	56,514,145.00	
Reserve (legal)	8,467,500.00	
Surplus, reserves, etc	45,944.66	
Undivided profits	4,353,903.30	69,381,492.96
Total liabilities and net worth		1,138,542,370.99

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Memoranda:		
Total net earnings to Sept. 30, 1926		$41, 454, 909. 70
Less real estate acquired, charged off		10, 579, 930. 73
Net earnings available for distribution		30, 874, 978. 97
Distribution of net earnings:		
Dividends paid	$16, 926, 732. 61	
Carried to suspense account	932, 503. 97	
Banking house charged off	148, 394. 43	
		18, 007, 631. 01
Carried to surplus, reserve, etc	45, 944. 66	
Carried to reserve (legal)	8, 467, 500. 00	
Carried to undivided profits	4, 353, 903. 30	
Balance now carried		12, 867, 347. 96
Capital stock originally subscribed by United States Government		8, 892, 130. 00
Amount of Government stock retired to date		7, 833, 245. 00
Capital stock held by United States Government		1, 058, 885. 00

JOINT-STOCK LAND BANKS

The resources of the 83 joint-stock land banks on September 30, 1926, totaled $671,926,000 and showed an increase of $91,116,000 over the returns of September 30, 1925.

Mortgage loans increased from $519,237,000 to $614,639,000, and interest accrued thereon but not due increased $1,668,000. United States Government bonds and securities owned, $18,206,000, showed a reduction of $8,344,000 in the year, but cash on hand and in banks increased from $14,094,000 to $14,277,000.

The capital stock paid in was $44,724,000; surplus paid in and earned, $3,546,000; legal reserve, $4,646,000; other net worth accounts, $999,000; and undivided profits, $2,753,000—a total net worth of $56,668,000, as compared with $50,305,000 on September 30, 1925.

Statement of the assets and liabilities of these banks, follows:

Consolidated statement of condition of the several joint-stock land banks at close of business September 30, 1926

Assets:	
Net mortgage loans	$614, 639, 203. 62
Interest accrued but not yet due on mortgage loans	11, 194, 135. 30
United States Government bonds and securities	18, 206, 061. 03
Interest accrued but not yet due on bonds and securities	220, 215. 18
Other interest accrued but not yet due	35, 963. 29
Cash on hand and in banks	14, 277, 157. 31
Notes receivable, acceptances, etc	1, 473, 933. 98
Accounts receivable	2, 331, 891. 61
Installments matured (in process of collection)	1, 800, 222. 43
Banking houses	1, 072, 637. 60
Furniture and fixtures	194, 058. 99
Sheriffs' certificates, judgments, etc. (subject to redemption)	2, 467, 924. 75
Real estate	4, 012, 278. 16
Total assets	671, 925, 683. 25

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Liabilities:		
Farm-loan bonds outstanding		$597, 263, 000. 00
Interest accrued but not yet due on farm-loan bonds		10, 033, 268. 96
Notes payable		3, 424, 213. 74
Accounts payable		1, 272, 917. 27
Other interest accrued but not yet due		47, 780. 01
Due borrowers on uncompleted loans		1, 223, 867. 15
Amortization installments paid in advance		1, 019, 985. 66
Farm-loan bond coupons outstanding (not presented)		940, 430. 96
Dividends declared but unpaid		32, 187. 00
Total liabilities		615, 257, 650. 75
Net worth:		
Capital stock paid in	$44, 724, 020. 74	
Surplus paid in	2, 002, 569. 36	
Surplus earned	1, 543, 087. 61	
Reserve (legal)	4, 646, 152. 45	
Other net worth accounts	999, 104. 87	
Undivided profits	2, 753, 097. 47	
		56, 668, 032. 50
Total liabilities and net worth		671, 925, 683. 25

FEDERAL INTERMEDIATE CREDIT BANKS

The resources of the 12 Federal intermediate credit banks on September 30, 1926, were $123,634,000, which was an increase of more than $10,975,000 over the total figures reported on September 30, 1925.

The largest items appearing in resources and liabilities were direct loans and discounts of $78,490,000, capital stock callable from United States Treasury, $36,000,000, capital stock subscribed, $60,000,000, debentures outstanding, exclusive of accrued interest thereon, $55,240,000, and notes and bills payable, $3,594,000. Surplus was $1,189,000, and undivided profits $1,026,000.

The statement following is a consolidated return of the resources and liabilities of these banks:

Consolidated statement of condition of the 12 Federal intermediate credit banks as of the close of business September 30, 1926

Assets:	
Direct loans	$35, 951, 155. 20
Rediscounts	42, 539, 285. 60
Accrued interest on loans and rediscounts	465, 876. 37
United States Government bonds and securities	1, 013, 625. 01
Accrued interest on United States Government bonds and securities	6, 085. 99
Other securities	2, 911, 567. 12
Accrued interest on other securities	1, 073. 36
Rediscounts for other Federal intermediate credit banks	1, 000, 000. 00
Cash on hand and in banks	3, 607, 518. 45
Capital stock callable from United States Treasury	36, 000, 000. 00
Furniture and fixtures	21, 319. 03
Other assets	116, 789. 71
Total assets	123, 634. 295. 84

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Liabilities:	
Capital stock subscribed	$60, 000, 000. 00
Surplus	1, 189, 174. 33
Undivided profits	1, 025, 924. 37
Other reserves	9, 431. 22
Reserved for depreciation and losses	171, 115. 37
Debentures outstanding	55, 240, 000. 00
Accrued interest on debentures outstanding	908, 053. 37
Notes and bills payable	3, 594, 424. 61
Notes and bills rediscounted	510, 000. 00
Deferred rediscounts	263, 766. 62
Interest collected not earned	337, 141. 35
Cash capital rediscount agencies	125, 896. 19
Other accrued interest	9, 217. 75
Other liabilities	250, 150. 66
Total liabilities	123, 634, 295. 84

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CREDIT CORPORATIONS

Since the last report to Congress, two national agricultural credit corporations were established under authority of the agricultural credit act of 1923—namely, the National Agricultural Credit Corporation of Fort Dodge, Iowa, and the National Agricultural Credit Corporation of Des Moines, Iowa. Each of these corporations was incorporated with the minimum capital, $250,000. These two corporations, with the Pacific National Agricultural Credit Corporation of Fresno, Calif., established in 1925, are the only corporations which have been organized under authority of the act in question.

By reference to the statement following, it will be noted that the combined capital of these three corporations is $1,000,000, and total liabilities $2,308,577.29. Loans and discounts, comprising the principal asset, aggregated $2,024,215.29; and investments in United States bonds and securities $253,428.73.

In the statement following is shown in detail for each corporation the character and amount of their assets and liabilities at the close of business on June 30, 1926:

Resources and liabilities of national agricultural credit corporations at the close of business June 30, 1926

	Pacific National Agricultural Credit Corporation of Fresno, Calif.	National Agricultural Credit Corporation of Fort Dodge, Iowa	National Agricultural Credit Corporation of Des Moines, Iowa	Total
RESOURCES				
Loans and discounts	$1, 460, 187. 06	$314, 184. 55	$249, 843. 68	$2, 024, 215. 29
United States bonds and securities	128, 417. 97	62, 500. 00	62, 510. 76	253, 428. 73
Furniture and fixtures	493. 75	----------	333. 00	826. 75
Cash and due from banks	6, 177. 81	----------	327. 88	6, 505. 69
Other resources	22, 876. 73	----------	724. 10	23, 600. 83
Total resources	1, 618, 153. 32	376, 684. 55	313, 739. 42	2, 308, 577. 29
LIABILITIES				
Capital stock	500, 000. 00	250, 000. 00	250, 000. 00	1, 000, 000. 00
Undivided profits	1, 156. 15	4, 454. 71	2, 108. 11	7, 718. 97
Rediscounts (with Federal Intermediate Credit Bank)	970, 500. 51	121, 509. 10	58, 773. 26	1, 150, 782. 87
Due to banks and bills payable	145, 240. 11	720. 74	----------	145, 960. 85
Other liabilities	1, 256. 55	----------	2, 858. 05	4, 114. 60
Total liabilities	1, 618, 153. 32	376, 684. 55	313, 739. 42	2, 308, 577. 29

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LIQUIDATION OF THE IOWA NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CREDIT CORPORATIONS

The national agricultural credit corporations of Fort Dodge and Des Moines, Iowa, were organized to serve a temporary need in extending credit to farmers with agricultural product security, through the medium of warehouse receipts or chattel mortgages. Having accomplished, to the extent possible, the purpose for which incorporated, meetings of the shareholders were held in the respective cities on October 25, when, by the necessary vote, the corporations were placed in voluntary liquidation. At the date of liquidation, practically the only liability of the corporations was that to their shareholders.

The closing of these two corporations leaves but one in active operation—namely, the Pacific National Agricultural Credit Corporation of Fresno, Calif.

UNITED STATES POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM

The total resources of United States Postal Savings System as of June 30, 1926, obtained through the courtesy of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, under whose supervision the system operates, aggregated $141,811,911.52, which is an increase of $3,540,291.70 over June 30, 1925. The total number of depositors was 399,305 and the average amount on deposit per depositor was $336.03.

Balances in depository banks and with postmasters increased by $3,300,551.22 and investments in postal savings and Liberty loan bonds from $32,973,800.36 to $33,224,160.36. The remaining increases occurred in miscellaneous (working) funds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, and in accounts receivable, represented by accrued interest on bond investments. A decrease of $38,650, however, is noted in the special reserve fund placed with the Treasurer of the United States.

In liabilities the amount due depositors was $134,178,558.00, which exceeded by $2,005,347.00 this liability on June 30, 1925. The surplus funds, consisting of interest and undistributed earnings subject to future allocation of maturing interest charges, showed a reduction of nearly $7,500.

The statement of credit and debit items, on account of interest and profits, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, showed an excess of income amounting to $104,546.64 over that of a year ago.

Comparative statements in relation to the operation of the Postal Savings System for the years ended June 30, 1925, and 1926, follow:

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Comparative balance sheet for June 30, 1926, and June 30, 1925

Items		June 30, 1926		June 30, 1925		Increase	Decrease
RESOURCES							
Working cash:							
Depository banks		$100,948,814.66		$97,759,025.37		$3,189,789.29	
Postmasters		241,863.37		131,101.44		110,761.93	
			$101,190,678.03		$97,890,126.81	3,300,551.22	
Special funds:							
Treasurer of United States—							
Reserve fund		6,601,985.18		6,640,635.18			$38,650.00
Miscellaneous (working) funds		420,387.99		393,267.54		27,120.45	
			7,022,373.17		7,033,902.72		11,529.55
Accounts receivable:							
Accrued interest on bond investments		361,241.66		358,112.16		3,129.50	
Due from late postmasters		13,458.30		15,677.77			2,219.47
			374,699.96		373,789.93	910.03	
Investments, carried at cost price:							
United States bonds—	Par value						
Postal Savings 2½'s	$10,003,300	10,003,300.00		9,752,940.00		250,360.00	
Fourth Liberty 4¼'s	26,676,750	23,220,860.36		23,220,860.36			
	36,680,050		33,224,160.36		32,973,800.36	250,360.00	
			141,811,911.52		138,271,619.82	3,540,291.70	
LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS FUNDS							
Due depositors:							
Outstanding principal, represented by certificates of deposit		134,178,558.00		132,173,211.00		2,005,347.00	
Accrued interest on certificates of deposit		3,796,140.72		3,696,455.68		99,685.04	
Outstanding savings stamps		58,627.90		61,231.90			2,604.00
			138,033,326.62		135,930,898.58	2,102,428.04	
Accounts payable:							
Due postal service—interest and profits		3,575,593.88		2,129,359.00		1,446,234.88	
Due discontinued depository banks		486.18		1,362.24			876.06
			3,576,080.06		2,130,721.24	1,445,358.82	
Total liabilities			141,609,406.68		138,061,619.82	3,547,786.86	
Surplus funds:							
Interest and profits (undistributed earnings) subject to future allocation of maturing interest charges			202,504.84		210,000.00		7,495.16
			141,811,911.52		138,271,619.82	3,540,291.70	

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Comparative statement of interest-earning resources and interest-bearing liabilities for June 30, 1926, and June 30, 1925

Items	June 30, 1926		June 30, 1925		Increase	Decrease
RESOURCES—INTEREST-EARNING						
Working cash:						
Depository banks, per balance sheet	$100,948,814.66		$97,759,025.37		$3,189,789.29	
Investments, carried at cost price, per balance sheet	33,224,160.36		32,973,800.36		250,360.00	
		$134,172,975.02		$130,732,825.73	3,440,149.29	
LIABILITIES—INTEREST-BEARING						
Due depositors:						
Outstanding principal, represented by certificates of deposit, per balance sheet		134,178,558.00		132,173,211.00	2,005,347.00	
Excess of liabilities		5,582.98		1,440,385.27		$1,434,802.29

Comparative statement of interest and profits for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1926, and June 30, 1925

Items	Fiscal year 1926		Fiscal year 1925		Increase	Decrease
Credits:						
Interest on bank deposits	$2,478,392.91		$2,442,110.48		$36,282.43	
Interest on bond investments	1,331,066.28		1,375,161.52		5,904.76	
Miscellaneous receipts	11.83		159.84			$148.01
		$3,859,471.02		$3,817,431.84	42,039.18	
Debits:						
Interest credited to depositors	2,418,811.95		2,413,517.17		5,294.78	
Allowances to postmasters—						
Losses by fire, burglary, etc	1,920.66		158.10		1,762.56	
Erroneous payments, uncollectible items, etc			69,564.80			69,564.80
		2,420,732.61		2,483,240.07		62,507.46
Excess of income		1,438,738.41		1,334,191.77	104,546.64	

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Summary of postal-savings business for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, by States

State	Balance to the credit of depositors June 30, 1925	Deposits [1]	Withdrawals [1]	Balance to the credit of depositors June 30, 1926	Increase in balances to the credit of depositors [2]	Savings stamps		Amount at interest in banks June 30, 1926	Interest received from banks	Interest paid depositors	Amount of deposits surrendered for bonds
						Sold	Redeemed				
United States	$132,173,211	$93,373,802	$91,368,455	$134,178,558	$2,005,347	$44,050.50	$46,474	$101,175,540.72	$2,478,392.91	$2,319,126.91	$544,160
Alabama	371,455	330,739	341,441	360,753	−10,702	23.00	25	314,896.54	7,867.68	6,221.83	
Alaska	628,819	415,776	379,067	665,528	36,709	27.90	29	644,589.25	16,560.78	9,747.73	
Arizona	702,585	1,217,301	810,604	1,109,282	406,697	32.90	43	864,814.12	18,291.48	9,124.47	7,000
Arkansas	193,358	183,140	154,351	222,147	28,789	29.90	30	205,731.28	4,912.29	3,448.05	
California	2,644,572	2,165,259	2,122,938	2,686,893	42,321	683.00	820	2,263,012.85	57,767.73	46,317.20	15,320
Colorado	1,954,633	2,913,038	1,591,164	3,276,507	1,321,874	279.70	243	3,119,862.04	62,276.25	30,739.80	26,500
Connecticut	1,761,992	877,540	1,073,764	1,565,768	−196,224	1,292.50	1,347	1,049,073.10	28,165.22	33,706.23	2,500
Delaware	157,259	74,015	102,811	128,463	−28,796	13.80	18	120,065.48	3,366.87	3,509.99	
District of Columbia	376,002	288,548	299,537	365,013	−10,989	144.80	190	599,688.24	19,278.72	5,776.98	13,500
Florida	1,148,474	4,610,632	3,574,073	2,185,033	1,036,559	41.30	46	1,980,934.05	41,250.08	17,503.50	3,500
Georgia	368,727	508,573	376,364	500,936	132,209	74.90	84	468,023.15	10,127.58	5,152.96	3,140
Hawaii	21,769	32,646	32,732	21,683	−86	.90	2	22,107.75	546.49	275.31	
Idaho	1,595,786	2,392,423	1,804,493	2,183,716	587,930	51.20	54	2,171,934.10	48,502.18	21,912.61	6,600
Illinois	7,559,799	3,317,295	3,891,293	6,985,801	−573,998	1,473.00	1,384	4,900,763.08	125,269.93	134,618.44	19,120
Indiana	741,628	411,068	397,226	755,470	13,842	50.60	34	688,679.96	16,593.20	15,116.70	6,480
Iowa	1,636,849	2,521,413	1,181,546	2,976,716	1,339,867	38.00	30	2,936,196.35	53,968.37	21,503.02	31,300
Kansas	1,039,723	913,700	599,987	1,353,436	313,713	71.50	54	1,259,455.55	25,923.85	16,325.47	13,080
Kentucky	260,525	137,397	157,170	240,752	−19,773	10.50	3	198,392.43	5,181.56	5,209.28	
Louisiana	303,128	209,908	216,053	296,983	−6,145	9.50	5	242,166.02	5,952.01	6,400.99	1,000
Maine	161,087	71,189	86,521	145,755	−15,332	73.60	70	122,146.75	3,221.41	2,862.86	
Maryland	172,044	138,069	140,550	169,563	−2,481	105.10	110	102,188.72	2,586.28	3,099.85	
Massachusetts	8,393,425	4,038,565	4,936,369	7,495,621	−897,804	3,786.40	3,957	6,231,396.39	159,954.60	142,516.81	4,500
Michigan	2,265,273	1,449,983	1,556,793	2,158,463	−106,810	145.70	169	2,026,720.71	52,234.95	42,352.13	3,900
Minnesota	2,417,335	2,921,710	1,554,544	3,784,501	1,367,166	194.10	148	3,759,285.21	73,045.14	36,420.30	60,580
Mississippi	74,247	42,111	39,800	76,558	2,311	15.80	17	72,789.03	2,058.56	1,088.07	
Missouri	3,348,455	2,407,902	2,117,505	3,638,852	290,397	164.60	168	3,299,079.19	77,639.47	53,785.87	56,760
Montana	4,038,431	3,894,925	2,994,549	4,938,807	900,376	52.30	42	4,907,886.39	115,269.50	55,025.51	37,060
Nebraska	336,007	194,024	187,083	342,948	6,941	104.20	109	303,811.87	7,336.63	6,240.47	11,140
Nevada	286,802	261,131	238,434	309,499	22,697	21.30	21	272,751.47	6,513.89	4,705.01	2,500
New Hampshire	403,605	172,909	202,003	374,511	−29,094	354.00	358	311,082.22	7,689.02	7,711.65	500
New Jersey	3,510,595	2,336,988	2,726,353	3,121,230	−389,365	1,557.70	1,788	2,356,202.64	62,740.79	68,005.87	
New Mexico	703,816	1,301,038	825,310	1,179,544	475,728	29.70	18	732,147.86	12,491.82	7,375.80	3,300
New York	50,619,488	28,018,664	34,098,699	44,539,453	−6,080,035	13,312.00	14,765	22,160,694.89	605,490.27	962,617.93	13,860
North Carolina	72,293	120,222	88,561	103,954	31,661	9.10	4	94,967.84	2,013.45	949.94	1,000
North Dakota	397,228	584,878	299,137	682,969	285,741	12.40	13	674,950.15	12,989.19	4,965.84	5,000
Ohio	2,970,144	1,298,406	1,503,105	2,765,445	−204,699	415.90	409	2,267,411.46	57,845.29	55,881.41	61,960

[1] These totals include the amount of $2,622,751, transferred between depository offices.

[2] A minus sign denotes decrease.

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Summary of postal-savings business for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, by States—Continued

State	Balance to the credit of depositors June 30, 1925	Deposits [1]	Withdrawals [1]	Balance to the credit of depositors June 30, 1926	Increase in balances to the credit of depositors [2]	Savings stamps		Amount at interest in banks June 30, 1926	Interest received from banks	Interest paid depositors	Amount of deposits surrendered for bonds
						Sold	Redeemed				
Oklahoma	$1,907,599	$2,442,013	$1,779,148	$2,570,464	$662,865	$67.10	$74	$2,516,404.58	$55,026.95	$25,208.35	$20,820
Oregon	2,019,785	1,321,421	1,227,954	2,113,252	93,467	75.60	77	2,018,823.12	49,402.24	34,545.04	9,200
Pennsylvania	10,666,521	6,174,845	6,267,534	10,573,832	−92,689	1,982.00	2,095	9,310,915.55	232,550.76	184,917.83	22,980
Porto Rico	164,463	246,351	242,361	168,453	3,990	15,896.90	16,252	136,955.87	3,410.20	2,426.10	
Rhode Island	804,097	374,992	533,842	645,247	−158,850	650.00	636	531,272.71	14,690.56	15,834.06	20
South Carolina	212,425	408,838	266,786	354,477	142,052	17.60	25	348,786.61	7,842.01	2,614.67	11,060
South Dakota	656,723	1,800,802	861,055	1,596,470	939,747	33.80	33	1,342,328.39	23,437.11	8,716.22	19,700
Tennessee	237,566	171,062	131,775	276,853	39,287	28.30	32	244,668.11	5,619.81	3,322.82	5,800
Texas	1,319,931	1,347,623	1,069,918	1,597,636	277,705	98.90	110	1,381,017.99	32,194.74	19,394.01	19,680
Utah	595,138	368,226	367,865	595,499	361	.40		572,718.47	14,253.44	8,681.01	
Vermont	82,781	24,645	39,038	68,388	−14,393	12.20	10	63,558.60	1,775.04	2,211.64	
Virginia	234,334	162,816	155,611	241,539	7,205	177.40	169	227,656.81	5,689.65	3,447.22	600
Virgin Islands	6,546	13,459	10,095	9,310	2,764					65.47	
Washington	6,898,572	3,409,214	3,814,873	6,492,913	−405,659	129.30	125	5,961,275.68	155,033.56	120,481.41	2,540
West Virginia	290,285	291,333	195,821	385,797	95,512	14.90	13	336,438.95	7,418.36	5,398.91	1,500
Wisconsin	1,091,001	564,947	545,724	1,110,224	19,223	47.50	73	1,074,891.77	26,543.61	18,489.81	3,880
Wyoming	1,348,086	1,478,090	1,156,525	1,669,651	321,565	115.80	143	1,361,929.38	30,582.34	15,156.46	15,280

[1] See footnote p. 831.

[2] A minus size denotes decrease.

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SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKING

According to statistics compiled by the savings bank division of the American Bankers' Association, school savings in the continental United States for the year ended June 30, 1926, continued to increase materially, the net savings aggregating $8,770,731.05, as compared with $7,779,922.55 on June 30, 1925, a percentage rise of 12.7 per cent. The number of schools increased in the year from 10,163 to 11,371, or 11.8 per cent; the number of pupils enrolled in schools having systems from 3,848,632 to 4,319,741, or 12.2 per cent; and pupil participants in savings from 2,869,497 to 3,403,746, an increase of 18.5 per cent. The deposits were increased 20.6 per cent, or from $16,961,560.72 to $20,469,960.88; and bank balances from $25,913,531.15 to $31,984,052.63, an increase of 23.4 per cent during the year.

The table following discloses a summary of school savings in the 41 reporting States and the District of Columbia during the year 1925–26, with comparative yearly totals beginning 1919–20:

School savings by States, 1925–26

States	Number of schools	Number enrolled pupils	Number participating	Deposits	Interest credited	Net savings	Bank balance as of June 30, 1926
Alabama	32	12,054	9,515	$37,362.40	$198.13	$18,628.45	$29,054.53
Arkansas	11	1,886	1,489	8,409.14	101.18	1,658.47	6,679.34
California	1,765	409,279	214,903	1,022,380.89	108,519.96	631,255.09	3,813,297.79
Colorado	68	30,971	----------	5,216.60	----------	5,216.60	39,570.86
Connecticut	482	121,971	95,127	683,122.69	22,176.44	440,035.56	1,283,866.39
Delaware	44	18,763	26,097	202,998.48	6,099.27	76,662.29	254,565.30
District of Columbia	54	25,081	6,409	46,795.04	----------	46,795.04	46,795.04
Florida	29	15,714	13,261	107,515.30	558.63	54,724.12	79,056.98
Georgia	114	72,387	44,259	199,140.94	4,837.35	69,218.57	266,476.82
Idaho	2	372	192	817.22	5.10	562.32	562.32
Illinois	512	171,882	137,118	1,153,317.00	26,696.91	342,843.91	1,472,161.44
Indiana	314	128,505	86,222	607,851.64	12,480.72	236,423.18	752,438.30
Iowa	233	105,307	64,677	391,810.30	14,652.02	117,680.28	607,471.66
Kansas	54	19,482	17,662	90,691.79	1,805.49	28,036.17	91,129.38
Kentucky	205	63,165	55,017	228,138.09	6,361.03	32,925.78	319,568.31
Louisiana	86	45,532	34,439	74,124.22	1,454.97	12,682.54	126,622.56
Maine	133	32,790	19,259	53,451.15	1,712.18	50,024.77	105,460.28
Maryland	87	63,919	34,613	122,832.01	1,964.52	90,900.73	161,090.29
Massachusetts	967	334,181	206,924	1,302,569.21	19,389.09	830,591.49	1,970,623.27
Michigan	426	154,670	128,077	781,029.46	21,348.74	273,257.97	1,181,258.64
Minnesota	490	176,165	153,568	616,710.01	8,185.93	382,785.04	976,537.92
Mississippi	9	2,416	2,125	21,974.28	----------	11,816.64	19,526.64
Missouri	117	68,602	66,919	271,987.97	4,593.13	91,028.94	294,545.67
Montana	9	2,855	2,432	9,417.07	157.77	5,614.74	7,787.21
Nebraska	83	36,990	32,008	224,851.10	8,595.22	34,436.47	353,070.70
New Hampshire	9	165	----------	4,200.32	409.18	2,262.27	12,210.57
New Jersey	442	231,142	134,184	1,253,588.96	39,602.06	559,852.58	1,689,713.48
New York	1,058	231,311	547,149	2,847,332.68	38,210.73	1,784,346.74	3,750,555.40
North Carolina	40	18,665	17,265	43,258.63	854.63	17,363.63	44,845.41
Ohio	601	283,854	220,101	1,463,537.48	48,332.61	520,998.92	1,986,615.47
Oklahoma	55	28,134	13,615	63,812.09	761.29	48,603.76	588,825.08
Oregon	107	51,917	41,238	184,119.30	883.86	144,913.73	158,491.82
Pennsylvania	1,544	794,584	493,820	3,555,582.78	126,661.16	888,860.45	5,616,533.21
Rhode Island	307	85,771	82,590	858,565.99	34,039.74	218,460.11	1,299,801.58
South Carolina	16	4,189	3,043	9,546.76	----------	8,946.76	9,496.76
Tennessee	53	28,352	26,149	159,486.07	3,799.84	46,125.35	216,299.24
Texas	----------	----------	4,987	17,696.56	----------	12,298.68	19,824.83
Vermont	18	5,219	2,351	8,707.62	235.31	6,933.14	20,174.36
Virginia	97	46,989	32,408	202,385.48	5,421.78	31,953.54	214,725.04
Washington	246	120,033	113,658	793,762.97	33,732.70	368,803.03	1,044,078.21
West Virginia	121	35,582	29,195	167,450.23	4,083.60	52,986.21	266,693.00
Wisconsin	331	238,895	189,581	572,412.96	14,072.11	171,210.99	785,951.53
Totals, United States:							
1925–26	11,371	4,319,741	3,403,746	20,469,960.88	622,994.38	8,770,731.05	31,984,052.63
1924–25	10,163	3,848,632	2,869,497	16,961,560.72	458,072.81	7,779,922.55	25,913,531.15
1923–24	9,080	3,095,012	2,236,326	14,991,535.40	310,865.91	8,556,991.27	20,435,144.64
1922–23	6,868	3,061,053	1,907,851	10,631,838.69	184,645.27	----------	11,807,085.59
1921–22	4,785	2,241,706	1,295,607	5,775,122.32	----------	----------	6,479,286.99
1920–21	3,316	1,829,475	802,906	4,158,050.15	----------	----------	5,185,280.93
1919–20	2,736	1,015,653	462,651	2,800,301.18	----------	----------	4,200,872.32

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SAVINGS BANKS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

Statistics compiled by the finance and investment division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, relative to savings banks, including postal savings banks, in the principal countries of the world, on specified dates, supplemented by information obtained from reports received in the currency bureau from other sources, are shown in the following statement:

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Savings banks, including postal-savings banks, number of depositors, amount of deposits, average deposit per deposit account and per inhabitant, by specified countries

Country	Population [1]	Number of banks reporting	Date of report	Form of savings bank	Number of depositors	Deposits	Average deposit account	Average deposit per inhabitant
Argentina	9,548,092	[2] 110	Dec. 31, 1925	Federal, commercial, and postal		[3] $597,393,000		$62.57
Australia	5,496,704	5	do	Savings, commercial, Federal, and State	4,071,140	898,963,808	$220.80	163.54
Austria	6,526,661	37	Mar. 31, 1926	Governmental, postal, and private		86,488,913		13.25
Belgium	7,600,000	[4] 2,360	Dec. 31, 1925	Postal, semiofficial, and commercial	[5] 4,210,546	[6] 162,041,633	38.48	21.32
Bolivia	2,820,074		do	National, private, commercial, and mortgage	[7] 8,465	[8] 4,192,609	495.29	1.49
British Malaya	1,324,890		Jan. 1, 1926	Federal, postal savings	40,075	3,512,534	87.65	2.65
Brazil	30,635,605		Dec. 31, 1924	Federal [9]	785,796	48,212,260	61.35	1.57
Bulgaria	4,958,400	13	Jan. 1, 1926	Postal, governmental, private	Unknown.	[10] 1,843,574		.37
Canada	8,788,488	[11]	Dec. 31, 1924 Mar. 31, 1926	Postal, governmental, commercial, private, trust, provincial.	[12]	1,500,538,547		170.74
Chile	3,805,000	[2] 3,626	Apr. 1, 1926	Federal	1,325,454	[13] 20,631,435	15.57	5.42
China	350,000,000	340	1925	Postal	51,565	4,971,270	96.41	.01
Costa Rica	485,049	[14]	[14]					
Cuba	3,123,040		1925		16,883	46,280,761	2,741.26	14.82
Czechoslovakia	13,613,172	5,317	Dec. 31, 1925 Mar. 31, 1926	Commercial, State and private	6,150,000	1,779,402,000	289.33	130.71
Danzig (Free City of)	[15] 364,380		Dec. 31, 1925	Public		2,832,000		7.77
Denmark	3,352,000	197	Jan. 1, 1926	Savings and private		[16] 291,100,000		86.84

[1] Population figures taken from World Almanac for 1925.
[2] Branches.
[3] Conversions have been made at average rates for year preceding or covered by report; par has been used in case of Australia, Egypt, Germany, Finland, Netherlands, North Ireland, Sweden, Uruguay, Nicaragua, Chile, Palestine, Canada, South Africa. Other conversions made at the following rates: Argentina, 1 peso=$0.914; Austria, 7 shillings=$1; Belgium, 1 franc=$0.0476; Bolivia, $1=2.88 bolivianos (rate for Dec. 31, 1925); Brazil, 1 milreis=$0.11; Bulgaria, 1 lei=$0.007317 (average rate, 1925); China, $M1=$0.55 (average rate for 1925); Czechoslovakia, 1 crown=$0.0297; Danzig, 5.19 gulden=$1; Denmark, $1=Kr. 4.05; Ecuador, 1 sucre=$0.22 on Jan. 1, 1926; Estonia, ——; France, 1 franc=$0.0477; Greece, 1 drachma=$0.0156; Finland, $1=39.70 marks; Honduras, $1=2.12 pesos; India, 1 rupee=$0.36; Italy, 1 lira=$0.0404; Japan, yi=$0.47; New Zealand, £=$4.77⅓; Norway, $1=Kr. 4.92; Panama, United States dollar; Poland, 1 zloty=$0.1774 (average rate for 1925); Portugal, 1 escudo=$0.0514; Siam, 1 tical=$0.45; British Malaya, Strait $1=$0.5678.
[4] Approximate; includes branches and postal-savings agencies.
[5] Depositors in postal and semiofficial banks only.
[6] Of this sum $139,836,710 represent deposits in postal and governmental institutions. Figures on commercial banks incomplete.
[7] In addition, 1,178 time depositors.
[8] In addition, $20,537,563 in time deposits.
[9] Commercial banks may accept savings deposits only on special authorization.
[10] In addition, $56,768,944 in time deposits.
[11] There are 1,379 postal-savings branches.
[12] There are 79,167 depositors in postal-savings banks, with deposits totaling $23,072,394.
[13] There are, in addition, time deposits in Federal banks amounting to $9,939,810.
[14] No figures available.
[15] Figures for private banks unobtainable.
[16] In addition to these banks, the 193 private banks held time deposits to total of $246,600,000.

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Savings banks, including postal savings banks, number of depositors, amount of deposits, average deposit per deposit account and per inhabitant, by specified countries—Continued

Country	Population [1]	Number of banks reporting	Date of report	Form of savings bank	Number of depositors	Deposits	Average deposit account	Average deposit per inhabitant
Ecuador	1,500,000	16	Jan. 1,1926	Private, trustee, and commercial	[17] 7,494	[18] $1,273,858	$169.98	$0.85
Egypt	13,551,000	.....	....do.....	Postal and commercial	323,094	13,741,175	42.53	1.01
Estonia	1,110,538	41	Apr. 1,1926	Governmental and private	40,353	17,302,588	428.78	15.58
Finland	3,366,507	[2] 1,563	Mar. 1,1926	Postal, private, and joint stock	([19])	71,376,200	.....	21.20
France	39,402,000	.....	Dec. 31,1925	Postal and governmental	[20] 17,000,000	[20] 607,888,000	35.76	15.43
Germany	59,858,284	.....	Jan. 1,1926	State and municipal	.....	[21] 484,693,000	.....	8.10
Greece	5,447,077	19	Dec. 31,1925 Mar. 31,1926	Postal, governmental, and private	282,906	18,848,792	66.63	3.46
Guatemala	2,119,165	12	Jan. 1,1926	Communal, commercial, and private	[22] 2,071	[23] 1,772,447	855.84	.84
Honduras	673,408	2	....do.....	Private	.....	616,332	.....	.92
India [24]	319,075,132	10,535	Mar. 31,1924	Postal savings	2,089,314	89,238,000	42.71	.28
Italy	38,835,941	11,075	Jan. 31,1926	Postal and semiofficial [24]	.....	871,735,000	.....	22.45
Japan	58,481,500	.....	May 31,1926	Postal	31,914,679	540,480,783	16.94	9.24
Latvia	1,885,870	478	Apr. 1,1926	Postal, governmental, municipal, private, and commercial.	36,798	16,136,000	438.50	8.56
Litbuania	2,011,173	504	Jan. 1,1926	Governmental, private, and mutual	.....	4,126,057	.....	2.05
Mexico [25]	13,887,080	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands	7,086,913	1,667	Dec. 31,1925	Postal and commercial	[26] 2,537,448	[26] 195,480,818	77.04	27.58
New Zealand	1,274,000	855	....do.....	Postal savings [27]	735,148	224,355,756	305.18	176.10
Nicaragua	638,119	.....	.....	Federal, private, and commercial	365	88,533	242.56	.14
North Ireland	1,288,000	.....	Dec. 31,1924 Dec. 31,1925	Postal and trustee	208,232	42,743,000	205.27	33.19
Norway	2,649,775	83	Jan. 1,1926	Commercial and savings	.....	[28] 28,050,000	.....	10.59
Palestine	755,858	10	....do.....	Commercial	.....	12,350,000	.....	16.34
Panama	442,522	3	....do.....	Federal and commercial	5,651	3,047,559	539.30	6.89
Poland	29,160,163	.....	Dec. 31,1925	Savings, cooperative, private, and governmental	.....	97,445,820	.....	3.34
Portugal	5,628,610	33	Jan. 1,1926	Postal, governmental, private, and commercial [29]	.....	36,291,185	.....	6.45
Salvador [30]	1,550,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Siam	9,322,000	.....	Jan. 1,1926	Governmental [31]	[32] 12,798	[33] 1,033,337	80.74	.11
South Africa	6,729,382	.....	Mar. 31,1926 Dec. 31,1924	Postal, commercial, and building societies	[34] 378,249	55,893.227	147.77	8.31
Sweden	5,987,520	530	Jan. 1,1926	Communal, private, postal, and commercial	5,243,375	[35] 920,577,110	175.57	153.75
Uruguay	1,603,000	.....	.....	Commercial	157,812	48,852,538	309.56	30.48
United Kingdom	44,147,601	.....	[36] 1925	Postal savings, railway banks, building societies, trustee savings banks, national savings certificates.	([37])	4,431,684,438	.....	100.38
Foreign countries, total	1,131,909,693	39,431	.....	.....	77,635,711	14,285,525,897	184.01	12.62

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United States and possessions	117,256,000	[38] 1,524	June 30, 1926	{Postal Savings System	399,305	134,178,558	336.03	1.14
				{Mutual and stock	15,161,799	9,599,118,000	633.11	81.86
Philippines	10,935,000	1	do	Postal	179,455	2,832,232	15.78	.26
Grand total	1,260,100,693	40,956			93,376,270	24,021,654,687	257.26	19.06

Information not available in following countries: Hongkong, Jugoslavia, Rumania, Turkey.

[1] Population figures taken from World Almanac for 1925.
[2] Branches.
[17] In addition, 1,513 time depositors.
[18] In addition, $8,177,834 in time deposits.
[19] Total not known, but depositors in private savings banks numbered 553,913, with total deposits of $53,841,300; and in postal savings banks 136,213, with deposits of $4,257,800.
[20] Approximate figure.
[21] There are, in addition, time deposits to the extent of $216,900,000.
[22] In addition, 5,660 time depositors.
[23] In addition, $1,983,680 in time deposits.
[24] Data not available on savings deposits in commercial banks.
[25] There are no savings banks in Mexico.
[26] Figures incomplete.
[27] There are 5 private savings banks with deposits totaling $27,430,655 on Dec. 31, 1925.
[28] There are, in addition, time deposits to the extent of $364,680,000. These figures include 5 banks in liquidation with savings deposits of $1,373,000 and time deposits of $19,979,000.
[29] Includes only 22 private banks and 9 commercial banks.
[30] No savings banks in Salvador.
[31] Treasury savings banks.
[32] Includes time depositors.
[33] Includes time deposits.
[34] Includes only depositors in postal and savings banks and members of building societies.
[35] In addition, there are 498,603 time deposits, totaling $539,812,211.
[36] Figures for railway banks for 1924; for national savings certificates, for Mar. 31, 1926.
[37] Unknown. There are 12,431,373 postal deposits and 2,340,644 trustee savings-bank depositors with deposits of £285,491,388 and 142,179,367, respectively.
[38] Refers to mutual and stock savings only.

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RESOURCES OF LEADING FOREIGN BANKS OF ISSUE

The total resources of 32 foreign banks of issue, converted at the existing rate of exchange on or about June 30, 1926, amounted to $12,419,965,000, in comparison with resources aggregating $12,040,233,000 of 26 banks of issue the year previous.

The statement following, prepared by the Federal Reserve Board, shows total assets of the 32 banks of issue on the dates indicated, designation of their local currency, total amount of assets, rates of exchange, and total assets converted at rate of exchange on given dates:

Total assets of principal central banks about June 30, 1926

[In thousands of local currency and of dollars]

	Date	Local currency	Total assets	Rate of exchange on given date	Total assets converted at rate of exchange on given date
				Cents	
Austria	June 30	Schilling	1,279,040	14.078	180,063
Belgium	June 24	Franc	8,935,364	2.88	257,338
Bulgaria	June 30	Lev	7,613,229	.7222	54,983
Czechoslovakia	do	Crown	8,610,196	2.9617	255,008
Danzig	do	Gulden	55,580	[1] 19.47	10,821
Denmark	do	Krone	541,995	26.50	143,629
Egypt	do	Egyptian pound.	68,366	[1] 494.31	337,940
England	do	Pound	324,801	486.72	1,580,871
Estonia	do	Estmark	8,441,788	[1] .2680	22,624
Finland	do	Markka	2,486,380	2.5208	62,677
France	June 24	Franc	59,701,871	2.89	1,725,384
Germany	June 30	Reichsmark	4,155,041	23.81	989,315
Greece	do	Drachma	10,300,870	1.2248	126,165
Hungary	do	Pengo	797,949	17.55	140,040
Italy (3 banks)	do	Lira	29,371,448	3.61	1,060,309
Latvia	do	Lat	196,604	[1] 19.30	37,945
Lithuania	do	Litas	133,937	[1] 10.00	13,394
Netherlands	June 28	Florin	913,050	40.18	366,863
Norway	June 30	Krone	610,259	21.95	133,952
Poland	do	Zloty	736,582	9.25	68,134
Portugal	do	Escudo	3,921,125	5.12	200,762
Rumania	July 3	Leu	29,807,664	.4776	142,361
Russia	July 1	Chervonetz	251,562	[1] 514.60	1,294,538
Spain	June 26	Peseta	6,301,570	16.15	1,017,704
Sweden	June 30	Krona	755,475	26.84	202,769
Switzerland	do	Franc	933,114	19.36	180,651
Yugoslavia	do	Dinar	8,798,819	1.7685	155,607
Peru	do	Libra	8,200	[1] 486.65	39,905
Uruguay	do	Peso	374,674	100.67	377,184
Japan	June 26	Yen	2,144,407	46.82	1,004,011
Java	do	Florin	411,328	[1] 40.20	165,354
South Africa	do	Pound	14,726	[1] 486.65	71,664
Total					12,419,965

[1] Par of exchange, as no quotation available on given date.

EXPENSES OF THE CURRENCY BUREAU

By reference to the table following, showing in detail expenses relating to the maintenance of the Currency Bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, it will be noted that the aggregate expenses were $5,158,647.42, of which $1,089,353.14 were paid from appropriations and $4,069,294.28 reimbursements by the banks. The salary rolls aggregated $439,649.01, of which $217,891.20 were paid from appropriations and the remainder from funds reimbursed by the banks.

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Taxes paid by national banks on circulating note issues amounted to $3,277,512.90. Deducting from this amount the expenses of the bureau paid from congressional appropriations, $1,089,353.14, leaves the net income to the Government on account of the tax on circulation at $2,188,159.76.

Expenses incident to maintenance of Currency Bureau and net income derived by Government from taxes on national-bank notes, fiscal year ended June 30, 1926

	Expenses paid from appropriation	Expenses reimbursed by banks	Total expenses
Salaries:			
Regular roll, including retirement fund	$217,891.20		
National currency reimbursable roll, including retirement fund		$62,918.15	
Federal reserve issue and redemption division, including salary of comptroller as member of Federal Reserve Board		51,070.84	
Insolvent national-bank division		107,768.82	
Total salaries			$439,649.01
General expenses:			
Printing and binding	24,356.31	4,382.94	
Stationery	7,821.33	2,128.63	
Amount expended for light, heat, telephone, telegraph, furniture, labor-saving machines, etc., partially estimated	4,148.08	4,683.64	
Special examination of national banks, repairs to macerator, etc	1,255.77		
Total general expenses			48,776.70
Currency issues:			
National-bank notes—			
Paper	102,899.63		
Printing, etc	730,980.82		
Plates (reimbursed)		55,122.00	
Federal reserve notes—			
Paper		274,338.75	
Plates, printing, etc		1,131,781.25	
Total currency issues			2,295,122.45
Expenses on account of national-bank examining service paid by banks		2,141,700.16	2,141,700.16
Postage on shipments of national-bank notes		88,219.49	88,219.49
Postage on shipments of Federal reserve notes		61,540.30	61,540.30
Insurance on shipments of national-bank notes		24,239.38	24,239.38
Insurance on shipments of Federal reserve notes		59,399.93	59,399.93
Total expenses paid from appropriations	1,089,353.14		
Total expenses reimbursed by banks		4,069,294.28	
Total expenses			5,158,647.42

Tax paid by national banks on circulating notes	$3,277,512.90
Total expenses of Currency Bureau paid from congressional appropriations	1,089,353.14
Net income to Government from taxes on circulation	2,188,159.76

Respectfully submitted.

J. W. McINTOSH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

To the SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, September 27, 1926.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of the Bureau of Internal Revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926:

COLLECTIONS[1]

The operations of the Internal Revenue Bureau during the fiscal year 1926 under the revenue acts of 1924 and 1926 and other internal revenue tax legislation resulted in the collection of $2,835,999,892.19, compared with $2,584,140,268.24 during the fiscal year 1925, an increase of $251,859,623.95, or 9.7 per cent.

The income tax collections for the fiscal year 1926 amounted to $1,974,104,141.33, compared with $1,761,659,049.51 tax collected from income for the fiscal year 1925, an increase of $212,445,091.82, or 12.1 per cent. During the first six months of the fiscal year 1926 the collections embraced payments of the third and fourth installments of the tax due on incomes in the calendar year 1924, together with additional collections on assessments made for prior years, which amounted to $844,649,733.47, compared with $780,604,647.05, representing payments of income tax for the corresponding period of the fiscal year 1925, an increase of $64,045,086.42, or 8.2 per cent. During the last six months of the fiscal year 1926 the collections embraced payments of the first and second installments of the tax due on incomes in the calendar year 1925, together with additional collections on assessments made for prior years, which amounted to $1,129,454,407.86, compared with $981,054,402.46, representing payments of income tax for the corresponding period of the fiscal year 1925, an increase of $148,400,005.40, or 15.1 per cent. The tax on the returns of net incomes of individuals and corporations filed for the year 1924 was at the rates provided for in the revenue act of 1924, while the tax on the returns of net incomes of individuals and corporations filed for the year 1925 was at the rates provided for in the revenue act of 1926.

The miscellaneous collections arising from objects of taxation other than income taxes amounted to $861,895,750.86 for the fiscal year 1926, compared with $822,481,218.73 for the fiscal year 1925, an increase of $39,414,532.13, or 4.8 per cent. The principal increase in the miscellaneous taxes for 1926 was from the tax on tobacco

[1] Refunds of taxes illegally collected made during the fiscal year 1926 are shown in a statement on p. 896 of this report.

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manufactures, amounting to $25,419,227.91, although substantial reduction in the rates of tax on all classes of cigars was made in the revenue act of 1926, which, however, did not become effective until March 29, 1926. The collections from passenger automobiles and motor cycles upon which the tax was reduced from 5 to 3 per cent in the revenue act of 1926, also show an increase for 1926 amounting to $18,990,978.14. Decreases for 1926 are shown in the collections from all other excise taxes which were repealed by the revenue act of 1926, effective February 26, 1926.

The collection of internal revenue taxes for the fiscal year 1926 and the last seven preceding years are summarized in the following table:

Source	1926	1925	1924	1923
Distilled spirits, including wines, etc	$26,436,334.44	$25,902,820.28	$27,580,380.64	$30,354,006.88
Fermented liquors	15,694.19	1,954.44	5,327.73	4,078.75
Tobacco manufactures	370,666,438.87	345,247,210.96	325,638,931.14	309,015,492.98
Oleomargarine	3,070,218.26	3,038,927.84	2,814,104.14	2,254,531.23
Capital stock tax, including other special taxes	101,932,733.82	95,814,152.60	95,286,105.44	89,603,322.81
Miscellaneous, including war excise taxes, etc., since 1919	[1] 351,893,624.24	344,738,257.14	490,676,910.89	487,580,856.72
Sales of internal revenue stamps by postmasters	7,880,707.04	7,737,895.47	12,418,180.28	11,843,403.64
Total receipts from other than income and profits taxes	861,895,750.86	822,481,218.73	954,419,940.26	930,655,693.01
Income and profits taxes	[2] 1,974,104,141.33	1,761,659,049.51	1,841,759,316.80	1,691,089,534.56
Total receipts	[3] 2,835,999,892.19	2,584,140,268.24	2,796,179,257.06	2,621,745,227.57

Source	1922	1921	1920	1919
Distilled spirits, including wines, etc	$45,563,350.47	$82,598,065.01	$97,905,275.71	$365,211,252.26
Fermented liquors	46,086.00	25,363.82	41,965,874.09	117,839,602.21
Tobacco manufactures	270,759,384.44	255,219,385.49	295,809,355.44	206,003,091.84
Oleomargarine	2,121,079.68	2,986,465.35	3,728,276.05	2,791,831.08
Capital stock tax, including other special taxes	90,544,039.59	91,281,484.31	102,933,701.35	33,497,047.82
Miscellaneous, including war excise taxes, etc., since 1919	686,881,719.92	914,227,755.36	883,863,871.82	513,823,884.14
Sales of internal revenue stamps by postmasters	14,616,958.05	20,880,868.86	24,437,893.75	10,199,466.51
Total receipts from other than income and profits taxes	1,110,532,618.15	1,367,219,388.20	1,450,644,248.21	1,249,366,175.86
Income and profits taxes	2,086,918,464.85	3,228,137,673.75	3,956,936,003.60	2,600,783,902.70
Total receipts	3,197,451,083.00	4,595,357,061.95	5,407,580,251.81	3,850,150,078.56

[1] Includes $119,216,374.82 from estate and gift tax; $46,133,532.32 from certain stamp taxes; $150,198,165.88 from excise taxes; $34,054,515.05 from the tax on admissions to theaters, etc., and club dues; $416,197.63 from prohibition enforcement; $981,739.07 from narcotics; and $893,099.47 from delinquent taxes collected under repealed laws and other miscellaneous taxes.

[2] Includes $1,094,979,734.17 from corporations and $879,124,407.16 from individuals as compared with $916,232,697.02 from corporations and $845,426,352.49 from individuals for 1925.

[3] The figures concerning internal revenue receipts as given in this statement differ from such figures carried in other Treasury statements showing the financial condition of the Government, because the former represent collections by internal revenue officers throughout the country, including deposits by postmasters of amounts received from sale of internal revenue stamps and deposits of internal revenue collected through customs offices, while the latter represent the deposits of these collections in the Treasury or depositaries during the fiscal year concerned, the differences being due to the fact that some of the collections in the latter part of the fiscal year can not be deposited or are not reported to the Treasury as deposited until after June 30, thus carrying them into the following fiscal year as recorded in the statements showing the condition of the Treasury.

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COST OF ADMINISTRATION

The expenditures in administering the internal revenue tax laws for the fiscal year 1926 were $34,948,483.37, not including expenditures for refunding internal revenue collections and taxes illegally collected, which in no sense are administrative expenses. The aggregate receipts of internal revenue were $2,835,999,892.19 which makes the cost of operation for the fiscal year 1926 $1.23 for each $100 collected, compared with $1.44 for each $100 collected for the fiscal year 1925, or a reduction of 14.6 per cent.

There was also expended $9,573,791.64 for the enforcement of the prohibition law and $1,233,136.73 for the enforcement of the narcotic law from appropriations provided for that purpose.

HOUSING OF THE BUREAU

The unsatisfactory conditions under which the bureau has been forced to operate because of inadequate housing facilities continued practically unchanged during the fiscal year 1926. However, under the act passed by the Sixty-ninth Congress, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to provide suitable accommodations in the District of Columbia for the executive departments, plans are being prepared by the supervising architect, Treasury Department, for the construction of a modern office building, suitable for the housing of the personnel and records of the bureau.

The bureau, on June 30, 1926, was housed in nine buildings. The Income Tax Unit operated in five buildings, viz: Annex No. 1, Pennsylvania Avenue and Madison Place NW.; Annex No. 2, Fourteenth and B Streets NW.; Building No. 5, Twentieth and B Streets NW.; Building C, Sixth and B Streets SW.; and Building No. 462, Louisiana Avenue NW.

The Prohibition Unit occupied portions of Building C, Sixth and B Streets SW., of the building No. 1418–1422 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., of the Graham Building, Fourteenth and E Streets NW., and the Treasury Building, Fifteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW. The Miscellaneous Tax Unit, comprising the estate tax, capital stock tax, tobacco, and miscellaneous tax divisions, was located in Building C. The Accounts and Collections Unit was housed in Building No. 5, Twentieth and B Streets NW. The office of the General Counsel was located in the Interior Building, Nineteenth and E Streets NW., and later was removed to the Walker-Johnson Building, No. 1734 New York Avenue NW. The office of the Commissioner and Assistant to the Commissioner, the Intelligence Unit, administrative division, appointment division, and information division were located in the Treasury Building.

Income Tax Unit

The fiscal year 1926 was the most productive in the history of the Income Tax Unit. Marked progress was made in bringing the work to a current basis.

The number of income and excess profits tax returns audited during the year was 2,155,933 (977,043 individual and 1,178,890 corporation), compared with 1,751,613 (1,222,868 individual and partnership and 528,745 corporation) for the previous fiscal year.

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The production was the second largest in the history of the Income Tax Unit, being exceeded only in the fiscal year 1924, when 2,329,191 returns were audited. However, the 1924 audit included an accumulation of returns for a three-year period—1921 to 1923, inclusive—by far the larger number of which were closed at the files. In 1926 the great majority of cases was closed only after intensive audit, the files audit covering 1924 returns alone.

The number of returns audited in 1926 exceeded the number of new returns filed and those reopened on claims, revenue agents' reports, etc., by 1,268,344. The number of returns unaudited at the close of the year was 742,740, compared with 2,011,084 at the close of the fiscal year 1925.

During the year the unit audited approximately twice as many returns as were filed, which demonstrates that the audit is fast being brought to a current basis.

The following table shows the total number of cases, including those reopened as a consequence of claims filed and pending before the Income Tax Unit at the close of the fiscal year, compared with the number on hand at the close of the three previous fiscal years:

Return year	On hand June 30, 1923	On hand June 30, 1924	On hand June 30, 1925	On hand June 30, 1926	Total audited to date
1917	28,916	8,773	3,417	1,372	1,309,864
1918	84,323	19,364	6,002	1,877	1,268,770
1919	103,198	61,327	12,155	2,628	1,489,170
1920	458,205	166,484	90,746	7,121	1,620,296
1921	1,190,902	353,781	171,221	8,192	1,442,228
1922	1,167,000	719,902	380,945	141,084	1,319,830
1923	----------	1,100,624	372,200	154,329	1,019,265
1924	----------	----------	975,298	170,786	873,962
1925	----------	----------	----------	253,402	165,813
1926	----------	----------	----------	1,949	1,296
Total	3,032,544	2,430,055	2,011,084	742,740	10,510,494

The tabulation does not include returns in the 60-day file on which the unit has completed its audit work.

REVENUE AGENTS' REPORTS

The number of reports of field examinations submitted was 574,246, compared with 290,241 for 1925, an increase of 98 per cent. The number of returns sent to the field for examination was 830,498, compared with 223,284 transcripts of returns for the previous fiscal year. The increases are due to the bureau's decentralization plan, which is the transference to the field of many of its functions formerly performed in Washington.

ADJUSTMENT OF CLAIMS

The number of claims scheduled was 103,319. In addition, 53,848 certificates of overassessment in cases in which no claims were filed were scheduled. Of the claims scheduled, 54,473 were allowed. The total amount involved, including overassessments in cases against which no claims were filed, was $424,072,181.86, of which amount $116,623,311.92 was refunded and $307,448,869.94 abated or credited. The amount of interest paid on amounts refunded or credited under section 1324 (a), revenue act of 1921; section 1019,

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revenue act of 1924, and section 1116 (a), revenue act of 1926, was $40,883,726.53. The number of claims received was 72,195, involving $1,008,290,704.43, compared with 65,613 involving $1,147,707,744.54 for the previous fiscal year. The number of claims rejected was 48,846, involving $503,429,020.78. The number of claims on hand at the close of the fiscal year was 29,234, compared with 73,441 at the close of the previous fiscal year, a decrease of 44,207.

The balance of claims on hand at the close of the year was the smallest in recent years, and results from improved procedure, elimination of duplication, and constant surveillance over this phase of the work. The number of certificates of overassessment scheduled in cases in which no claims were filed—53,848—is worthy of attention. The result of this was to relieve the taxpayer of the necessity of filing and proving claims for taxes overassessed or overpaid. Under the old procedure, claims would have been invited and filed before certificates of overassessment could issue.

During the year the Income Tax Unit directed particular attention to the adjustment of claims filed against assessments made in 1920 and prior years, effecting a net reduction of 4,827 in the number of such cases, as shown by the following table:

Amounts of claims	On hand June 30		Net reduction
	1925	1926	
Less than $1,000	2,483	346	2,137
Between $1,000 and $50,000	3,245	589	2,656
In excess of $50,000	308	234	74
Total	6,036	1,169	4,867

ADDITIONAL REVENUE

A total of $372,243,866.56 in additional taxes was assessed. In order that the collection would not be jeopardized, it was necessary to assess $148,867,165.26 without giving the taxpayers the benefit of appeal. Of this amount $142,628,459.23 was assessed under the revenue act of 1924 and, in cases where the claims were not adjusted prior to the enactment of the revenue act of 1926, is subject to claims in abatement and appeal to the United States Board of Tax Appeals. The balance of $6,238,706.03, assessed under the revenue act of 1926, is subject to appeal to the United States Board of Tax Appeals, and abatement claims are not required. Further revenue amounting to $61,981,464.02 was made available and subject to immediate collection through the rejection of claims in abatement and claims for credit.

Provisions are contained in the revenue act of 1926 which will permit a great decrease in the number, and consequently the amount of jeopardy assessments made. These provisions are embodied in sections 274, 277, and 278 and allow the extension of the statute of limitations by the mailing of a 60-day letter to the taxpayer within the statutory period to (1) 120 days from the date of the 60-day letter if no appeal is filed with the United States Board of Tax Appeals or (2) within 60 days after the final decision of the board where an appeal has been filed.

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ORGANIZATION CHANGES

Reorganizations made were predicated upon three main considerations: (*a*) Avoidance of duplication of activities; (*b*) better coordination of effort, and elimination of divided responsibility, with a corresponding improvement in the flow of work from one branch of the Income Tax Unit to another; (*c*) concentration of activities with accompanying reduction of overhead cost of administration and personnel.

1. On July 1, 1925, the staff division was abolished and its work and responsibilities distributed to the various other units. An efficiency-record section and field-procedure section, employing a lessened personnel, were created to handle that part of the work formerly performed by the staff division. These duties and responsibilities now attach to the office of the assistant deputy commissioner.

2. On July 11, 1925, section No. 5 of the personal audit division was abolished.

3. On July 27, 1925, section C, of the consolidated returns audit division was abolished.

4. On October 7, 1925, the affiliations section, which was operating as an independent section attached to the office of the deputy commissioner, was transferred to the consolidated returns audit division. The purpose of this change was to coordinate all the work with respect to the audit of consolidated returns under the supervision of one responsible head.

5. On November 1, 1925, the headquarters of supervisory field district No. 3 were moved from Baltimore to Philadelphia. This change was advisable, due to the fact, that this is the largest and most important division of the third supervisory district and is centrally located with respect to the other divisions.

6. On November 21, 1925, section 24 of the corporation audit division was abolished and the majority of its personnel distributed among other sections of the unit. This resulted in placing eight supervisory technical employees on productive work and the transfer of seven clerical employees to other divisions of the unit, lessening the cost of operation.

7. On November 23, 1925, coal valuation and the metals and nonmetals sections of the engineering division were combined and designated as the mining section. This change represented a further step toward economy and centralization of responsibility. A controlling circumstance with respect to this particular change was the desire to avoid divided responsibility, and to secure greater uniformity of decisions on matters affecting the mining industry.

8. On November 30, 1925, sections 3 and 4 of the personal audit division were abolished, effecting an immediate reduction in personnel. Nineteen supervisory employees were placed on productive work and 65 transferred to other divisions, 40 being reduced to clerical grades.

9. On November 30, 1925, the training subsection of the field-procedure section was abolished as such, and its functions transferred to the training section of the appointment division. To obtain the most advantage from the training section, it was considered that its benefits should be accessible to all employees of the bureau and not limited to the personnel of the Income Tax Unit.

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10. On December 1, 1925, the Pittsburgh division was withdrawn from supervisory field district No. 3 and was established as the headquarters of supervisory field district No. 2.

11. On December 1, 1925, the State of Florida was withdrawn from the boundaries of the Atlanta division and a new division with headquarters at Jacksonville was created. This action was taken because of the unusual conditions existing in Florida as a result of the rapid increase in land values.

12. On January 2, 1926, there was created within the personal audit division a prior year audit section, charged with the responsibility of auditing all open returns for the taxable years 1917, 1918, and 1919. This change resulted in an increased production not only in these cases but also in those of later years, due to specialization secured through the division of labor, and afforded a much better control over the work.

13. On January 15, 1926, the affiliations section and the production committee of the consolidated returns audit division were abolished as such and their functions combined with the administrative section of the same division.

14. On January 15, 1926, the headquarters of supervisory field district No. 7 was changed from Atlanta, Ga., to Louisville, Ky.

15. On March 1, 1926, section A, of the consolidated returns audit division, was abolished, and its work and personnel distributed throughout the other sections of the division. This change reduced the cost of operating the division.

16. On March 27, 1926, a prior year audit section was established in corporation audit division, for the purpose of auditing all open excess-profits year returns. As a consequence of this move, more expeditious closing was accomplished.

17. On April 30, 1926, the records division was abolished as previously organized, and the statistical division designated as the statistical section. Two new divisions were created and designated as the clearing and records divisions.

As established, the clearing division was composed of statistical, preliminary audit, registration, proving, and claims control sections. In accomplishing this change, the personal files audit and corporation files audit section were combined and designated the preliminary audit section.

The basic principles underlying the creation of the clearing division were: (1) The centralization of responsibility for the conduct of work in Washington on current-year returns, preliminary to their transfer to the field for intensive investigation; (2) the securement of more expeditious closing of cases on which agreements had been reached between the taxpayers and the field forces of the unit; (3) the accomplishment of a more speedy adjustment of claims.

The new records division, as established, comprised the files, distribution, and sorting sections, the files section being a combination of the unaudited returns and correspondence sections of the former records division.

This new division was created for the purpose of recording returns and controlling their movement through the several field and basic audit divisions.

18. On April 30, 1926, section 22 of the corporation audit division was abolished and its work and personnel distributed to the other sections of the division, thereby reducing the administrative overhead.

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19. On June 16, 1926, the registration section of the clearing division was abolished as such and consolidated with the statistical section. The duties of the two sections were considered to overlap. As a consequence of the change the cost of supervision was reduced.

20. During the last quarter of the year, the rules and regulations and registration sections were moved from temporary Building No. 5 to Treasury Annex No. 1 and the correspondence section and mail section from Treasury Annex No. 1 to Treasury Annex No. 2. These changes were made in order to establish a closer contact between the head of the unit and his legal advisers and to centralize as far as possible, under the same roof, the several sections which comprise the divisions.

As a result of the concentration and coordination of activities and reduction of overhead, the number of sections in the personal audit division was reduced from 6 to 3; in the corporation audit division, from 6 to 4; in the consolidated returns audit division from 8 to 6; and in the engineering division from 5 to 4.

DECENTRALIZATION

The decentralization program—transference to the field of functions prior to August, 1923, performed in Washington—was amplified with advantage to both the Government and taxpayer. Important changes in the procedure and organization were made with a view to placing in the jurisdiction of field offices the largest measure of duty and responsibility consistent with uniform procedure. The result of these changes is to simplify the handling of returns, to expedite the final closing of the audit, and to effect valuable economies, consequent to prompt settlement of income tax differences in a manner agreeable to the Government and taxpayer. Under the decentralization program, the taxpayer is more conveniently served. Usually he is able to adjust his income tax differences with the Government's representative in the taxpayer's home district, thus avoiding an expensive trip to Washington. Uncertainty as to whether a case should be submitted to the field for verification also is eliminated.

An important change made during the year was the installation of a preliminary system of audit by the field forces. All returns not closed by revenue agents on preliminary inspection are returned to the several field divisions for audit on the basis of office inquiry or field examination, after being controlled and tabulated by the Income Tax Unit in Washington.

Arrangements were made whereby returns in collector's offices are segregated by revenue agents into three classes, viz—returns accepted as filed, returns requiring field investigation, and returns requiring office audit only.

All fiduciary and partnership returns now are retained in the field offices. This step was determined upon by reason of the fact that the major portion of such returns report distributive income of individuals, whose returns ordinarily are retained in the offices of collectors and there audited.

In the discussion of disputed points between taxpayers and revenue agents results have been most satisfactory. Agreements were reached in more than 50 per cent of the cases in which change in tax liability was recommended by revenue agents.

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The function of verifying calculations on returns by comptometer process, heretofore performed in the proving section, Income Tax Unit, in Washington, was transferred to collectors' offices. Collectors were enabled, after such verification, to list the correct amount of tax, and to notify the taxpayer, in accordance with section 274 (f) of the revenue act of 1926.

Reports of results of preliminary audit mentioned above, to June 30, 1926, indicate increases of tax upon the basis of corrections made upon returns filed by individuals and corporations where mathematical errors were ascertained in the sum of approximately $5,250,000 and reductions in the sum of $975,000, a net increase in tax of $4,275,000. The benefits of this preliminary audit work in the field before the tax lists are prepared and assessments made are apparent, since many thousands of cases are at once closed without the necessity of going through the lengthy and expensive process of accomplishing deficiency assessments.

POLICY AND PROCEDURE CHANGES

Seven important changes in policy and procedure were perfected and placed in operation during the year. These changes, based on the desire to hasten the final closing of returns without sacrificing accuracy, were as follows:

1. All cases which are investigated in the field and which are received in Washington with signed agreements by taxpayers are closed by the preliminary audit section of the clearing division, thereby eliminating the necessity of routing such cases to the basic audit sections. This results in a large saving in clerical effort and in a much quicker statement by assessment or by scheduling of overassessment of the tax responsibility as agreed to by the taxpayer and the representative of the bureau stationed in the field.

2. The determination of depletion on returns filed by individuals reporting gross income of $25,000 or less, all or part of which was derived from oil or gas wells, hereafter will be made by the collectors' audit forces under the provisions of sections 204 (c-2) of the revenue act of 1926, which reduces largely to a simple arithmetical computation the determination of allowances for depletion, in the oil and gas industry. Returns of this character heretofore were submitted to the engineering division of the unit for the performance of this operation and on completion were returned to the collectors for audit.

3. The procedure relative to the clearing of abatable accounts from the collectors' ledgers, due to the acceptance of an offer in compromise was revised to permit the accomplishment of this operation within the bureau through the issuance of a certificate of allowance. The procedure followed previously required the clearing of these items through the filing of office claims in abatement by the collectors.

4. A 60-day conference unit was established to allow taxpayers a conference on cases that were assessed under jeopardy circumstances and on which 60-day letters were mailed, and on cases that were appealed to the United States Board of Tax Appeals, where, in the judgment of the general counsel, a rehearing in the Income Tax Unit would be beneficial both to the taxpayers and the Government for the purposes of closing the cases. This move will result in the

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closing of a large number of cases by the Board of Tax Appeals through stipulation, thereby eliminating the necessity for hearings, and will accomplish much to relieve the congestion caused by the large number of appeals filed.

5. The policy of listing additional assessments was changed to permit the forwarding of statements of deficiencies to the collectors on a weekly rather than a monthly basis. This move has resulted in savings to the taxpayer in interest costs and has secured for the government a quicker collection of deficiency taxes.

6. Owing to the large cost of photostating returns, the practice of sending photostats of returns and related papers to revenue agents as a basis for field examination was discontinued, the original returns and related papers being forwarded instead. This resulted in a savings of $73,619.69, which was the annual cost incident to the preparation of photostatic copies.

7. The practice of allowing engineers of the unit to make computations and extensions of depletion and other schedules has been discontinued, leaving these auditing and clerical activities to lower salaried employees, thus releasing the engineers for purely valuation work.

CLEARING DIVISION

The clearing division is charged with the responsibility of reviewing the classification placed on approximately 600,000 returns a year, and also of accomplishing the final closing of such of these returns as are designated "accepted" by the revenue agents.

Besides this type of preliminary audit, the division must examine and close, or route to the basic audit divisions for closing, all returns on which the field forces have secured signed agreements from taxpayers, consenting to the assessment of deficiency taxes; it must also review and close all returns which are forwarded by the agents, as not meriting an intensive investigation in the field. Since its establishment on April 30, 1926, the division has reviewed and closed 91,122 returns of these classes. In addition to its work on returns, this section must review and adjust, or route to basic audit or the field for adjustment, all claims filed by taxpayers.

The claims control section received, recorded and routed to audit 72,195 claims. It scheduled 103,319 claims and 53,848 certificates of overassessment in cases against which no claims were filed. In all cases where interest was allowed the taxpayers, this section computed the amounts due.

The proving section, during the fiscal year 1926, received and proved 635,461 taxable and 570,465 nontaxable returns. It also listed assessments of deficiency taxes, for the approval of the commissioner on 166,046 returns.

The statistical section, in accordance with the provisions of the revenue act requiring the preparation and publication annually of statistics from the returns of net incomes, compiled statistics of income from the returns for 1924, which returns were filed in 1925, and there were issued two preliminary reports covering the returns filed by individuals and corporations, respectively.

In addition to these publications, the statistical section prepared numerous confidential compilations for administrative and legislative use, also compilations of specialized data in response to requests from other departments of the Government.

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RECORDS DIVISION

The functions of this division are primarily the controlling, assembling, and routing of all income-tax returns and related papers to the several sections of the unit in Washington, and to the various divisions of the field.

The files section during the year assembled and routed 201,787 cases. Besides this it recorded the movement of all cases from one division of the bureau to another.

The distribution section transferred 538,884 returns and related papers.

The sorting section audited and closed 13,084 withholding returns and examined 600,304 information returns. Based on the audit of withholding returns it assessed $10,892,133.70 compared with $10,048,561.66 the previous year. Delinquent returns totaling 9,948 were secured as a result of the examination of the information returns. The number of certificates sorted was 14,029,550.

SERVICE DIVISION

The stenographic section of this division made 43,465 assignments of stenographers. The number of pages written by stenographers was 3,928,694 and by typists 1,718,041, a total of 5,646,735 pages.

The photostat section made 890,216 photostatic copies and photostated 35,031 returns.

INFORMATION SERVICE

The rules and regulations section answered 61,167 inquiries of taxpayers on technical and administrative questions. This section prepared and issued weekly, quarterly, and semiannually bulletins and digests of income-tax rulings. The income-tax return forms also are prepared in this section.

PERSONNEL

The allotment for salaries in the bureau's appropriations was reduced for the fiscal year 1926, necessitating a reduction in force. The reduction was accomplished through the separation from the service of the Income Tax Unit, due to resignations or dismissals of 463 technical and 636 clerical employees, a total of 1,069. Of the technical separations 223 occurred in the personnel of the Washington force and 240 in the field. The clerical separations consisted of 557 from the Washington force and 79 from the field. The direct saving in salaries resulting from the reduction in force was $1,080,656. On June 30, 1926, the technical personnel of the Washington force was 1,489 and the number of clerks 1,875, a total of 3,364, while on June 30, 1925, the technical force numbered 1,942 and the clerical force 2,224, a total of 4,166. There were assigned to the field force on June 30, 1926, 2,442 revenue agents and 629 clerks, or a total personnel of 3,071, while at the close of the previous year there were 2,310 revenue agents and 521 clerical employees, or a total of 2,831.

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As a further result of the policy of decentralization, 240 auditors and 67 clerks were transferred to the field, the auditors being assigned to duty as revenue agents.

IMPROVEMENTS PLANNED

The improvements planned for the fiscal year 1927 will be directed toward greater efficiency with a decreased cost of operation, to be brought about by the consolidation of activities. It is anticipated that many of the changes will be in the nature of refinements of the policies and reorganizations which were effected during the fiscal year 1926.

The most important of the projected improvements is the merging of several audit divisions into a review division. When established, this new division will be charged with the responsibility of reviewing the findings of the field.

Another step will be to combine the personnel and efficiency records sections.

The work of the unit at Washington has decreased to such an extent that it is no longer necessary to continue the service division as a separate entity, this being caused by reduced personnel. The division therefore will be abolished and its functions placed under the jurisdiction of a section which will be created.

The drive conducted during the fiscal year 1926 to dispose of claims filed against assessments made in 1920 and prior years proved so beneficial that it has been decided to devote especial attention, during the fiscal year 1927, to the adjustment of abatement and credit claims which were filed against assessments made in 1921 and 1922.

It is believed the production program of the unit for the ensuing year will result in bringing all work to a current condition by June 30, 1927. This contemplates the final closing of returns reporting income earned in 1924 and prior years.

Miscellaneous Tax Unit

This unit is charged with the administration of all taxes other than income tax and certain taxes under the jurisdiction of the Prohibition Unit. In consequence of the repeal of various taxes by the revenue act of 1926, the miscellaneous division was organized March 1, 1926, taking over the work of the former sales tax division and the administration of the miscellaneous taxes from the tobacco and miscellaneous division. From the date mentioned, the unit has been composed of four divisions, namely, capital stock tax division (for the completion of the work in connection with the capital stock tax, repealed effective June 30, 1926), estate tax division, miscellaneous division, and tobacco division.

Economies were effected in the conduct of the work of the divisions comprising this unit. Notwithstanding the material reduction in personnel compared with the previous year, the work is practically on a current basis. All important tax rulings have been published.

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PERSONNEL AND PAY ROLL

The personnel and annual pay rolls of the unit as of June 30, 1925, and June 30, 1926, are shown in the following table:

Division	Personnel			Pay roll		
	1925	1926	Increase (+), decrease (−)	1925	1926	Increase (+), decrease (−)
Executive office	14	13	−1	$46,860	$43,480	−$3,380
Capital-stock tax division	113	86	−27	211,720	169,320	−42,400
Estate-tax division	119	102	−17	262,520	225,600	−36,920
Miscellaneous division	------	117	+117	------	223,080	+223,080
Tobacco division	------	90	+90	------	161,600	+161,600
Sales-tax division	103	------	−103	189,800	------	−189,800
Tobacco and miscellaneous division	122	------	−122	224,660	------	−224,660
Total	471	408	−63	935,560	823,080	−112,480
Estate tax—field [1]	258	233	−25	794,800	738,300	−56,500
Grand total	729	641	−88	1,730,360	1,561,380	−168,980

[1] The field deputies and agents assigned to investigation of above taxes other than estate tax are not attached to this unit.

TAXES COLLECTED

The following comparative statement shows the amounts of the different taxes collected for the years ended June 30, 1925 and 1926:

Class of tax	Fiscal year		Increase	Decrease
	1925	1926		
Capital-stock tax	$90,002,594.56	$97,385,755.61	$7,383,161.05	------
Estate tax	101,421,766.20	116,041,036.09	14,619,269.89	------
Gift tax	7,518,129.32	3,175,338.73	------	$4,342,790.59
Miscellaneous taxes	58,127,497.61	61,653,757.99	3,526,260.38	------
Sales taxes	180,450,495.16	184,252,680.93	3,802,185.77	------
Tobacco taxes	345,247,210.96	370,666,438.87	25,419,227.91	------
Total	782,767,693.81	833,175,008.22	[1]54,750,105.00	[1]4,342,790.59

[1] The difference in the totals of these amounts show a net increase of $50,407,314.41.

APPEALS AND REVIEW SECTION

The appeals and review section, which is attached to the office of the deputy commissioner in charge of this unit, functioned prior to January 1, 1926, as the review section of the estate-tax division. Hearings were held with taxpayers regarding formal claims for abatement filed in connection with jeopardy assessments or claims for refund and on all protests filed by taxpayers against the tentative determinations of the estate tax where a hearing was requested. Since January 1, 1926, this section, in addition to holding hearings in estate-tax cases, has held hearings with taxpayers or their representatives in connection with the adjustment of claims for abatement and refund of the various taxes administered by the miscellaneous unit and also reviewed all claims for refund of over $500 adjusted by the unit. This section upon request furnishes legal opinions interpreting the revenue laws administered by the unit.

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During the fiscal year 1926, 681 hearings were held and 666 formal legal opinions were prepared on law questions arising under the revenue laws administered by this unit. On June 30, 1926, there were 76 cases awaiting supplemental information in order that they might be finally closed, and there were 58 cases awaiting hearings which had been scheduled at the request of the taxpayer.

From December 15, 1925, to June 30, 1926, 289 hearings were held in the field under Treasury decision 3783, and in 63 of said cases agreements were reached in the field with the taxpayer. Since January 1, 1926, members of this section have assisted officers in the field in holding hearings on three large estate-tax cases.

The reduction in the number of hearings held in estate-tax cases is a result in part of having the claims section first pass upon all protests, where a hearing has been asked, before scheduling a case for a hearing, thus enabling that section to dispose of over 30 per cent of such cases by direct correspondence with the taxpayer and of holding but one hearing for each case. The holding of hearings in the field under Treasury decision 3783 and the use of form letters whenever it is practicable has made it possible to reduce the number of hearings held by the appeals and review section by 40 per cent, the personnel by 35 per cent, and the personnel cost of the section by 30 per cent during the fiscal year.

CAPITAL-STOCK TAX DIVISION

The capital-stock tax division is responsible for the administration of the tax imposed by section 700 of the revenue act of 1924, and the same tax imposed by prior revenue acts. The revenue act of 1926 repealed this tax to take effect July 1, 1926.

Upon approval of the revenue act of 1926, the collectors' offices were advised to make an immediate drive to secure delinquent returns from all taxpayers so that these returns could be audited with the 1926 returns, since it was the desire of the bureau to liquidate the division at as early a date as practicable. This division must complete the audit of the few cases for 1925 and prior years, and of approximately 80 per cent of the 1926 returns, and dispose of the delinquent returns and such claims as may be filed.

The pay roll was reduced from $212,120 on the date of approval of the revenue act of 1926, to $169,320 on June 30, 1926. Transfers and resignations, effective July 1, reduced the number of employees to 74 and the pay roll to $140,460. The work is considered to be on a strictly current basis, but with the greatly reduced personnel, the audit of the remaining returns will require a greater length of time than previously estimated.

The segregation of returns by industries for audit, inaugurated in prior years, has proven satisfactory. The industries are segregated as follows: Public utilities; railroads; bank and trust companies; hotel, apartment house, and office buildings; mining and mineral-holding companies; oil and natural gas companies; lumbering and timber-holding companies; textile corporations; automobile manufactories; and newspaper publishers. Increased valuations, resultant from the unusual prosperity in practically all industries during the fiscal year 1925, are reflected in the capital stock tax collections, which amounted to $97,385,755.61, an increase of $7,383,161.05, compared with the previous year.

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Statistics.—Statistics from the capital stock tax returns covering the period July 1, 1924 to June 30, 1925, in which the valuations are reflected in a large majority of cases as of December 31, 1923, were compiled by the statistical division, Income Tax Unit, for publication in the bureau's report "Statistics of income, 1924."

Assessments.—During the year 1926, the capital stock tax division listed additional tax in the amount of $8,798,643.54 as the result of the audit of returns. The collectors' offices, during the same period, listed a tax of $89,263,253.01. making the total assessments $98,061,896.55.

Claims.—The adjustment of claims is shown in the table which follows:

	Refund		Abatement		Uncollectible	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
On hand July 1, 1925	726	$912,288.02	304	$1,439,842.52	84	$43,432.59
Received	5,895	6,786,288.06	1,635	1,753,242.89	884	142,554.59
Allowed	4,052	[1] 1,435,925.49	1,103	1,507,943.59	844	114,863.02
Rejected	1,519	3,834,993.02	604	634,684.93	40	38,936.53
On hand June 30, 1926	1,050	2,427,657.57	232	1,050,456.89	84	32,187.63

[1] Includes $277,810.07 interest paid on claims.

Offers in compromise.—There were on hand July 1, 1925, 5,438 offers in compromise amounting to $72,631.65. There were received 13,542 offers, amounting to $207,315.02. The number of offers accepted was 9,903, amounting to $135,600.22. The number rejected was 977, amounting to $19,875.18. Pending June 30, 1926 were 8,100 offers, amounting to $124,471.27.

ESTATE-TAX DIVISION

The estate-tax division is responsible for the administration of the estate tax imposed by Title III of the revenue act of 1926 and the disposition of cases involving estate and gift taxes under repealed statutes.

The present law, which became effective February 26, 1926, retroactively reduces the rates provided in the 1924 act to the same percentage as existed under the 1921 act; provides a new and even lower range of rates in cases arising after February 26, 1926; grants a possible maximum credit of 80 per cent for State inheritance taxes paid; increases the amount specifically exempted from taxation to $100,000; abrogates the gift tax; and contains provisions not found in any of the prior acts.

New regulations and forms were required. In addition to its conference duties, the appeals and review section assisted the division in the preparation of the regulations, and in the disposition of unusual tax problems arising in the audit or adjustment of particular cases.

The field force operates under the direction of the deputy commissioner through internal-revenue agents, in charge, and supervising agents. On June 30, 1926, the work was not on a current basis, due to a decreased force, consequent upon reduction in appropriations. It is expected, however, that a substantial reduction will be made in

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field work during the fiscal year 1927 since fewer estate-tax returns will be filed on account of the increased exemptions.

Opportunity to protest directly to field officers is afforded estates under Treasury decision 3783.

Collections.—Estate-tax collections aggregated $116,041,036.09, compared with $101,421,766.20 for the fiscal year 1925.

The number of returns audited was 13,912, compared with 19,752 for the previous year. The field force submitted 13,694 major reports, compared with 15,606 for 1925. There were filed 15,982 new returns, compared with 13,962 for 1925.

Additional assessments amounting to $20,540,328.39 in estate-tax cases and $202,039.87 in gift-tax cases were made, due to office audit and field investigations.

Questions that consume considerable time for discussion and decision lie in the transfers made in contemplation of or to take effect at or after death, powers of appointment, charitable bequests, and the valuation of close-corporation stocks. The solution of these problems requires the maintenance of an adequately trained force of attorneys in both field and office. The files, on June 30, 1926, contained 129,159 estate-tax cases and 2,358 gift-tax cases.

Claims and protests.—The status of claims is shown in the following table:

	Estate-tax claims					
	Refund		Abatement		Uncollectible	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
On hand July 1, 1925	151	$4,759,342.91	10	$601,366.28	5	$1,407.30
Received	2,402	28,257,119.68	345	4,636,134.27	11	239,487.08
Allowed	2,249	[1] 8,554,823.09	339	3,124,785.00	10	43,463.39
Rejected		14,691,384.42		1,819,123.12	3	122.20
On hand June 30, 1926	304	10,459,350.20	16	293,592.43	3	197,308.79

	Gift-tax claims			
	Refund		Abatement	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
On hand July 1, 1925				
Received	322	$2,024,622.10	2	$20,174.42
Allowed	274	[2] 311,459.64	2	20,174.42
Rejected		908,653.51		
On hand June 30, 1926	48	805,324.21		

[1] Includes $689,095.12 interest paid on claims. [2] Includes $815.26 interest paid on claims.

There were 102 protest letters pending at the beginning of the year and 2,286 were received. There were 2,281 such letters disposed of, involving $28,019,063.57, leaving 107 on hand at the close of the year. A large percentage of the claims and protests concerned taxes re-

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duced under the retroactive provisions of the 1926 act, and with transfer questions.

Statistics.—Statistical data from the 1925 returns, showing in comparative and classified form statements of total amounts of assets included in gross estates, total amounts of deductions, total net amounts taxed, and total of resulting tax have been compiled and will be published in the bureau's report, "Statistics of income, 1924."

MISCELLANEOUS DIVISION

The miscellaneous division is charged with the administration of those taxes imposed by the revenue act of 1926, in sections 500 and 501 on admissions and dues, respectively, in section 600 on the sale of automobiles by the manufacturer, producer or importer, and on the sale of pistols and revolvers; in section 702, special taxes on the use of foreign-built boats and in section 903 on cereal beverages, and in Title VIII, payable by stamp, on issue, sale, and transfer of stocks, on sales of products for future delivery, on bonds of indebtedness, passage tickets, playing cards, and insurance policies issued by foreign corporations on property in the United States. This division is also responsible for the administration of the stamp and special taxes imposed under old statutes, including the taxes on oleomargarine, adulterated butter, renovated butter, mixed flour, filled cheese, white phosphorous matches, and cotton futures. The work of this division includes the disposition of cases involving taxes repealed by the revenue act of 1926 and prior revenue acts.

Audit of returns.—During the year there were received and audited 270,501 monthly returns covering admissions, dues, and excise taxes. Due to the repeal by the revenue act of 1926 of certain sales taxes, the returns filed for the last two months of the year were reduced to approximately one-half the average number filed for corresponding months in the preceding year. Six thousand two hundred and fourteen credits against current liabilities for alleged prior overpayments on sales were disposed of during the year. By reason of investigations in the field and by office audit of reports and returns additional taxes in the amount of $5,142,599.50 were assessed.

Receipts.—Receipts for the fiscal year 1926 from admissions, dues, and excise taxes amounted to $184,252,680.93 compared with $180,450,495.16 for 1925. Collections from miscellaneous stamp and special taxes were $61,653,757.99, compared with $58,127,497.61 for 1925.

Offers in compromise.—On July 1, 1925, there were on hand 12,195 offers in compromise, 33,665 were received during the year and 38,788 disposed of, leaving 7,172 on hand June 30, 1926. Of the 38,788 offers handled 38,213 were accepted for amounts aggregating $339,046.83.

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Adjustment of claims.—A substantial reduction was made in unadjusted claims as evidenced by the following table:

	Refund		Redemption		Abatement		Uncollectible	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
On hand July 1, 1925	2,987	$11,947,156.41	774	$509,266.88	1,038	$4,247,581.76	732	$575,143.95
Received	4,059	7,556,177.54	8,272	679,119.16	3,185	3,520,778.37	3,197	1,072,129.30
Reopened and allowed	271	920,967.12	5	7,786.23	37	76,621.16	7	1,176.18
Allowed	3,433	4,799,735.50	7,334	655,459.27	2,742	4,650,517.30	2,886	1,051,345.04
Rejected	2,127	11,169,634.25	608	157,695.67	634	1,085,488.68	235	188,213.53
On hand June 30, 1926	1,757	4,454,881.32	1,109	383,017.33	884	2,108,975.31	815	408,890,86

During the year interest owed to the Government in the sum of $842,102.07 was assessed, while there was paid out the sum of $1,618,474.39 as interest accrued on taxes refunded, which latter amount is an increase from $1,034,791.91 paid out for the fiscal year 1925. This increase is due principally to a large number of old claims covering taxes paid under the revenue acts of 1898 and 1914 which were reopened and allowed on account of court decisions.

Credit and refund claims aggregating $1,722,522.59 were received from automobile manufacturers and dealers, pursuant to the provisions of section 1204 of the revenue act of 1926. These claims, which involve the review and audit of approximately 7,500 dealers' inventory schedules, are being handled as expeditiously as possible.

Documentary stamp tax.—The greater part of the stamp tax collections was from the tax on bonds, capital stock issues, conveyances, customhouse entries, passage tickets, proxies, powers of attorney, and foreign policies of insurance on property in the United States, which amounted to $28,480,422.01, compared with $27,862,622.04 for the preceding fiscal year. The tax on the transfer of stock during 1926 amounted to $17,137,185.75, compared with $12,808,629.24 for the previous fiscal year, and the tax on sales of produce (future deliveries) netted $4,183,217.57, compared with $5,397,147.98 for the preceding year.

Miscellaneous special taxes.—Special taxes upon brokers, pawnbrokers, ship brokers, customhouse brokers, proprietors of bowling alleys and billiard tables, shooting galleries, riding academies, passenger automobiles for hire, and upon the use of pleasure boats, amounted to $4,554,331.39, compared with $5,811,558.04 for the preceding fiscal year.

Oleomargarine.—On July 1, 1925, there were 59 oleomargarine factories in business. Four new factories began operation during the year and 2 were closed, leaving 61 in business as of July 1, 1926 There was an increase of 32,740,803 pounds of oleomargarine produced during the fiscal year 1926 compared with the preceding year. The following comparative data reflects the trend of the industry:

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	Colored		Uncolored	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
	Pounds	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
Oleomargarine produced	11,280,121	13,186,588	204,122,417	234,956,753
Withdrawn tax paid for domestic use	8,947,852	10,629,048	204,054,447	234,678,328
Withdrawn free of tax for export	1,375,228	1,512,874	11,040	18,920
Withdrawn free of tax for use in United States	885,653	876,130	4,080	

The oleomargarine law yielded a total of $3,070,218.26 in revenue during the year, compared with $3,038,927.84 in 1925, an increase of 1.03 per cent. The collections in detail for the years 1925 and 1926 were as follows:

	1925	1926	Increase (+) or decrease (−)	Per cent
Stamp tax colored oleomargarine	$1,231,938.85	$1,073,936.99	−$158,001.86	12.83
Stamp tax uncolored oleomargarine	510,362.54	588,904.36	+78,541.82	15.39
Manufacturers' special tax	39,936.13	45,544.80	+5,608.67	14.04
Wholesale dealers' special tax	352,947.17	373,042.99	+20,095.82	5.69
Retail dealers' special tax	903,743.15	988,789.12	+85,045.97	9.41
Total	3,038,927.84	3,070,218.26	+31,290.42	1.03

A total of 15,180 manufacturers' and wholesale dealers' returns were examined during the year, and a large number of prospective delinquents referred to the collectors for investigation. This work resulted in the discovery of 817 delinquents, and the collection of additional tax, penalties, and compromise offers aggregating $12,453.02.

Adulterated butter.—The adulterated butter law yielded only $2,176.24 in revenue during the year. Practically all of the revenue collected under this law resulted from the finding on the market of creamery butter which contained moisture of 16 per cent or more. Since the decision in the case of Tilden Produce Co. *v.* Lynch, wherein the 16 per cent moisture regulation was held invalid, collections have practically ceased, and unless the law is amended to include a definite standard for moisture only a nominal amount of revenue will be derived from this source in the future. There are still two registered manufacturers of adulterated butter whose entire output is removed free of tax for export.

Process or renovated butter.—There were seven manufacturers of process or renovated butter in business during the year. They produced a total of 2,482,660 pounds of process or renovated butter, compared with 3,824,929 in 1925. The revenue derived from this source totaled $6,080.18, as compared with $10,163.15 in 1925.

Mixed flour.—There were 24 makers, packers, or repackers of mixed flour engaged in business during the year, and they made, packed, or repacked a total of 8,297,634 pounds as compared with 3,065,772 pounds in 1925. The mixed flour law yielded a total of $12,817.89 in revenue during the year, which is an increase of $3,822.50 over the preceding year.

Filled cheese and white-phosphorous matches.—There are no registered manufacturers of filled cheese or white-phosphorous matches

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in business, the tax and restrictions placed on these businesses being practically prohibitive. During the year a manufacturer was discovered using coconut oil in the manufacture of cream cheese. His equipment, materials, and finished product were seized, tax and penalties were assessed, and a report was submitted to the United States attorney recommending that criminal action be instituted. The law yielded $1,247.85 in revenue during the year.

Playing cards.—There were 76 manufacturers, repackers, or importers of playing cards in business during the year. They manufactured, repacked, or imported a total of approximately 46,469,142 packs. A total of $4,213,414.03 was collected from this source, compared with $3,183,384.92 in 1925.

Effect of legislation.—The repeal of a number of taxes administered by this division reduced both the amount of collections and the volume of work. Such work, however, has not declined as rapidly as have the revenues, due to the necessity of disposing of many pending cases arising under prior acts and the reopening of a considerable number of cases as a result of adverse court decisions. The regulations and forms which relate to taxes administered by this division have been revised to conform with the provisions of the revenue act of 1926. The reduction in personnel which would result normally through the repeal of certain taxes has been accomplished by voluntary separations and by transfers.

Conferences.—During the year, 1,444 conferences were held by representatives of this division with taxpayers and their representatives.

Changes in organization.—Consolidations of sections and subsections in the miscellaneous division have resulted in a more efficient grouping of clerks and a saving of administrative expense.

Effective March 1, 1926, the miscellaneous section of the tobacco and miscellaneous division was transferred to the sales-tax division and the name of the latter changed to the miscellaneous division. This grouping of work brought all the miscellaneous taxes under one administrative head.

TOBACCO DIVISION

The tobacco division is charged with the responsibility for the administration and enforcement of the laws dealing with the manufacture, sale, tax payment, and exportation of tobacco, snuff, cigars, and cigarettes and purchase and sale of leaf tobacco, embraced in sections 3355 to 3406, Revised Statutes, and subsequent acts of Congress down to the act of February 26, 1926 (Title IV), tax on cigarette papers and tubes, violations of law, and the withdrawal of tobacco products free of tax for use of the United States under section 3464, Revised Statutes.

The receipts from tobacco taxes during the fiscal year 1926, including taxes on domestic and imported manufactures, manufacturers' special taxes, and taxes on domestic and imported cigarette papers and tubes in packages, books, or sets, were the greatest in the history of the Internal Revenue Service and exceeded the total internal-revenue collections from all sources for any year prior to 1914.

The total collections from this source were $370,666,438.87, an increase of $25,419,227.91, or 7.36 per cent, compared with the preceding year. Such collections represent 13.07 per cent of the total internal-revenue receipts from all sources, compared with

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13.36 per cent for 1925. The receipts from taxes on small cigarettes represents 68.75 per cent of the tobacco collections, amounting to $254,824,808.19, an increase of $29,792,106.12, or 13.24 per cent, over the preceding year.

Receipts from special taxes imposed on manufacturers of cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco amounted to $1,132,155.97, an increase of $6,241.56 compared with the preceding year.

The total taxes collected on cigarette papers and tubes amounted to $1,061,144.42, a decrease of $128,263.87 or 10.79 per cent. Of this amount $26,326.71 was collected on 2,618,814 packages of cigarette papers of domestic manufacture, $1,029,281.60 on 97,450,685 packages imported, and $5,536.11 on cigarette tubes payable by stamp. There were removed exempt from tax for consumption or use 220,112,993 packages of cigarette papers, each containing not more than 25 papers, and there were released tax free for use of cigarette manufacturers 27,654,420 cigarette tubes.

The following seven States furnished 86.45 per cent of the total receipts from tax on tobacco manufactures: North Carolina, $172,503,186.60; Virginia, $40,815,049.41; New York, $35,359,424.05; New Jersey, $28,672,336.72; Pennsylvania, $22,322,302.04; Missouri, $10,767,822.06; California, $10,009,208.18.

The leading States in the manufacture of tobacco products are as follows in the order named: In the manufacture of cigars weighing more than 3 pounds per 1,000, Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Florida, New Jersey, Indiana, and Michigan; in the manufacture of cigars weighing not more than 3 pounds per 1,000, Maryland, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, New York, and Virginia (see Table No. 16)[1]; in the manufacture of cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per 1,000, North Carolina, New York, Virginia, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and California; in the manufacture of cigarettes weighing more than 3 pounds per 1,000, New York, which produced 90.37 per cent of the total manufactured (see Table No. 18)[1]; in the manufacture of plug tobacco, Missouri, and North Carolina; twist, Missouri, Tennessee, and Kentucky; fine-cut, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, and New York; smoking tobacco, North Carolina, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, New Jersey, and West Virginia; snuff, Tennessee, New Jersey, and Illinois (see Table No. 13).[1]

Additional statistics[1] concerning the manufacture and tax payment of tobacco products are shown in Tables 12 to 28, on pages 94 to 123,[1] and relating to tax collections in Table 1, on pages 50 to 71; in Table No. 2, on pages 72 to 82; and in Table No. 3, on pages 83 and 84.

Claims.—The following table indicates the status of tobacco claims:

	Refund		Redemption		Abatement		Uncollectible		Drawback [a]	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
On band July 1, 1925	8	$422.60	20	$3,535.06	25	$61,867.06	7	$9,638.18	18	$63,087.19
Received	53	150,813.66	1,975	416,420.37	264	240,077.94	49	35,030.40	248	331,668.21
Allowed	35	[b] 951.09	1,828	[c] 338,250.18	179	181,999.63	38	17,045.89	263	380,901.37
Rejected	19	149,924.42	25	4,550.78	84	7,841.49	11	15,789.43	.....	[d] 2,974.80
On hand June 30, 1926	7	360.75	142	77,154.47	26	112,103.88	7	11,833.26	3	10,879.23

[a] See also Table 24, on page 115, of the full report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
[b] Includes $28.16 interest. [c] Includes $11.90 interest. [d] Partial rejections.

[1] See full report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

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The number of claims received increased from 1,301 in 1925 to 2,589 in 1926. The number disposed of increased from 1,344 to 2,482. During the last quarter of the fiscal year there were 1,409 claims for redemption of stamps received, aggregating $203,441.71, and during the same period 1,320 claims of the same class were allowed, in the aggregate of $156,928.22. Most of these claims were filed by manufacturers for redemption of unused cigar stamps purchased within the statutory limitation and prior to March 29, 1926, the effective date of the reduction in rates of tax imposed on cigars under section 400 of the revenue act of 1926. Practically all manufacturers who had any such stamps on hand March 29, 1926, filed claims for their redemption, since they could not use them after said date without sacrificing the difference in value between the old and new rates of tax. Cigar stamps overprinted "Revenue Act of 1926," to denote the new rates, were available on March 29, 1926, and their issue will be continued pending such time as the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is able to supply a new series.

Included in the number and amount of drawback claims received and allowed are 171 claims for drawback of $209,310.50 floor tax paid under the revenue act of 1918 on tobacco products exported, filed pursuant to the Supreme Court decision in the case of P. Lorillard Co. *v.* United States.

The revenue act of 1926, approved February 26, 1926, repealed the tobacco special taxes effective July 1, 1926; reduced the rates of taxes on large and small cigars effective on the expiration of 30 days after the enactment of the act, which was March 29, 1926, and provided for refund (or rebate) of taxes paid on cigars held and intended for sale on the last-mentioned date. The tobacco special taxes amounted to $1,131,737.97 this year. During the period of this fiscal year that the decreased cigar-tax rates were in effect the revenue collection decrease from this source was approximately $4,000,000. Under the refund (or rebate) provision above referred to, no claim for an amount less than $10 nor one which was received after May 28, 1926, may be allowed. The total number of claims received in the bureau from collectors to the close of the fiscal year was 24,177, and the amount involved was $3,776,847.76. Slightly more than half of the claims have been examined. The scheduling of allowed claims for payment awaited congressional action on an appropriation for the payment of these claims which was made available July 3, 1926.

Offers in compromise—Violation cases.—There were pending at the beginning of the fiscal year 31 violation cases involving offers in compromise; new cases numbered 318 and offers in compromise amounting to $6,277.50 were tendered during the year; cases closed by acceptance of offers in compromise numbered 309, amounting to $5,272.50, and 5 offers, totaling $275 were rejected, leaving 33 offers, amounting to $1,280, pending June 30, 1926.

Assessments.—Total assessments made on tobacco assessment lists during the fiscal year amounted to $1,260,560.28. Of this amount $1,055,444.85 was tax on cigarette papers and tubes, $195,663.31 was additional tax assessed as a result of office audit and field investigations, and $5,109 submitted as offers in compromise for violations. The balance, $4,343.12, covered ad valorem penalties, etc., and included $569.65 interest collected.

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Accounts and Collections Units

For the purpose of effective administration the Accounts and Collections Unit is divided into three divisions.

DIVISION OF PROCEDURE AND ACCOUNTS

The Division of Procedure and Accounts is charged with the following duties:

The construction of accounting systems for use in collectors' offices, the preparation of the procedure for the audit of income-tax returns in collectors' offices, supervision over the force of supervisors of accounts and collections and internal-revenue agents (sales and miscellaneous taxes), the answering of inquiries in regard to matters of procedure and accounting, the auditing of collectors' revenue and special deposit accounts, the preparation of statistics in regard to internal-revenue collections, the preparation of orders for internal-revenue stamps and the redemption of unused stamps, and the recording of refunds of taxes erroneously and illegally collected; also the direction of field investigations made by collectors' field forces and special squads of internal-revenue agents under supervisors of accounts and collections, the planning of delinquent drives, and the organization of collectors' field forces.

During the year the supervisors of accounts and collections submitted 100 reports covering the examinations of the accounts of collectors of internal revenue. The accounts of every collector's office were examined at least once. In addition to the examinations made by the supervisors of accounts and collections, these officers made 52 transfers of collectors' offices under renewal bonds and superintended the transfer of 7 offices to new collectors and 1 office to an acting collector.

On July 1, 1925, there were on hand in the various collectors' offices 7,594 claims for abatement, credit, and refund. There were filed during the fiscal year 332,926 claims, making a total to be accounted for of 340,520. The collectors transmitted to the bureau or otherwise disposed of 327,145 claims, leaving on hand at the close of the fiscal year 13,375. In view of the fact that collectors during the fiscal year 1925, disposed of 268,518 claims, compared with 327,145 for the fiscal year 1926, it will be seen that the volume of the claims work increased to a large extent. This increase is due largely to the decision of the Court of Claims in the case of Clifford Jones, Major, U. S. Army *v.* The United States. In this case the court held that rental value of quarters furnished or cash received as commutation of quarters was not taxable income. The effect of this decision was the making of a large number of refunds to the personnel of the military and naval services.

Out of a total of approximately 4,300,000 individual income-tax returns filed, collectors of internal revenue retained for audit approximately 3,670,000. Those retained by the collectors show a gross income of $25,000 or less. During the previous year collectors retained for audit approximately 7,350,000 out of a total of about 7,556,000 individual returns filed. However, the revenue act of 1926 materially reduced the number of individuals required to file income-tax returns. The audit of returns in collectors' offices is

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progressing satisfactorily. Indications are that a great majority of the returns retained by them for audit will be completed well before the end of the calendar year 1926, and that the liability of most individual income-tax payers will have been established before the next returns are due.

The Accounts and Collections Unit and the Income Tax Unit, working in cooperation, prepared instructions with reference to the preliminary examination of returns in collectors' offices. All individual returns showing a gross income in excess of $25,000, as well as all corporation returns filed during the 1926 filing period were examined in collectors' offices for mathematical errors. The returns then were reviewed by revenue agents, and a large number of cases were definitely closed within a few weeks after the returns were filed. As a result of this procedure, taxpayers were notified promptly of corrections in their returns and a substantial amount of revenue was produced.

The examining and audit work in connection with collectors' revenue accounts and collectors' special deposit accounts has been kept current and all accounts referred to the Comptroller General within the required time.

A total of 7,281,880,397 revenue stamps valued at $455,334,009.26⅛ was issued to collectors of internal revenue and to the Postmaster General.

Stamps were returned by collectors and by the Postmaster General and credited to their accounts to the value of $31,135,686.59. These stamps were of various kinds and denominations, including partly used books and stamps for which there was no use.

During the year a concerted country-wide drive was initiated with a view to collecting back taxes and clearing the old assessment lists. The results of this drive were highly gratifying, the collections far exceeding the official estimates.

The field work was reorganized. During the year, 106 division offices and 30 stamp offices were discontinued, resulting in an annual saving of $204,469 in personnel cost and rental. At the close of the fiscal year there were 65 collectors' offices, 43 division offices and 48 stamp offices, 21 of which were operated in conjunction with division offices. The average revenue production of a zone deputy is approximately $37,000 a year. Using this figure as a basis, as a result of the discontinuance of 106 division offices and the assignment of former division chiefs to the duties of zone deputies, it is expected that there will be a substantial increase in the amount of revenue produced.

Special attention was given by collectors' field forces to the serving of warrants for distraint, the verification of returns filed indicating additional tax due, and the conduct of delinquent drives. The number of warrants for distraint served was 127,571, resulting in the collection of $50,249,181 compared with 106,154 warrants served and $25,471,000 collected for the fiscal year 1925. An average of 2,109 deputy collectors made a total of 492,367 revenue-producing investigations, including the serving of warrants for distraint, compared with 577,558 revenue-producing investigations, including the serving of warrants for distraint, made by an average of 2,241 deputy collectors for the fiscal year 1925. The total amount collected and reported for assessment by deputy collectors during the fiscal year

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1926 was $78,500,438, compared with $58,224,340 for the previous fiscal year. The average number of investigations made per deputy was 233 and the average amount of tax collected was $37,222, while for the fiscal year 1925 the average number of investigations made per deputy was 258, and the average amount collected and reported for assessment was $25,981.

The special force of internal revenue agents working under the direction of the accounts and collections unit collected and reported for assessment $10,704,165, an average of $103,924 per agent.

The total collected and reported for assessment as a result of the activities of both the force of field deputy collectors working under the collectors and the special squads working under supervisors of accounts and collections amounted to $89,204,603, compared with $71,219,207 for the fiscal year 1925.

DIVISION OF FIELD ALLOWANCES

The division of field allowances is charged with the consideration and granting of allowances to collection districts covering the employment of personnel and miscellaneous operating expenses and the keeping of adequate records thereof. Collectors' requisitions for nonexpendable supplies, mechanical equipment, and office furniture are passed upon by this division. The procurement of space for collectors' offices and branch offices is also handled by this division.

At the close of the fiscal year 1925, there was in the internal-revenue collection service a total authorized force, including collectors, of 6,586 employees, at an annual salary rate of $12,277,530. At the close of the fiscal year 1926, there was a total authorized force, including collectors, of 6,015 employees, at an annual salary rate of $11,391,760. During the year there was a net reduction of 571 in the number of positions and $885,770 in the annual salary rate, the reduction amounting to approximately 8⅔ per cent of the total authorized force and 7⅕ per cent of the total annual rate. This reduction in personnel has been brought about by more efficient coordination of the work in the various collection districts, and has assisted materially in bringing the total authorized force within the reduced allotment granted for the payment of salaries of permanent employees for the fiscal year 1927. The reductions have been made in most instances by not filling vacancies occurring in the regular force and no detrimental effects have been shown upon the service as a result of the reduction. A total of $47,688.34 was expended for the employment of temporary help in collectors' offices, compared with $224,985 expended for this purpose during the preceding fiscal year. The decrease of $177,296.66 in expenditures for temporary employees was due in large measure to the reduction in the volume of work brought about by the new revenue law, although considerable additional work was imposed upon collectors' forces incident to the preliminary audit of income tax returns in their offices, a function which has not heretofore been performed in collectors' offices.

In administering the personnel of the several collection districts, the provisions of the classification act of 1923 have been closely adhered to. New appointments have been made at the minimum

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salary rate of the grade and this has had a tendency to lower the average salary of the various grades throughout the service.

During the year 1926, $295,345.82 was expended for rental of collectors' offices and branch offices compared with $329,146.35 for the preceding fiscal year. The decrease of $33,800.53 was brought about by the removal of certain offices from commercial to Federal space, the discontinuance of various division offices housed in commercial space, and the procurement of space at a lower rental rate to the Government.

No additional office appliances were purchased for collectors' offices during the fiscal year, but the usual number of replacements were made of unserviceable equipment.

DISBURSEMENT DIVISION

The disbursement division is charged with the duties of keeping the accounts in connection with expenditures from appropriations made available by Congress for the use of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The division also is charged with the responsibility and supervision of the administrative examination required by law of the disbursing accounts of collectors, revenue agents, and prohibition administrators, as well as the administrative audit of miscellaneous vouchers for transportation, equipment, telephone service, rentals, etc., paid from internal revenue funds by the disbursing clerk of the Treasury Department and direct settlements by the General Accounting Office.

The disbursement division administratively examined and recorded 1,602 monthly accounts of collectors of internal revenue, revenue agents in charge, and Federal prohibition directors, and prohibition administrators, together with 162,159 supporting vouchers, in addition to which 12,639 expense vouchers of employees and 12,667 vouchers covering passenger transportation and freight, miscellaneous expenses, special employees, informers, etc., were audited and passed to the disbursing clerk of the Treasury Department and General Accounting Office for payment.

A total of 838 applications of field employees leaving the service for refunds of amounts deducted from their salaries on account of the retirement fund were approved and forwarded to the Commissioner of Pensions for settlement. Data for fixing the annuity pay of 26 persons retired from the service, as well as a report of the totals of the amounts deducted from the salaries on account of the retirement fund of 122 persons transferring out of the service were furnished to the appointment division of the bureau for administrative action. A total of 126 applications for service credit was prepared or verified for forwarding to the Commissioner of Pensions.

Continued good results are being had in keeping current the settlement of field disbursing officers' accounts with the General Accounting Office.

The mechanical system of accounting for the appropriation accounts continues to prove its effectiveness by showing daily balances existing in the various appropriation accounts and the several allotments made therefrom.

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Prohibition Unit

The reorganization and decentralization of the prohibition service, planned and partly carried out in the fiscal year 1925, was completed during the fiscal year 1926. The offices of the former 51 Federal prohibition directors were abolished and 24 prohibition districts established in lieu thereof, each in charge of a prohibition administrator. The continental United States contain 22 such districts, while the Hawaiian Islands and Porto Rico each comprise one. The districts are bound in every instance save two by Federal judicial lines, and the prohibition administrators keep in close touch and cooperate with United States attorneys in all matters connected with prohibition enforcement.

During the year, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of customs, Coast Guard and prohibition, organized within the Prohibition Unit two special squads to cooperate with prohibition administrators in the enforcement of the national prohibition act, a supplemental appropriation having been passed by Congress to provide for such squads and to augment forces already organized. One squad, operating under a supervisor of alcohol control, combats the diversion of alcohol to beverage purposes, and one, operating under a supervisor of brewery control, is assigned to prevent breweries from releasing high-powered beer. A supervisor of wine control also was appointed to handle the control of sacramental wine. A force of under-cover investigators was assigned to duty under a chief prohibition investigator to conduct interdistrict investigations of major violations of the national prohibition act, such as conspiracy cases.

During the year 1926, conventions were entered into between the United States and Cuba and between the United States and Mexico for the suppression of the smuggling of intoxicating liquor into the United States from those countries.

Following are some of the Treasury Decisions and other regulations promulgated during the year with a view of securing better enforcement of the national prohibition act:

Treasury Decision 3764: Withdrawal of formulas 39–A and 39–B for manufacturing rubbing or bathing alcohol. Formulas less easily redistilled are now required to be used. This will prevent illicit recovery of large quantities of alcohol by redistillation.

Treasury Decision 3765: Classifies tincture of ginger, double strength, as intoxicating liquor; formerly treated as a medicinal preparation unfit for beverage use. Fluid extract of ginger is mentioned as unfit for beverage use.

Treasury Decision 3773: Provides that hereafter all basic permits of every class are renewable annually, this applying to "H" permits and specially denatured alcohol permits as well as others. Formerly all industrial and denatured alcohol permits, as well as "H" (manufacturers') permits, were unlimited as to duration, running until canceled or revoked. This change will keep permittees under closer surveillance and make inspections more frequent. In order better to effectuate the purposes of Treasury Decision 3773, the department issued, under date of November 19, 1925, Treasury Decision 3774, providing that outstanding permits for the use or sale of denatured alcohol shall continue in effect until March 31, 1926, and all "H" permits (to use alcohol or other distilled spirits in manufacturing) shall continue in effect until December 31, 1926, unless sooner turned in or revoked. These extensions were made in order that thorough inspections may be made in every case before a permit is issued.

A new form of "L" permit, to operate a dealcoholizing plant (breweries) has been put into use. The revised form contains certain

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definite requirements, conditions, and stipulations not heretofore in effect, which are a part of the permit itself. It is provided that upon breach of any part thereof the permit may be revoked. These requirements, conditions, and stipulations are in the interest of prohibition enforcement, placing brewers having permits under the stricter control of the Government. Following are some of the restrictions in the new permit:

That the business shall be subject to inspection by State as well as by Federal officers.

That no fences shall be built around the premises other than slatted fences.

That there shall be at all times an unobstructed view of loading platform.

That there shall be no underground passageways.

That no wort shall be manufactured or sold.

That no malt sirup, malt extract, or like preparations will be manufactured for brewing or distilling.

Treasury Decision 3767: Provides for bond from transportation permittees; in the case of railroads, steamships, and other such carriers the bond to be $5,000 to $20,000, bond not having been formerly required. In the case of trucks transporting liquor, a bond of $5,000 is required, in lieu of one for $1,000, as was formerly required.

Treasury Decision 3779: Reduces the allowance of sacramental wine which may be allowed an adult from 2 gallons to 1 gallon per year, and reduces the amount which may be allowed a family from 10 gallons to 5 gallons a year. It also provides that the rabbi shall be responsible for the safekeeping of sacramental wine released to him.

Collectors' mimeograph No. 3364: Revokes section 615 of Regulations 60, which provides for registration of heads of families for making not more than 200 gallons of fruit juices other than cider, without payment of tax, and stipulates that thereafter no application for that privilege will be approved by collectors of internal revenue and that any outstanding notices already approved by any collector will be at once revoked. This regulation does not, of course, impair the rights conferred by section 29 of the national prohibition act as to nonintoxicating cider and fruit juices for use in the home.

Treasury Decision 3785: Provides for the revocation of completely denatured alcohol formula No. 6, in order to put a stop to the manipulation and conversion of this formula into illegal liquor.

Treasury Decision 3787: Provides that effective February 1, 1926, no further applications for the withdrawal of whisky, brandy, or gin will be approved for manufacturing, but in special cases whisky, rum, or brandy may be approved for use in old medicinal remedies.

Treasury Decision 3875: Permits surety companies to withdraw from questionable business, after due notice, and will make it more difficult for questionable permittees to secure and keep bonds.

There were 3,589 employees on the rolls of the unit at the close of the fiscal year 1926, compared with 3,811 at the close of the fiscal year 1925, a decrease of 222.

During the year 1,828,742 pieces of mail passed through the section of mail control of the unit, a decrease of 1,927,756 compared with the preceding fiscal year. This decrease is due to the decentralization of the unit, and the fact that the work relating to the issuance, handling, and revocation of permits was sent to the field.

Prohibition agents made 58,391 arrests during the year and seized 5,935 automobiles, valued at $2,877,894, and 187 boats, valued at $225,561. As a result of the work of such agents, 52,989 prohibition cases were handled in Federal courts, and 41,154 persons were convicted, of which number 13,312 were given jail sentences. The courts imposed sentences aggregating 4,884 years and fines amounting to $7,135,248.15.

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COLLECTIONS

A total of $416,197.63 was collected under the tax and tax-penalty provisions of the national prohibition act, compared with $560,888.07 for the fiscal year 1925. In addition, as shown by records of the Solicitor of the Treasury Department, there were certain collections through the Federal courts, such as fines and forfeitures, incident to enforcing the national prohibition act, amounting to $5,231,130.90, compared with $5,208,203.09 for the fiscal year 1925.

OFFICE OF CHIEF COUNSEL

During the year the office of chief counsel underwent a complete reorganization, with a heavy reduction of its force, owing to the decentralization of the prohibition service. Many of its former activities, notably the conduct of revocation and assessment hearings, were discontinued. This office gives legal advice in matters relating to prohibition; renders opinions, and prepares memoranda involving points of law, regulations, and instructions; conducts correspondence involving legal questions; considers tenders in compromise of civil liability arising under the national prohibition act, and applications for pardons and paroles, examines and approves or disapproves permit bonds; and prepares and certifies office records, bonds, etc., for the use of United States attorneys in the prosecution of prohibition cases.

During the year, 4,097 compromise cases were examined and determined, 2,299 of which were favorably acted upon, and 1,798 rejected, the total amount accepted being $932,289.99.

There were considered 371 applications for pardon from persons serving sentences for violation of the national prohibition act, 30 of which were recommended for approval, 261 recommended for rejection, 65 returned to the Department of Justice without recommendation, and 15 referred to other departments.

A total of 875 applications for parole from persons serving sentences for violation of the national prohibition act was considered, 7 of which were recommended for approval, 572 recommended for rejection, 222 returned to the Department of Justice without recommendation, and 74 referred to other departments.

There were 29,400 permit bonds examined, approved, and forwarded to administrators, and 4,012 were considered and approved for cancellation.

NARCOTIC DIVISION

On June 30, 1926, 322 persons were registered under the Harrison Narcotic Act, as amended, as importers and manufacturers, 1,826 as wholesale dealers, 48,459 as retail dealers, 143,879 as practitioners, and 119,146 as dealers in and manufacturers of untaxed narcotic preparations, the latter number including registrants not required to pay special tax by reason of paying another tax under the act, or a total of 313,632 registrations.

During the year a total of 5,926,688 ounces of taxable narcotic drugs was imported. There was an aggregate of 1,654,333 ounces of narcotic drugs, both in pure form and as part content of compounds

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and preparations, in the possession of manufacturers on July 1, 1925. Imports amounting to 5,926,688 ounces were added to this quantity during the year, making a total of 7,581,021 ounces. During the year manufacturers exported 1,188 ounces of this supply or of the drugs derived therefrom through manufacturing, and 467,349 ounces of like description were sold by them to domestic purchasers, leaving a total of 1,606,332 ounces in the possession of manufacturers on June 30, 1926. A mathematical balance can not be produced from the foregoing statement, as an alkaloid or derivative is not the equivalent in weight of the drug from which it is obtained through a manufacturing process.

During the year ended June 30, 1925, a total of 3,366,368 ounces of narcotic drugs of all kinds was imported while during the year ended June 30, 1926, an aggregate of 5,926,688 ounces was imported, an increase of 3,560,320 ounces. During the same periods 8,541 ounces and 5,723 ounces, respectively, were exported, showing a decrease of 2,818 ounces. The net aggregate quantity of pure drugs of all kinds contained in products sold by manufacturers to domestic purchasers during the fiscal year 1925 amounted to 441,677 ounces, and domestic sales of this description for the fiscal year 1926 involved 467,349 ounces, or an increase of 25,672 ounces. The drugs exported involved 265,416 taxable ounces of products and those sold to domestic purchasers 4,680,428 taxable ounces. (Tax is paid by stamps at the rate of 1 cent per ounce or fraction thereof for the entire contents of each package or bottle. A compound or preparation containing a narcotic drug in a quantity exceeding the statutory exemption is taxed the same as the pure drug.)

During the year 1926, a total of 9,147 ounces of narcotic drugs and preparations was seized or purchased as evidence through enforcing the internal revenue narcotic laws.

At the beginning of the year 3,303 violations of the Harrison Narcotic Act were pending against persons not entitled to registration under the law, and a total of 6,602 violations against such persons was reported during the year. At the beginning of the year 2,755 violations of the law were pending against registered persons. During the year penalties, imposed by section 3176 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, were assessed against 23,506 registered persons on account of failure to register and pay special tax as required under the act, and 3,656 violations of the law were reported during the year which involved other charges of greater significance. Accordingly, a total of 9,905 violations accrued during the year against unregistered persons and 29,917 violations of all kinds against registered persons.

Of the unregistered persons charged with violations of the law, 4,835 were convicted, 189 were acquitted, 54 submitted acceptable offers in compromise of their liability, 1,744 cases were dropped, and 3,083 cases were pending at the close of the year. Of the cases accruing against registered persons, collection of specific penalty was made in 23,506 cases, 223 persons were convicted, 12 were acquitted, and 1,965 submitted acceptable offers in compromise of their liability, 12 cases were dropped, and 2,802 cases were pending at the close of the year.

At the beginning of the year 88 cases of violations of the act of January 17, 1914, regulating the manufacture of smoking opium,

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were pending and 84 cases were reported during the year, or a total of 172 violations. During the year 62 persons were convicted, 3 were acquitted, 46 cases were dropped, and 61 violations were pending at the close of the fiscal year.

A total of 5,120 convictions under the internal revenue narcotic laws was had, for which the courts imposed sentences aggregating 6,797 years, 11 months, and 10 days and fines amounting to $374,677.23. A total of 2,019 cases was compromised, the aggregate amount collected being $144,054.70. During the year ended June 30, 1925, a total of 10,297 cases of criminal character was reported, whereas during the last fiscal year 10,342 such cases were reported. An increase of 45 cases over the previous year is to be noted, indicating a more effective operation of the field force and more efficient means for disclosing violations of the law. Sentences for the past year totaled 6,797 years, 11 months, and 10 days, whereas the aggregate for the preceding year was only 6,361 years, 11 months, and 7 days. Fines imposed decreased from $453,330.27 to $374,677.23.

Monthly returns of sales, etc., rendered by importers, manufacturers, and wholesale dealers afford means not only for controlling the manufacture and sale of narcotics but also for a systematic scrutinizing of all purchases. As far as possible with the present force, every person the aggregate of whose purchases has appeared excessive, has been investigated. An abstract system, operated in connection with the audit of the monthly returns for apprehending such purchasers, has resulted in directing the inspections and investigations of registered persons most essential to that aspect of the enforcement of the law. Greater economy in the operation of the field force in making inspections is also thereby afforded.

The number of agents and inspectors in the narcotic field force averaged 294 for the year. The collections under the narcotic laws for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, were $981,739.07, a decrease of $109,193.66 under the collections for the previous year, which were $1,090,932.73.

INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL AND CHEMICAL DIVISION

The work of the industrial alcohol and chemical division has changed somewhat during the past fiscal year, due to decentralization. The division now conducts the chemical work of the Bureau of Internal Revenue in Washington and supervises generally the activities of the chemical laboratories in the field. It also has supervision of work relating to the provisions of Title III of the national prohibition act and Regulations 61, and conducts work relating to the permissive use of intoxicating liquors under Title II of the national prohibition act. Certain features of the general internal revenue laws relating to bonded warehouses, storekeeper-gauger assignments, and other miscellaneous items under Regulations 7 and 30 are also administered. This division is also charged with the work in connection with the concentration of distilled spirits in accordance with the provisions of the act of February 17, 1922 and Treasury Decision, 3351 promulgated thereunder.

Nonbeverage alcohol.—The work of the former permit division, still being performed in the unit, has been transferred to this division. While the issuance of the basic permits for the use and sale of in-

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toxicating liquors for nonbeverage purposes has been transferred to the prohibition administrators, the formulae submitted for examination by permittees for the use of alcohol and other liquors are retained in this unit. This has been deemed necessary for the purpose of assuring uniformity and better control over products in which alcohol and other liquors are used. The handling of this work in the division necessarily entails a considerable amount of correspondence with both administrators and permittees.

During the year new laboratories were established at Charlotte, N. C., Pittsburgh, Pa., Los Angeles, Calif., New Orleans, La., Fort Worth, Tex., and Seattle, Wash. A chemist in charge also was stationed at Omaha, the use of a portion of the laboratory at Fort Omaha having been placed at the disposal of the Prohibition Unit by the commanding officer.

These additional laboratories were established at various divisional headquarters in order to expedite and facilitate the local enforcement work, and thus strengthen the reorganization plans which contemplated more effective local enforcement. A part of the personnel in the laboratories previously established was moved to the new laboratories, and six new chemists were appointed.

The work of the field laboratories has increased both in number of samples and in varied character of samples. All private formulae are examined and passed upon in Washington, but the field laboratories have been doing an increased amount of check work for the benefit of the various district inspectors. This check analysis work to determine whether permitted products conform to the approved formulae enables the field laboratories to furnish testimony in permit-revocation proceedings, and thus partly relieves the Washington laboratory of that phase of the work.

The work of the Washington laboratory has decreased somewhat in volume during the past year but has increased notably in variety and importance of samples. There is less police work done in the Washington laboratory by reason of reorganization, but a much greater amount of permissive and investigational work.

The modification of the formulae for completely denatured alcohol, which are of the greatest importance to both industry and enforcement, has occupied a substantial portion of the time of three chemists in the Washington laboratory. Substantial results have already been secured and during the next fiscal year the entire completely denatured alcohol production will be placed on a much stronger basis. Developments of the past year in enforcement work have shown the necessity of materially strengthening these formulae. A tabulation of the number of samples of the field laboratories and a detail by classes of samples examined in the Washington laboratory follow:

Field laboratories

Providence	2,392	St. Louis	7,971
New York	21,672	Fort Worth	1,121
Buffalo	12,897	Seattle	289
Pittsburgh	11,729	San Francisco	5,424
Philadelphia	4,189	Los Angeles	2,020
Charlotte	844	Little Rock	1,319
New Orleans	1,586	Minneapolis	3,266
Columbus	2,429		
Chicago	6,481	Total	86,755
Omaha	1,126		

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Washington laboratory

Butter	146	Medicines	1, 521
Oleomargarine, fats, and oils	2, 158	Denatured alcohol	6, 773
Distilled spirits	4, 812		
Fermented beverages	2, 225	Total	18, 346
Narcotics	711		

Total, all laboratories	105, 101
Increase over previous year	4, 581

The chemists have spent a total of 2,582 days in court and 267 days outside of the laboratories in special investigations.

Industrial alcohol section.—The work of this section, carried on principally under Regulations 61, drawn pursuant to Title III of the national prohibition act, has changed in character during the past fiscal year. A portion of the work performed in this section during previous years, particularly the approval of applications to use and sell specially denatured alcohol, has been transferred to the offices of the prohibition administrators. The section, however, still performs work connected with specially denatured alcohol incident to the submission of samples and formulae of articles to be made therewith and other miscellaneous work relating to the sale and use of such alcohol necessitating a considerable volume of correspondence.

As an indication of the quantity of work performed in connection with specially denatured alcohol, there were handled during the fiscal year 3,254 cases, which included the approval and disapproval of a considerable number of samples, formulae, and commercial labels submitted by manufacturers. There was a reduction in the number of industrial alcohol plants, bonded warehouses, and denaturing plants, due to revocation and failure to renew permits. At the close of the fiscal year 1925 there were qualified to operate 72 industrial alcohol plants, 78 bonded warehouses, and 92 denaturing plants. During the year 1926, 1 industrial alcohol plant, 5 bonded warehouses, and no denaturing plants were established, while 6 industrial alcohol plants, 6 bonded warehouses, and 13 denaturing plants were discontinued. For the production of distilled spirits for nonbeverage purposes other than alcohol there were operated during the fiscal year 2 rum distilleries and 27 fruit distilleries. No grain distilleries were operated during the fiscal year.

The number of permits issued for the withdrawal of tax-free alcohol under Title III of the national prohibition act is less than the number issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, 5,082 having been issued in the fiscal year 1925, and 4,623 in the fiscal year 1926. There were also issued 11 permits covering tax-free withdrawals of spirits other than alcohol by the United States under section 3464, Revised Statutes.

Concentration of distilled spirits.—The concentration program is practically completed. The contents of a few warehouses remain to be transferred owing to peculiar conditions, but since the enactment of the concentration act 252 warehouses have been discontinued. This has resulted in a large permanent saving and in much greater security to the spirits.

AUDIT DIVISION

The audit division is charged with the preparation of all assessment lists and with the examination and audit of all reports and accounts which relate to distilleries; general and special bonded warehouses;

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industrial and denatured alcohol plants; dealers in and manufacturers using denatured alcohol; wineries, breweries, dealcoholizing plants; liquor dispensed on physicians' prescriptions; wines for sacramental purposes; liquors used in manufacturing and compounding; and liquors received by physicians, hospitals, etc.

Refund, abatement, and remission claims under the provisions of internal revenue laws are handled in this division. The following statement covers the claims acted on during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926:

Claims

	Abatement		Refund		Uncollectible		Total	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Pending July 1, 1925	651	$2,172,248.85	34	$444,829.90	134	$207,763.74	819	$2,824,842.49
Received during the year	3,842	11,932,116.87	473	231,864.92	1,597	2,257,953.93	5,912	14,421,935.72
Allowed	3,726	7,774,327.10	366	367,429.27	1,328	1,717,304.55	5,420	9,859,060.92
Rejected	186	477,117.41	101	267,694.48	297	415,158.92	584	1,159,970.81
Pending June 30, 1926	581	5,852,921.21	40	41,571.07	106	333,254.20	727	6,227,746.48

Distilled spirits.—During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, there were produced 202,271,670.32 proof gallons of alcohol, an increase of 36,106,152.51 proof gallons compared with the quantity produced during the preceding fiscal year.

There were withdrawn from warehouse on payment of tax 8,800,775.13 proof gallons of alcohol, an increase of 253,256.88 proof gallons compared with the quantity withdrawn tax paid during the preceding year, and there were withdrawn for tax-free purposes, including withdrawals for denaturation, for export, and for use of the United States, hospitals, laboratories, colleges, and other educational institutions, a total of 192,974,114.15 proof gallons of alcohol, an increase of 45,244,663.36 proof gallons compared with the quantity withdrawn tax free during the preceding year.

There were withdrawn, tax paid, from distillery, general, and special bonded warehouses, 1,948,203.7 taxable gallons of distilled spirits (including brandy) other than alcohol, a decrease of 22,740.5 gallons compared with the quantity withdrawn tax paid during the preceding year.

Cereal beverages.—During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, there were 353 dealcoholizing plants in operation compared with 374 such plants in operation during the preceding year. There were 150,522,077 gallons of cereal beverages produced during the past year, a decrease of 8,154,340 gallons over the quantity produced during the preceding year.

Denatured alcohol.—During the fiscal year 1926 there were withdrawn from bond, free of tax, for denaturation, 191,670,107.2 proof gallons of alcohol and rum, against 148,970,220.9 proof gallons withdrawn for this purpose during the previous year.

There were 105,375,886.23 wine gallons of denatured alcohol produced during the present fiscal year, of which 65,881,442.43 wine gallons were completely denatured and 39,494,443.80 wine

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gallons were specially denatured, compared with 81,808,273.16 wine gallons of denatured alcohol produced during the previous fiscal year, of which 46,983,969.88 wine gallons were completely denatured and 34,824,303.28 wine gallons were specially denatured.

The increase in the quantities of both completely and specially denatured alcohol produced during the year is attributable to the constantly increasing use of completely denatured alcohol for general purposes, such as for fuel, light, and power, and to the use of specially denatured alcohol in the manufacture of new products and articles.

Wines.—Revenue from taxes on domestic and imported wines during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, amounted to $1,679,434.38 compared with $1,595,488.63 in 1925, $1,454,062.88 in 1924, $1,531,991.38 in 1923, $1,306,249.72 in 1922, $2,001,779.87 in 1921, $4,017,596.82 in 1920, $10,521,609.14 in 1919, $9,124,368.56 in 1918, and $5,164,075.03 in 1917.

The total production of wine amounted to 5,841,095.63 gallons during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, an increase of 2,202,649.46 gallons compared with the quantity produced during the preceding fiscal year. Of the wine produced during the year, 2,905,002.68 gallons, having not over 14 per cent, were fortified with brandy, and 3,284,461.05 gallons of sweet wines were produced therefrom, of which 78,462.89 gallons had not over 14 per cent, 3,102,335.59 gallons had over 14 per cent but not over 21 per cent, and 103,662.57 gallons had over 21 per cent but not over 24 per cent alcoholic content.

The quantity of wines removed on payment of tax for medicinal and sacramental purposes during the fiscal year amounted to 4,973,197.98 gallons, of which 1,875,750.16 gallons had not over 14 per cent, 3,097,447.82 gallons had over 14 per cent but not over 21 per cent alcoholic content, compared with 4,817,228.22 gallons removed for these purposes during the preceding fiscal year, of which 1,889,473.97 gallons had not over 14 per cent, and 2,927,754.25 gallons had over 14 per cent but not over 21 per cent alcoholic content.

There were removed tax free during the fiscal year, including removals for distilling material, for export, and as vinegar, a total of 2,965,004.34 gallons, of which 2,902,753.64 gallons had not over 14 per cent, and 62,250.70 gallons had over 14 per cent but not over 21 per cent alcoholic content. The losses on storage aggregated 1,230,416.56 gallons.

On June 30, 1926, there were 23,393,964.34 gallons of wine on hand at bonded wineries and bonded storerooms of which 15,056,761.27 gallons had not over 14 per cent, 8,295,813.92 gallons had over 14 per cent but not over 21 per cent, and 41,389.15 gallons had over 21 per cent but not over 24 per cent alcoholic content, compared with 26,290,417.55 gallons on hand June 30, 1925, of which 17,493,001.24 gallons had not over 14 per cent, 8,759,753.39 gallons had over 14 per cent but not over 21 per cent, and 37,662.92 gallons had over 21 per cent but not over 24 per cent alcoholic content.

Office of the General Counsel

The work of the general counsel's office embraces the whole field of Federal taxation and may be summarized as cases in suit (criminal and civil); income and profits tax cases specially referred by the Com-

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missioner on appeal or otherwise; cases of a similar character received directly from the Income Tax Unit; estate, capital stock, and sales tax questions; documentary, public utilities, insurance, occupational, beverage, luxury, tobacco, oleomargarine, and special taxes; accounts, supplies, and equipment, and the consideration, preparation, and revision of Treasury decisions and regulations, mimeographs, and other formal compilations. The office is divided into six divisions, viz: Appeals, Interpretative I, Interpretative II, Penal, Civil, and Administrative.

APPEALS DIVISION

The revenue act of 1924 provided for the establishment of the United States Board of Tax Appeals, an independent agency of the executive branch of the Government. The board was formally organized July 16, 1924. Its function is to hear appeals from additional assessments in tax proposed to be made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue after June 2, 1924, in cases involving income and excess-profits taxes, estate, and gift taxes. Appeals to the board in all cases are taken at the instance of the taxpayer. Should the decision of the board be in favor of the taxpayer, the commissioner is not permitted, in cases heard by the board prior to February 26, 1926, to assess the tax and proceed with its collection by distraint, as prior to the passage of the 1924 act, but may, if he disagrees with the board's decision, bring suit within one year from the date of such decision in the appropriate United States district court for the recovery of the tax. The revenue act of 1926, approved February 26, 1926, enlarged the jurisdiction of the board and provided a method of appeal from its decisions by either the commissioner or the taxpayer to a circuit court of appeals, or to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, in cases heard by the board since February 26, 1926, within six months from the date the decision is rendered.

Under the board's rules a copy of the taxpayer's petition is served on the general counsel for the Bureau of Internal Revenue, formerly solicitor of internal revenue, the commissioner's legal representative in such matters. The board's rules, which have been revised and amended from time to time, now provide that motions may be filed within 20 days, or answers within 60 days, and thereafter the case is at issue before the board.

At the outset, appeals to the board were few in number, and the commissioner was represented by lawyers in the review division of the then solicitor's office. This work, however, grew to such proportions that it was deemed advisable to establish a separate division in the then solicitor's office for that purpose, which is known as the appeals division. This division was organized April 24, 1925, and on June 30, 1925, had 26 lawyers and 5 assistants assigned to it, and on June 30, 1926, 34 lawyers and 10 assistants. From the date of organization of the board, July 16, 1924, to June 30, 1925, there were filed with the board 5,220 appeals, of which number 4,751 were served on the commissioner. From July 1, 1925, to June 30, 1926, there were filed with the board 12,867 appeals, of which number 12,449 were served on the commissioner.

Attorneys representing the commissioner have appeared in all cases tried before the board and in practically all cases made oral arguments, supplemented in the more important cases by written

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briefs. In many cases depositions were taken away from Washington, the commissioner being represented either by revenue agents who were qualified lawyers or by attorneys from the appeals division, the latter appearing in the more important cases. On a number of occasions, upon request of taxpayers or the commissioner, or upon the board's own motion, one or more members of the board have gone outside of Washington to hear testimony in one or a group of cases, instead of having such taxpayers or their witnesses come to Washington. In all such cases an attorney from the general counsel's office was present to represent the commissioner.

A field division of the board held hearings at St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo., in October, November, and December, 1925. Four attorneys attached to the appeals division accompanied the division and represented the commissioner in all cases heard. Four field divisions of the board left Washington in April, 1926, for a 30-day trip, holding hearings at Birmingham, New Orleans, Atlanta, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Oklahoma City, Dallas, Tulsa, Chicago, and St. Paul. Seventeen attorneys attached to the appeals division accompanied the board.

Plans were made whereby five divisions, consisting of one member each, would hold hearings in Washington, beginning October 4, 1926. A series of field hearings was arranged for October and November, 1926. The field divisions were to proceed without interruption to the hearings of the five divisions of the board at Washington.

It is necessary to have attorneys representing the commissioner with all field divisions of the board. Under the revenue act of 1924 proceedings before the board and its divisions were conducted in accordance with such rules of evidence as the board from time to time prescribed, but the revenue act of 1926 specifically requires the proceedings of the board and its divisions to be conducted "in accordance with the rules of evidence applicable in courts of equity of the District of Columbia."

Appeals to the board include proposed deficiencies of from a few dollars to several million dollars. Individual cases frequently involve principles affecting the revenue in amounts running into millions of dollars. The size of an individual deficiency is not a criterion of the importance of an individual case.

Decisions of the board are final in that the commissioner, if he does not agree, must bring suit in a United States district court in cases where hearings were held prior to the passage of the 1926 act, and may appeal to a circuit court of appeals or the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia in cases heard since the passage of the 1926 act. Nevertheless, the commissioner, as a matter of policy and necessity, must very largely accept the board's decision as final, and of a large number of cases decided since the establishment of the board comparatively few have not been acquiesced in.

In cases where an appeal is taken to the board, every effort is made to reach an agreement with the taxpayer and to settle the case without its going to trial before the board. The attorneys necessarily are handicapped in this work because of the inadequacy of the force. Nevertheless, a great many cases have been settled by stipulation of the parties.

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During the fiscal year 1926 the board rendered 873 written decisions in 947 cases, and dismissed, for various reasons, including lack of jurisdiction, failure to prosecute, failure to complete petitions, failure to file petitions within 60 days, failure to pay filing or hearing fees, and on stipulations, 3,022 cases. A total of 3,969 cases was disposed of.

The following statistics show the volume of work handled before the United States Board of Tax Appeals during the period from July 1, 1925, to June 30, 1926, the disposition of the cases and the status of the work as of June 30, 1926:

Appeals filed with the board from July 1, 1925, to June 30, 1926		12,867
Appeals served on the commissioner from July 1, 1925, to June 30, 1926		12,449
Pleadings filed with the board by the commissioner		15,863
Appeals argued before the board		2,172
Briefs filed		371
Cases decided by the board in 873 formal decisions	947	
Appeals disposed of by the board without rendering formal decisions	3,022	
Total number of cases disposed of from July 1, 1925, to June 30, 1926		3,969
Appeals at issue and awaiting trial June 30, 1926		7,315
Petitions awaiting answer		1,720
Petitions not answered but motions filed		1,898
Appeals tried and awaiting decisions by the board		1,201

INTERPRETATIVE DIVISION I

Questions considered by Interpretative Division No. I relate solely to the income and excess profits tax provisions of the several revenue acts. During the year the work has consisted exclusively of rendering decisions on specific questions. These, for the most part, are rendered in the shape of informal opinions in response to specific questions presented by the Income Tax Unit, and in passing on, approving or commenting upon letters prepared by the rules and regulations section. Occasional requests for opinions have been made by the appeals division in connection with cases pending before, or just decided, by the United States Board of Tax Appeals. In addition to the foregoing, all matters proposed for publication in the Internal Revenue Bulletin is submitted to this division for review and approval before publication is authorized.

During the fiscal year 1926, 894 cases have been received by this division and 813 disposed of. There were 236 cases undisposed of on July 1, 1925, while on June 30, 1926, there were 317.

The work of this division during the period in question has included:

The determination of the stand to be taken in regard to the treatment for income tax purposes of installment sales of real and personal property, repossession thereunder, and the preparation of a Treasury decision covering the same.

Further development of the theories of depletion and amortization, including the amortization of land.

The question of the proper treatment of bank discount and commissions charged on loans received consideration in connection with certain decisions of the Board of Tax Appeals.

The construction of the net-loss provision of the various revenue acts by the Board of Tax Appeals required a revision of the theory heretofore followed by the office.

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The classification of certain cases with regard to the definition of net income.

Pleas for exemption have covered a wide range, including the much controverted question of salaries paid State officers and employees (especially pilots), various charitable and nonprofit organizations, and the provisions of the 1926 act granting limited exemptions of income to nonresident citizens; also the treatment of allowances of Federal officers and employees under the decision of the Court of Claims in the case of Jones *v.* United States.

The position heretofore taken as to reserves maintained by insurance companies was revised.

The definition of what constitutes carrying charges on unproductive property required careful study.

The application of the provisions authorizing the consolidation of accounts of related businesses received consideration.

During the year, members of this division have been assigned to the various audit divisions of the Income Tax Unit as representatives of the office of the general counsel. These representatives pass upon all legal questions arising in cases in the division to which they are assigned. If the question is one of very great importance and not covered by precedent, it is referred by the representative to the general counsel's office for a formal opinion.

INTERPRETATIVE DIVISION II

The work of this division during the year was as follows: (1) Interpreting the provisions of law relating to the following taxes—admissions and dues, beverage, capital stock, gift, estate, excise, insurance, legacy, occupational, oleomargarine, special, stamp, telephone and telegraph, tobacco, transportation; (2) preparing and reviewing regulations, Treasury decisions, informal memoranda and letters relating to such taxes; (3) reviewing and approving claims for abatement, redemption and refund of the above taxes involving amounts in excess of $500; (4) assisting in the drafting of contemplated revenue legislation relating to the above taxes; (5) supervising the disposition of real estate acquired by the Government under the provisions of internal revenue laws, and with the approval of the Secretary, authorizing the sale at public vendue of the interest of the United States in such realty; (6) considering and reviewing administrative questions of a legal nature arising in connection with all internal revenue laws, including the inspection of returns under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary and approved by the President, and approving the furnishing of certified copies of returns; (7) considering deficiency protests in estate tax cases in accordance with article 76 of Regulations 68; (8) handling estate tax cases before the United States Board of Tax Appeals. The work of reviewing and approving miscellaneous claims was limited to refunds involving amounts in excess of $50,000. In June, 1926, the work of reviewing and approving income tax claims involving refunds in excess of $50,000, formerly handled by the review division, was transferred to this division when the review division was abolished, and at that time administrative questions involving income tax were transferred to interpretative division I and the work of defending estate tax cases before the Board of Tax Appeals was transferred to

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the appeals division. By reason of the procedure whereby taxpayers are afforded an opportunity to be heard in the Miscellaneous Tax Unit it was deemed advisable, in the interest of simplification and efficiency, to eliminate the hearings accorded taxpayers on deficiency protests in estate tax cases and, accordingly, by the provisions of Treasury Decision 3783, no further protest cases under article 76 of Regulations 68 are being passed upon by this division. The division is now disposing of all protests on hand from the date of the issuance of Treasury Decision 3783.

The cases in this division during the year, including the work formerly done by the review division on income tax claims and protests, are grouped into six classes—interpretative cases, estate tax deficiency protests, tax board cases, miscellaneous tax claims, income tax claims, and income tax deficiency protests. A summary of the work is as follows:

Interpretative cases

On hand July 1, 1925		173	
Received during fiscal year ending June 30, 1926		849	
			1,022
Disposed of during fiscal year ending June 30, 1926			928
			94
Transferred to interpretative division I			51
Pending June 30, 1926			43

Estate tax deficiency protests

On hand July 1, 1925		133	
Received during fiscal year ending June 30, 1926		138	
			271
Disposed of during fiscal year ending June 30, 1926			237
Pending June 30, 1926			34

Tax board cases

On hand July 1, 1925		117	
Received during fiscal year ending June 30, 1926		271	
			388
Disposed of during fiscal year ending June 30, 1926			103
			285
Transferred to appeals division			285
Pending June 30, 1926			0

Miscellaneous tax claims

On hand July 1, 1925		758	
Received during fiscal year ending June 30, 1926		2,483	
			3,241
Disposed of during fiscal year ending June 30, 1926			3,231
Pending June 30, 1926			10

Income tax claims

On hand July 1, 1925		788	
Received during fiscal year ending June 30, 1926		2,208	
			2,996
Disposed of during fiscal year ending June 30, 1926			2,848
Pending June 30, 1926			148

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Income tax deficiency protests

On hand July 1, 1925	2,436	
Received during fiscal year ending June 30, 1926	0	
		2,436
Disposed of during fiscal year ending June 30, 1926		2,376
Pending June 30, 1926		60

During the year the division conducted 198 hearings and argued 105 cases before the Board of Tax Appeals. There were 32 real estate cases pending on July 1, 1925. During the year 3 were received and 10 disposed of, leaving 25 cases pending July 1, 1926. There were 9 quitclaim deeds executed and delivered. On July 1, 1925, 11 cases were pending wherein sales of real estate had been made by collectors to private purchasers, at sales under distraint proceedings. Fourteen similar cases were received during the year, making a total of 25. The number of such cases closed during the year was 8, leaving 17 cases pending July 1, 1926. During the year the following regulations were considered and revised—Regulations 9, 22, 43 Parts I and II, 47, 70, and 71.

Claims for abatement and refund

Kind of tax involved	On hand July 1, 1925	Received during year	Disposed of during year	On hand June 30, 1926
Admissions and dues	35	84	119	0
Beverage	17	39	56	0
Capital stock	98	427	525	0
Estate	322	627	946	3
Excise	127	370	494	3
Insurance	21	35	56	0
Legacy	4	8	9	3
Miscellaneous	11	17	28	0
Penalties	31	170	201	0
Prohibition	9	154	163	0
Stamp	47	220	266	1
Special	17	20	37	0
Tobacco	16	8	24	0
Transportation	3	115	118	0
Special bankers	0	189	189	0
Income	788	2,208	2,848	148
Total	1,546	4,691	6,079	158
Letters	344	998	1,321	21

Claims received for year July 1, 1925–June 30, 1926

	Admissions and dues	Beverage	Capital stock	Estate	Excise	Insurance	Legacy	Miscellaneous	Penalty	Prohibition	Stamp	Special	Tobacco	Transportation	Special bankers	Income	Total	Letters
July	10	15	67	83	61	11	0	4	25	11	50	6	1	7	0	326	676	179
August	8	6	61	82	50	2	0	3	26	18	42	0	0	2	0	443	743	164
September	18	6	61	106	77	8	0	1	32	16	33	3	1	43	0	369	774	178
October	13	4	75	143	48	2	1	6	16	9	32	2	2	11	0	384	748	192
November	13	4	119	135	62	4	0	1	35	4	34	5	1	17	0	294	718	151
December	22	4	44	51	67	8	0	2	35	15	23	3	3	30	46	50	403	104
January	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	3	10	33	61	3
February	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	1	66	77	1
March	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	62	83	1
April	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	13	3	0	0	0	0	49	71	3
May	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	19	2	0	0	0	60	67	152	1
June	0	0	0	10	1	0	7	0	1	25	1	1	0	2	72	65	185	21
Total	84	39	427	627	370	35	8	17	170	154	220	20	8	115	189	2,208	4,691	998

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PENAL DIVISION

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, several important changes were made in the duties and functions of the penal division. The first of these, which has been in effect since early in September, 1925, altered the previous practice of determining accounting questions as well as questions of law and the assertion of penalties, and eliminated the determination of accounting questions by this division. Another change was the inauguration of a practice of preparing in the penal division indictments in all cases referred by the commissioner to United States attorneys for criminal prosecution. This practice was adopted, with the approval of the Department of Justice, in order to assist the United States attorneys to whom such cases are referred, and for the purpose of obtaining greater uniformity in indictments in tax cases. During the greater part of the year this division prepared opinions and gave advice to officers of the bureau, in cases involving liens, proceedings in distraint, search and seizure, and sales and purchases of property under seizure, but early in June, 1926, cases of this character which did not involve any questions of penalties were transferred to interpretative division I, where they more logically belong. Since these several changes were made, therefore, the duties of this division have consisted of (1) preparing opinions advising the commissioner and the heads of the various units of the bureau as to the liability for fraud, negligence, or delinquency penalties in cases where protests have been filed by taxpayers against the proposed assessment of penalties by one of the accounting units or where an opinion as to assertion of penalties has been requested by any unit or officer of the bureau; (2) preparing for reference to United States attorneys, for the purpose of prosecution, criminal cases arising under the internal revenue laws or applicable provisions of the criminal laws of the United States; (3) assisting in such criminal prosecutions by furnishing evidence for grand jury and court proceedings, preparing indictments and briefs, and taking part in arguments, trials, and appeals at the request of the Department of Justice or the United States attorneys; (4) preparing office opinions, letters of instruction, and answers to inquiries from officers of the bureau regarding conduct of tax examinations, special investigations, and general matters relating to violations of Federal penal statutes by taxpayers; (5) recommending acceptance or rejection by the commissioner of offers in compromise made by taxpayers charged with civil penalties or violations of Federal penal statutes; and (6) consideration of claims for reward under section 3463 of the Revised Statutes.

In cases in which taxpayers have protested against the proposed assertion of penalties, of whatever nature, it is the practice of the division to grant the taxpayers and their qualified representatives hearings at which they are entitled to present evidence and arguments, with briefs in support thereof, and written opinions are then prepared stating the pertinent facts, the law involved and the conclusions reached, with the reasons therefor. These opinions are sent over the signature of the general counsel to the appropriate bureau officer. If no hearing is requested or desired, the case is considered and decided upon the evidence in the file. Evidence submitted on behalf of a taxpayer must in some cases be referred to officers of

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the bureau in the field for investigation and report before a decision can be rendered.

During the year, two attorneys attached to the penal division were assigned for permanent service, respectively, in New York and Chicago. Attorneys from the division frequently are sent to various points throughout the United States to render assistance requested by United States attorneys in criminal cases and under appointments as special assistants to the Attorney General, to conduct grand jury proceedings and jury trials in collaboration with United States attorneys. While it is recognized that criminal offenders in tax cases should be personally punished for their violations of law, successful prosecutions have the added and more far-reaching effect of impressing upon the taxpayer's community the results of infractions of the law in tax cases, and serve as a warning to other possible lawbreakers. The penal provisions of the law are, of course, incidental to their general purpose of raising revenue, but the successful prosecution of numerous violators of the tax laws is believed to have resulted indirectly in the voluntary payment of large amounts of taxes legally due.

Cases referred to the division fall into two general classifications, viz., interpretative and law cases. These are subdivided so that under each classification there are income-tax cases and miscellaneous tax cases, the latter consisting of the large variety of cases other than income-tax cases.

At the beginning of the fiscal year there were pending in the penal division 1,409 cases. New cases to the number of 639 were received. making a total of 2,048 cases under consideration during the year. The number of cases disposed of was 1,281, leaving 767 pending June 30, 1926. There was, therefore, a net decrease in cases pending at the close of the year of 642 cases, or approximatly 45½ per cent. During the past fiscal year a survey was made of every case in the division, and wherever possible action was taken which resulted either in the prompt closing of cases or expediting their final consideration. Such action was, of course, not possible in the considerable number of cases in litigation and in certain others where the division was dependent upon other sources for the furnishing of essential information.

Details of the number of cases received, disposed of, and pending are tabulated below:

Interpretative cases

Pending July 1, 1925:		
Income-tax cases	750	
Miscellaneous tax cases	146	
		896
Received during fiscal year ending June 30, 1926:		
Income-tax cases	335	
Miscellaneous tax cases	48	
		383
Total interpretative cases pending during fiscal year		1,279
Closed during fiscal year ending June 30, 1926:		
Income-tax cases	731	
Miscellaneous tax cases	172	
		903
Cases pending at close of fiscal year June 30, 1926:		
Income-tax cases	354	
Miscellaneous tax cases	22	
		376

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Law cases

Pending July 1, 1925:		
Income-tax cases	295	
Miscellaneous tax cases	218	
		513
Received during fiscal year ending June 30, 1926:		
Income-tax cases	126	
Miscellaneous tax cases	130	
		256
Total law cases pending during fiscal year		769
Closed during fiscal year ending June 30, 1926:		
Income-tax cases	178	
Miscellaneous tax cases	200	
		378
Cases pending at close of fiscal year ending June 30, 1926:		
Income-tax cases	243	
Miscellaneous tax cases	148	
		391
Cases pending on July 1, 1925	1,409	
Cases received during fiscal year	639	
Total cases pending during fiscal year		2,048
Total cases closed during fiscal year		1,281
Total cases pending July 1, 1926		767

The following is a statement of internal-revenue criminal cases handled by the district courts of the United States during the fiscal year, as furnished this office by the Department of Justice:

Number of cases pending July 1, 1925	1,794
Number of cases commenced during fiscal year ended June 30, 1926	482
Number of cases terminated during same period	890
Number of cases pending at close of business on June 30, 1926	1,386

The above figures include, of course, the large number of cases referred directly to United States attorneys by collectors of internal revenue throughout the United States.

Claims for reward for information relative to violations of the internal-revenue laws, submitted under the terms of Circular 99, revised, promulgated in accordance with the provisions of section 3463, Revised Statutes, were filed and disposed of during the year ended June 30, 1926, as follows:

Pending July 1, 1925, 7; presented during year, 10; disposed of during year, 4; pending July 1, 1926, 13.

In addition, 10 informal claims for reward were disposed of during the last fiscal year, either by closing the cases after the lapse of six months without receipt of further information from correspondents, or by letters advising informers of the reasons why favorable consideration could not be given by this office to formal claims, if presented.

Four claims for reward were allowed by this office in a total sum of $10,764.98.

The 13 claims pending are awaiting receipt of reports from the field officers of the bureau conducting investigations in the cases in question or the closing of the law cases with which such claims are associated.

CIVIL DIVISION

The civil division, in cooperation with the Department of Justice and the United States attorneys' offices, handles all civil internal-revenue cases pending in the Federal courts. These cases include

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the prosecution of suits by the United States to recover unpaid taxes and the defense of suits brought by taxpayers against collectors of internal revenue or the United States to recover taxes alleged to have been erroneously assessed and collected. While the United States attorneys are charged with the responsibility for the conduct of these cases, the attorneys of the civil division assemble the evidence, prepare and brief the cases for trial both as to the facts and the law, and an attorney of the civil division is usually present to assist at the trial. In most instances the trial of the case, at the suggestion of the United States attorney, is conducted by the attorney of the civil division. Where cases are appealed the attorneys of the civil division assist in preparing the record, and a brief for the appellate court is forwarded to the United States attorney for printing and filing. Cases in appellate courts are frequently argued by the attorneys of the civil division. In appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States or petitions for certiorari the petition is prepared in the civil division and forwarded to the Department of Justice, and a brief is prepared for the use of the Solicitor General in the argument of the case.

The principal centers of litigation with reference to the number of cases pending and the amounts involved are New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Pittsburgh, and San Francisco.

The following civil internal-revenue tax cases were decided by the Federal courts during the fiscal year 1926:

	Decided for the Government	Decided against the Government	Partly for Government and for taxpayer	Total
District courts	114	56	9	179
Circuit courts of appeal	14	16	1	31
Court of Claims	20	11	0	31
Supreme Court	17	4	1	22
Total	165	87	11	263

The number of civil internal-revenue tax cases pending in the Federal courts at the end of the fiscal year 1926, compared with the number pending at the end of the previous fiscal year, is as follows:

	Cases for suit by the United States	Cases pending in district courts	Cases pending in circuit courts of appeal	Cases pending in Court of Claims	Cases pending in the Supreme Court	Cases pending settlement	Cases pending payment of judgment	State court and miscellaneous cases	Total
Civil cases pending July 1, 1925	391	1,220	31	637	27	123	47	21	2,497
Civil cases pending July 1, 1926	369	1,498	52	362	23	5	36	55	2,400

During the fiscal year, 1,983 new civil cases were received and 2,080 civil cases were closed, 14 interpretative jacketed cases were referred to the civil division and closed, 14,639 letters were written, 6,415 memoranda prepared, 508 telegrams, 68 Treasury decisions,

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and 162 briefs. Civil compromise cases received during the fiscal year numbered 434, of which 372 were disposed of, 182 being rejected and 190 accepted; the total amount claimed was $4,464,360.11, and $1,957,939.01 accepted.

A digest of important tax cases decided by the Federal courts during the fiscal year is found at the end of the statistical tables, infra, page 205.

A section of the civil division is designated as the bankruptcy, receivership, and compromise section. This section handles all cases in which claims are filed by collectors in bankruptcy and receivership proceedings and claims against the estates of insolvent persons. Evidence in support of the Government's claim is assembled in this section and forwarded to the collector or the United States attorney for use before the referee or trustee and the courts. Briefs are also prepared upon law points involved for the use of the United States attorneys in court proceedings, and in important cases an attorney from the section is present at the trial. In addition to the above this section handles all compromise cases involving interest and delinquency penalties, exclusive of civil compromises and compromises of specific penalties and fraud cases.

The work of the section for the fiscal year is summarized as follows:

Bankruptcy, receivership, and insolvent

Cases pending July 1, 1925	3,783
Cases closed during year	2,560
Cases pending June 30, 1926	2,478

In the 2,560 cases closed claims were filed in the amount of $6,622,622.94 and the sum of $2,106,632.58 was collected.

Insolvent compromises

Cases pending July 1, 1925	472
Cases closed during year	1,141
Cases pending June 30, 1926	320

Of the 1,141 cases closed 368 were accepted in the sum of $1,686,394.72 for taxes aggregating $6,737,825.63, and 773 were rejected.

Interest and delinquency penalty compromises

Cases pending July 1, 1925	936
Cases closed during year	54,911
Cases pending June 30, 1926	1,330

New York leads in the number of bankruptcy and receivership cases, followed by Illinois, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Oklahoma, California, Texas, and Ohio.

Summary of work, office of general counsel, fiscal year ended June 30, 1926

	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter
Letters prepared	8,684	10,841	9,632	3,261
Letters approved	115	161	228	70
Treasury decisions prepared	27	31	38	56
Treasury decisions approved	4			17
Memorandums prepared	6,982	7,604	10,745	16,309
Telegrams (prepared and approved)	428	505	533	497
Mimeographs (prepared and approved)	6			
Miscellaneous letters, memorandums, etc., not included in above		4	3	
Total	16,246	19,146	21,179	25,210

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SUMMARY OF SUITS AND PROSECUTIONS

The following is a statement of internal-revenue and prohibition cases handled by the district courts of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, as furnished this office by the Department of Justice:

Internal revenue

	Civil	Criminal
Number cases pending, July 1, 1925	1,751	1,794
Number cases commenced during fiscal year ended June 30, 1926	1,120	482
Number cases terminated during same period	1,033	890
Number cases pending at close of business on June 30, 1926	1,838	1,386

Prohibition

	Civil	Criminal
Number cases pending, July 1, 1925	6,950	24,786
Number cases commenced during fiscal year ended June 30, 1926	8,642	44,492
Number cases terminated during same period	8,338	48,529
Number cases pending at close of business on June 30, 1926	7,254	20,749

BUREAU AND FIELD PERSONNEL

The following statement shows the number of employees in the Internal Revenue Service on June 30, 1925, and the number in the service on June 30, 1926:

	June 30, 1925	June 30, 1926	Increase (+) or decrease (−)
Employees in Washington	6,176	4,843	−1,333
Collectors' offices	6,453	[1] 6,072	−381
Internal revenue agents' force (income and estate taxes)	3,010	[2] 3,276	+266
Internal revenue agents' force (miscellaneous and sales taxes)	138	56	−82
Prohibition field service (including narcotic officers)	3,173	3,263	+90
Supervisors of accounts and collections	42	40	−2
Intelligence force	112	124	+12
Storekeeper-gaugers	228	228	----------
Stamp agent	1	1	----------
Total	19,333	17,903	−1,430

[1] Exclusive of 55 temporary employees. [2] Exclusive of 18 temporary employees.

Under the provisions of the retirement act 18 classified employees were retained in the service after reaching the age of 70; 38 were retired on annuity, 11 of the latter being retired on account of total disability.

Respectfully,

D. H. BLAIR,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Hon. A. W. MELLON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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FROM TABLES ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE

SUMMARY OF INTERNAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS, YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1925 AND 1926, BY SOURCES

Source	1925	1926	Increase (+) or decrease (−)
Income tax:			
Corporation [1]	$916,232,69 . 02	$1,094,979,734.17	+$178,747,037.15
Individual	845,426,351.49	879,124,407.16	+33,698,054.67
Total	1,761,659,049.51	1,974,104,141.33	+212,445,091.82
Estates: Transfers of estates of decedents	101,421,766.20	116,041,036.09	+14,619,269.89
Gifts: Transfer of any property by gift	7,518,129.32	3,175,338.73	−4,342,790.59
Total	108,939,895.52	119,216,374.82	+10,276,479.30
Distilled spirits:			
Distilled spirits (nonbeverage)	23,178,840.84	23,752,221.57	+573,380.73
Distilled spirits (beverage)	1,767.74	47,305.52	+45,537.78
Rectified spirits or wines	12,996.85	7,986.59	−5,010.26
Still or sparkling wines, cordials, etc	1,595,488.63	1,679,434.38	+83,945.75
Grape brandy used in fortifying sweet wines	475,112.35	322,182.08	−152,930.27
Rectifiers, retail and wholesale dealers, manufacturers of stills, etc. (special taxes)	533,307.43	535,261.84	+1,954.41
Stamps for distilled spirits intended for export	511.30	491.20	−20.10
Case stamps for distilled spirits bottled in bond	87,578.65	87,835.04	+256.39
Miscellaneous collections relating to distilled spirits	17,216.49	3,616.22	−13,600.27
Total	25,902,820.28	26,436,334.44	+533,514.16
Fermented liquors:			
Fermented liquors (barrel tax)	889.44	15,161.00	+14,271.56
Brewers, retail and wholesale dealers in malt liquors (special taxes)	1,065.00	533.19	−531.81
Total	1,954.44	15,694.19	+13,739.75
Tobacco:			
Cigars (large)	43,346,812.37	38,319,343.39	−5,027,468.98
Cigars (small)	730,852.73	532,749.74	−198,102.99
Cigarettes (large)	109,523.34	126,782.23	+17,258.89
Cigarettes (small)	225,032,702.07	254,824,808.19	+29,792,106.12
Snuff of all descriptions	6,753,619.76	6,917,718.62	+164,098.86
Tobacco, chewing and smoking	66,922,388.87	67,710,773.30	+788,384.43
Leaf tobacco sold, removed, or shipped by dealers in violation of sec. 3360 R. S., as amended (reenacted in revenue act of 1926)	6,906.20	5,748.14	−1,158.06
Cigarette papers and tubes	1,189,408.29	1,061,144.42	−128,263.87
Manufacturers of cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco (special taxes)	1,125,914.41	1,132,155.97	+6,241.56
Miscellaneous collections relating to tobacco	29,082.92	35,214.87	+6,131.95
Total	345,247,210.96	370,666,438.87	+25,419,227.91
..evenue acts of 1924 and 1926:			
Stamps, documentary, etc.—			
Sales by postmasters	7,737,895.47	7,880,707.04	+142,811.57
Bonds of indebtedness, capital-stock issues, etc	20,124,726.57	20,599,714.97	+474,988.40
Capital-stock sales or transfers	12,808,629.24	17,137,185.75	+4,328,556.51
Sales of produce (future delivery)	5,397,147.98	4,183,217.57	−1,213,930.41
Playing cards	3,183,384.92	4,213,414.03	+1,030,029.11
Excise taxes—			
Automobile trucks and automobile wagons	7,807,811.16	6,817,099.67	−990,711.49
Other automobiles and motor cycles	94,141,549.29	113,133,245.91	+18,991,696.62
Tires, parts, or accessories for automobiles, etc	22,737,384.85	18,204,849.22	−4,532,535.63
Cameras and lenses	653,544.64	604,471.93	−49,072.71
Photographic films and plates	876,735.14	659,006.83	−217,728.31
Firearms, shells, etc., including pistols and revolvers	3,664,124.89	2,618,367.96	−1,045,756.93
Cigar holders, pipes, etc	65,243.52	49,897.34	−15,346.18
Coin-operated devices, coin-operated machines, etc	390,549.42	323,091.01	−67,458.41
Mah-jongg and similar tile sets	20,220.14	6,827.39	−13,392.75
Cereal beverages		53,589.77	+53,589.77
Sculpture, paintings, statuary, etc	821,519.08	419,864.90	−401,654.18
Jewelry, watches, clocks, opera glasses, etc	9,673,415.59	7,307,853.95	−2,365,561.64

[1] Includes income tax on Alaska railroads (act of July 18, 1914) amounting to $15,573.74 for 1925 and $15,784.13 for 1926.

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SUMMARY OF INTERNAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS, YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1925 AND 1926, BY SOURCES—Continued

Source	1925	1926	Increase (+) or decrease (−)
Revenue acts of 1924 and 1926—Continued.			
Opium, coca leaves, including special taxes, etc	$1,090,932.73	$981,739.07	−$109,193.66
Special taxes—			
Corporations, on value of capital stock	90,002,594.56	97,385,755.61	+7,383,161.05
Brokers, stock, etc	1,326,657.07	939,938.13	−386,718.94
Bowling alleys, billiard and pool tables	2,289,831.18	1,714,659.86	−575,171.32
Shooting galleries	16,523.10	14,159.54	−2,363.56
Riding academies	12,015.44	8,098.48	−3,916.96
Passenger automobiles for hire	1,865,075.43	1,646,797.45	−218,277.98
Yachts, pleasure boats, etc. (use)	301,455.82	223,324.75	−78,131.07
Admissions to theaters, concerts, cabarets, etc	30,907,809.09	23,980,676.66	−6,927,132.43
Dues of clubs (athletic, social, and sporting)	8,690,588.35	10,073,838.39	+1,383,250.04
Total	326,607,364.67	341,181,393.18	+14,574,028.51
Miscellaneous:			
Adulterated and process or renovated butter, filled cheese, and mixed flour	25,227.55	22,322.16	−2,905.39
Oleomargarine, colored	1,231,938.85	1,073,936.99	−158,001.86
Oleomargarine, uncolored	510,362.54	588,904.36	+78,541.82
Oleomargarine manufacturers and dealers (special taxes)	1,296,626.45	1,407,376.91	+110,750.46
Collections under prohibition laws	560,888.07	416,197.63	−144,690.44
Internal revenue collected through customs offices	51,054.05	55,065.43	+4,011.38
Other miscellaneous receipts [2]	12,105,875.35	815,711.88	−11,290,163.47
Total	15,781,972.86	4,379,515.36	−11,402,457.50
Grand total	2,584,140,268.24	2,835,999,892.19	+251,859,623.95

[1] Includes $12,068,035.75 for 1925 and $803,551.69 for 1926, delinquent taxes collected under repealed laws.

SUMMARY OF INTERNAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS, YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1925 AND 1926, BY COLLECTION DISTRICTS

District	Location of collectors' offices	1925	1926	Per cent increase (+) or decrease (−)
Alabama	Birmingham, Ala	$$9,440,086.01	$9,454,996.31	(1)
Arizona	Phoenix, Ariz	1,707,513.16	1,982,780.46	+16
Arkansas	Little Rock, Ark	5,342,265.56	4,933,495.25	−8
1st California	San Francisco, Calif	66,396,140.46	73,368,456.83	+11
6th California	Los Angeles, Calif	55,381,381.74	61,691,548.10	+11
Colorado	Denver, Colo	14,215,164.11	14,830,350.29	+4
Connecticut	Hartford, Conn	36,951,448.63	35,536,825.43	−4
Delaware	Wilmington, Del	8,316,987.79	11,632,050.05	+40
Florida	Jacksonville, Fla	20,823,730.75	43,207,085.75	+107
Georgia	Atlanta, Ga	15,200,727.18	14,231,497.01	−6
Hawaii	Honolulu, Hawaii	5,749,809.36	6,797,151.80	+18
Idaho	Boise, Idaho	1,749,557.13	1,390,981.54	−20
1st Illinois	Chicago, Ill	187,843,638.88	203,760,417.60	+8
8th Illinois	Springfield, Ill	13,988,281.59	12,959,369.83	−7
Indiana	Indianapolis, Ind	38,446,429.25	39,637,359.49	+3
Iowa	Dubuque, Iowa	13,554,243.98	13,952,083.79	+3
Kansas	Wichita, Kans	17,379,524.49	17,435,523.37	(1)
Kentucky	Louisville, Ky	28,214,320.74	26,845,209.73	−5
Louisiana	New Orleans, La	17,232,561.56	16,347,128.89	−5
Maine	Augusta, Me	8,926,206.55	9,783,009.21	+10
Maryland	Baltimore, Md	45,489,630.38	47,535,948.42	+4
Massachusetts	31 St. James Avenue, Boston, Mass.	118,909,084.22	118,847,761.41	(1)
1st Michigan	Detroit, Mich	182,850,980.79	212,068,978.82	+16
4th Michigan	Grand Rapids, Mich	12,875,514.04	13,560,169.62	+5
Minnesota	St. Paul, Minn	27,983,215.50	33,898,182.67	+21
Mississippi	Jackson, Miss	4,009,777.21	3,966,459.11	−1
1st Missouri	St. Louis, Mo	46,609,073.62	52,870,794.08	+13
6th Missouri	Kansas City, Mo	14,852,104.71	15,057,960.46	+1
Montana	Helena, Mont	2,449,568.15	[2] 9,100,561.41	+273
Nebraska	Omaha, Nebr	7,485,085.51	7,458,138.42	(1)

[1] Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

[2] Includes over $6,500,000 from the estate tax.

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SUMMARY OF INTERNAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS, YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1925 AND 1926, BY COLLECTION DISTRICTS—Continued

District	Location of collectors' offices	1925	1926	Per cent increase (+) or decrease (−)
Nevada	Reno, Nev	$617,668.70	$586,348.84	−5
New Hampshire	Portsmouth, N. H	4,458,379.85	4,125,793.78	−7
1st New Jersey	Camden, N. J	19,586,764.74	19,502,592.99	[1]
5th New Jersey	Newark, N. J	90,612,942.32	92,868,743.02	+2
New Mexico	Albuquerque, N. Mex	854,512.91	739,604.64	−13
1st New York	Brooklyn, N. Y	72,675,542.94	85,122,221.92	+17
2d New York	Customhouse, New York, N. Y.	331,071,417.75	[3] 365,749,130.47	+10
3d New York	250 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.	156,540,269.29	176,607,251.54	+13
14th New York	Albany, N. Y	44,382,564.19	49,057,079.63	+11
21st New York	Syracuse, N. Y	17,018,196.88	17,682,932.93	+4
28th New York	Buffalo, N. Y	36,897,991.16	39,510,917.17	+7
North Carolina	Raleigh, N. C	166,962,875.15	192,403,633.34	+15
North Dakota	Fargo, N. Dak	924,835.83	1,017,975.84	+10
1st Ohio	Cincinnati, Ohio	40,086,967.39	45,444,234.75	+13
10th Ohio	Toledo, Ohio	22,353,224.37	25,389,183.85	+14
11th Ohio	Columbus, Ohio	12,503,328.47	11,106,841.97	−11
18th Ohio	Cleveland, Ohio	67,553,563.98	73,815,362.15	+9
Oklahoma	Oklahoma, Okla	11,621,795.16	18,053,775.04	+55
Oregon	Portland, Oreg	8,223,841.27	7,490,097.69	−9
1st Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa	148,281,456.55	148,553,110.28	[1]
12th Pennsylvania	Scranton, Pa	18,809,372.99	20,944,692.28	+11
23d Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh, Pa	79,501,326.02	82,820,035.16	+4
Rhode Island	Providence, R. I	16,364,922.57	16,895,181.29	+3
South Carolina	Columbia, S. C	6,623,390.55	4,897,504.76	−26
South Dakota	Aberdeen, S. Dak	1,199,147.47	1,115,893.04	−7
Tennessee	Nashville, Tenn	16,946,671.31	17,258,133.90	+2
1st Texas	Austin, Tex	18,707,103.44	24,371,348.45	+30
2d Texas	Dallas, Tex	15,966,439.64	18,507,700.49	+16
Utah	Salt Lake City, Utah	4,147,237.16	4,063,259.66	−2
Vermont	Burlington, Vt	3,340,638.83	3,401,381.16	+2
Virginia	Richmond, Va	48,628,276.98	60,786,037.66	+25
Washington	Tacoma, Wash	15,158,704.55	[4] 14,371,528.88	−5
West Virginia	Parkersburg, W. Va	16,475,115.34	15,628,356.06	−5
Wisconsin	Milwaukee, Wis	36,160,434.80	39,595,355.83	+9
Wyoming	Cheyenne, Wyo	1,690,548.59	1,585,846.85	−6
Philippine Islands	Manila, P. I	818,746.05	[5] 788,529.73	−4
Total		2,584,140,268.24	[6] 2,835,999,892.19	+10

[1] Less than one-half of 1 per cent.
[3] Includes $103.25 on account of documentary-stamp sales in Porto Rico and $3,857.48 collected on products from the Virgin Islands.
[4] Includes $15,784.13 income tax on Alaska railroads (act of July 18, 1914).
[5] In addition to this amount collections on tobacco manufactures from the Philippine Islands are included as follows: First California, $391.62; and Hawaii, $1,966.21.
[6] The figures concerning internal-revenue receipts as given in this statement differ from such figures carried in other Treasury statements showing the financial condition of the Government, because the former represent collections by internal-revenue officers throughout the country, including deposits by postmasters of amounts received from sale of internal-revenue stamps and deposits of internal revenue collected through customs offices, while the latter represents the deposits of these collections in the Treasury or depositaries during the fiscal year concerned, the differences being due to the fact that some of the collections in the latter part of the fiscal year can not be deposited or are not reported to the Treasury as deposited until after June 30, thus carrying them into the following fiscal year as recorded in the statements showing the condition of the Treasury.

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SUMMARY OF INTERNAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS, YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1926, BY STATES

State[1]	Population as of July 1, 1926 (Bureau of the Census estimate)	Per cent of total population	Internal-revenue receipts, year ended June 30, 1926				Per capita tax
			Income tax	Miscellaneous taxes	Total		
					Amount	Per cent of total	
Alabama	2,526,000	1.96	$8,276,196.51	$1,178,799.80	$9,454,996.31	0.33	$3.74
Alaska	55,036	.04	150,823.68	16,786.23	167,609.91	.01	3.05
Arizona	445,000	.35	1,573,910.74	408,809.72	1,982,780.46	.07	4.46
Arkansas	1,903,000	1.48	4,391,724.91	541,770.34	4,933,495.25	.17	2.59
California	4,316,000	3.34	101,712,719.02	33,347,285.91	135,060,004.93	4.78	31.29
Colorado	1,059,000	.82	11,975,701.55	2,854,648.74	14,830,350.29	.52	14.00
Connecticut	1,606,000	1.25	29,001,346.93	6,535,478.50	35,536,825.43	1.25	22.13
Delaware	240,000	.19	9,539,634.48	2,092,415.57	11,632,050.05	.41	48.47
Dist. of Columbia	528,000	.41	15,190,626.43	1,875,178.64	17,065,805.07	.60	32.32
Florida	1,317,000	1.02	33,989,492.86	9,217,592.89	43,207,085.75	1.52	32.81
Georgia	3,139,000	2.43	12,436,864.89	1,794,632.12	14,231,497.01	.50	4.53
Hawaii	299,000	.23	6,060,722.10	736,429.70	6,797,151.80	.24	22.73
Idaho	522,000	.40	1,128,838.03	262,143.51	1,390,981.54	.05	2.66
Illinois	7,203,000	5.58	176,861,248.76	39,858,538.67	216,719,787.43	7.64	30.09
Indiana	3,124,000	2.42	24,922,712.59	14,714,646.90	39,637,359.49	1.40	12.69
Iowa	2,423,000	1.88	11,111,594.99	2,840,488.80	13,952,083.79	.49	5.76
Kansas	1,821,000	1.41	15,562,895.63	1,872,627.74	17,435,523.37	.61	9.57
Kentucky	2,524,000	1.96	14,638,764.32	12,206,445.41	26,845,209.73	.95	10.64
Louisiana	1,919,000	1.49	12,582,610.45	3,764,518.44	16,347,128.89	.58	8.52
Maine	790,000	.61	8,591,328.97	1,191,680.24	9,783,009.21	.34	12.38
Maryland	1,580,000	1.23	25,646,453.69	4,823,689.66	30,470,143.35	1.06	19.28
Massachusetts	4,197,000	3.25	100,017,316.88	18,830,444.53	118,847,761.41	4.19	28.32
Michigan	4,396,000	3.41	122,570,115.51	103,059,032.93	225,629,148.44	7.96	51.33
Minnesota	2,651,000	2.05	28,384,381.81	5,513,800.86	33,898,182.67	1.20	12.79
Mississippi	1,790,618	1.39	3,526,683.24	439,775.87	3,966,459.11	.14	2.22
Missouri	3,498,000	2.71	49,603,446.88	18,325,307.66	67,928,754.54	2.40	19.42
Montana	695,000	.54	1,967,948.61	7,132,612.80	9,100,561.41	.32	13.09
Nebraska	1,385,000	1.07	6,172,516.77	1,285,621.65	7,458,138.42	.26	5.38
Nevada	77,407	.06	450,979.00	135,369.84	586,348.84	.02	7.57
New Hampshire	454,000	.35	3,012,765.76	1,113,028.02	4,125,793.78	.15	9.09
New Jersey	3,680,000	2.85	72,251,938.53	40,119,397.48	112,371,336.01	3.96	30.54
New Mexico	388,000	.30	635,119.85	104,484.79	739,604.64	.03	1.91
New York	11,304,000	8.76	569,505,487.10	164,224,046.56	733,729,533.66	25.87	64.91
North Carolina	2,858,000	2.21	17,677,936.94	174,725,696.40	192,403,633.34	6.78	67.32
North Dakota	641,192	.50	778,088.68	239,887.16	1,017,975.84	.04	1.59
Ohio	6,600,000	5.11	109,070,914.30	46,684,708.42	155,755,622.72	5.49	23.60
Oklahoma	2,342,000	1.81	15,788,615.86	2,265,159.18	18,053,775.04	.64	7.71
Oregon	877,000	.68	6,399,176.86	1,090,920.83	7,490,097.69	.26	8.54
Pennsylvania	9,614,000	7.45	195,395,832.62	56,922,005.10	252,317,837.72	8.90	26.24
Rhode Island	693,000	.54	14,460,565.33	2,434,615.96	16,895,181.29	.60	24.38
South Carolina	1,826,000	1.41	4,176,144.47	721,360.29	4,897,504.76	.17	2.68
South Dakota	689,000	.53	858,476.91	257,416.13	1,115,893.04	.04	1.62
Tennessee	2,468,000	1.91	11,398,292.06	5,859,841.84	17,258,133.90	.61	6.99
Texas	5,313,000	4.12	36,878,727.77	6,000,321.17	42,879,048.94	1.51	8.07
Utah	514,000	.40	3,462,747.60	600,512.06	4,063,259.66	.14	7.91
Vermont	352,428	.27	2,661,312.19	740,068.97	3,401,381.16	.12	9.65
Virginia	2,519,000	1.95	17,827,023.66	42,959,014.00	60,786,037.66	2.14	24.13
Washington	1,538,000	1.19	12,156,713.14	2,047,205.83	14,203,918.97	.50	9.24
West Virginia	1,669,000	1.29	11,653,718.64	3,974,637.42	15,628,356.06	.55	9.36
Wisconsin	2,885,000	2.24	28,650,351.23	10,945,004.60	39,595,355.83	1.40	13.72
Wyoming	236,000	.18	1,364,591.60	221,255.25	1,585,846.85	.06	6.72
Philippine Islands	11,583,000	8.97		788,529.73	788,529.73	.03	.07
Total	129,072,681	100	1,974,104,141.33	861,895,750.86	2,835,999,892.19	100	21.97

[1] Including the Territory of Alaska and the District of Columbia.

NOTE.—The taxes on tobacco manufactures, such as cigars, cigarettes, etc., and automobiles and certain other miscellaneous taxes, are paid by the manufacturers and in the above table are credited to the States in which the payments have been made. Many of these articles are distributed for consumption or sale throughout the country. In consequence, these taxes are eventually borne by the consumers in the States wherever they may reside. However, in view of the manner of accounting for internal revenue collections it has not been possible to make adjustments on account of this condition in computing the "Per capita tax" shown in the last column of the table.

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Summary of Income-Tax Receipts from Corporations and Individuals, Year Ended June 30, 1926, by States

State [1]	Corporation	Individual	Total
Alabama	$5,296,424.31	$2,979,772.20	$8,276,196.51
Alaska	65,586.38	85,237.30	150,823.68
Arizona	965,470.92	608,439.82	1,573,910.74
Arkansas	2,590,026.95	1,801,697.96	4,391,724.91
California	56,133,403.32	45,579,315.70	101,712,719.02
Colorado	7,740,853.54	4,234,848.01	11,975,701.55
Connecticut	14,907,983.64	14,093,363.29	29,001,346.93
Delaware	6,473,862.14	3,065,772.34	9,539,634.48
District of Columbia	7,962,003.49	7,228,622.94	15,190,626.43
Florida	11,561,152.88	22,428,339.98	33,989,492.86
Georgia	8,108,994.73	4,327,870.16	12,436,864.89
Hawaii	4,672,925.70	1,387,796.40	6,060,722.10
Idaho	900,802.23	228,035.80	1,128,838.03
Illinois	102,461,175.40	74,400,073.36	176,861,248.76
Indiana	16,520,103.15	8,402,609.44	24,922,712.59
Iowa	7,052,127.52	4,059,467.47	11,111,594.99
Kansas	12,200,129.41	3,362,766.22	15,562,895.63
Kentucky	8,582,478.96	6,056,285.36	14,638,764.32
Louisiana	7,840,971.46	4,741,638.99	12,582,610.45
Maine	5,607,562.35	2,983,766.62	8,591,328.97
Maryland	14,016,489.22	11,629,964.47	25,646,453.69
Massachusetts	52,729,515.75	47,287,801.13	100,017,316.88
Michigan	86,459,731.84	36,110,383.67	122,570,115.51
Minnesota	19,307,161.86	9,077,219.95	28,384,381.81
Mississippi	1,858,772.23	1,667,911.01	3,526,683.24
Missouri	34,307,257.05	15,296,189.83	49,603,446.88
Montana	1,184,967.29	782,981.32	1,967,948.61
Nebraska	3,902,462.38	2,270,054.39	6,172,516.77
Nevada	260,714.38	190,264.62	450,979.00
New Hampshire	1,424,995.57	1,587,770.19	3,012,765.76
New Jersey	38,008,641.52	34,243,297.01	72,251,938.53
New Mexico	365,452.25	269,667.60	635,119.85
New York	245,152,464.37	324,353,022.73	569,505,487.10
North Carolina	12,853,611.70	4,824,325.24	17,677,936.94
North Dakota	489,073.43	289,015.25	778,088.68
Ohio	72,725,946.19	36,344,968.11	109,070,914.30
Oklahoma	7,485,180.06	8,303,435.80	15,788,615.86
Oregon	4,109,875.18	2,289,301.68	6,399,176.86
Pennsylvania	112,055,902.00	83,339,930.62	195,395,832.62
Rhode Island	6,535,345.04	7,925,220.29	14,460,565.33
South Carolina	3,239,128.84	937,015.63	4,176,144.47
South Dakota	532,122.10	326,354.81	858,476.91
Tennessee	7,599,939.42	3,798,352.64	11,398,292.06
Texas	23,804,445.54	13,074,282.23	36,878,727.77
Utah	2,820,060.36	642,687.24	3,462,747.60
Vermont	1,523,394.45	1,137,917.74	2,661,312.19
Virginia	13,786,574.34	4,040,449.32	17,827,023.66
Washington	9,075,138.88	3,081,574.26	12,156,713.14
West Virginia	8,419,751.33	3,233,967.31	11,653,718.64
Wisconsin	20,320,617.29	8,329,733.94	28,650,351.23
Wyoming	980,963.83	383,627.77	1,364,591.60
Total	1,094,979,734.17	879,124,407.16	1,974,104,141.33

SUMMARY

Quarter ended—	Corporation	Individual	Total
Sept. 30, 1925	$231,068,867.12	$193,260,185.96	$424,329,053.08
Dec. 31, 1925	232,464,505.51	187,856,174.88	420,320,680.39
Mar. 31, 1926	326,650,844.04	248,735,739.86	575,386,583.90
June 30, 1926	304,795,517.50	249,272,306.46	554,067,823.96
Total, fiscal year 1926	1,094,979,734.17	879,124,407.16	1,974,104,141.33
Total, fiscal year 1925	916,232,697.02	845,426,352.49	1,761,659,049.51
Increase, 1926	178,747,037.15	33,698,054.67	212,445,091.82

[1] Including the Territory of Alaska and the District of Columbia.

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SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS FROM INCOME TAX, YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1924, 1925, AND 1926, BY STATES, WITH PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN 1926, COMPARED WITH 1925

State	1924 [1]	1925 [2]	1926 [3]	1925–26 per cent increase (+) or decrease (−)
Alabama	$7,984,248.70	$8,288,275.40	$8,276,196.51	[4]
Alaska [5]	190,228.03	194,373.20	150,823.68	−22
Arizona	1,591,667.27	1,416,794.43	1,573,910.74	+11
Arkansas	5,431,632.83	4,692,973.75	4,391,724.91	−6
California	92,401,441.98	92,884,521.21	101,712,719.02	+10
Colorado	11,543,616.03	11,740,667.75	11,975,701.55	+2
Connecticut	26,901,779.90	26,565,630.68	29,001,346.93	+9
Delaware	[6] 9,127,303.62	6,563,730.62	9,539,634.48	+45
District of Columbia	[7] 24,164,324.01	12,480,534.83	15,190,626.43	+22
Florida	8,005,449.14	12,118,724.67	33,989,492.86	+180
Georgia	13,869,531.55	12,613,731.56	12,436,864.89	−1
Hawaii	5,021,422.53	5,067,186.25	6,060,722.10	+20
Idaho	1,271,318.63	1,437,069.46	1,128,838.03	−21
Illinois	161,072,008.68	159,415,517.66	176,861,248.76	+11
Indiana	26,384,368.37	23,702,838.24	24,922,712.59	+5
Iowa	12,854,337.96	10,716,799.85	11,111,594.99	+4
Kansas	17,323,184.44	15,140,741.11	15,562,895.63	+3
Kentucky	14,284,640.29	14,324,935.92	14,638,764.32	+2
Louisiana	13,400,178.10	12,396,172.35	12,582,610.45	+2
Maine	8,978,879.87	7,682,797.60	8,591,328.97	+12
Maryland	25,562,203.85	25,110,611.82	25,646,453.69	+2
Massachusetts	109,857,344.01	99,444,237.57	100,017,316.88	+1
Michigan	104,378,390.00	100,868,402.20	122,570,115.51	+22
Minnesota	23,855,584.21	22,426,721.53	28,384,381.81	+27
Mississippi	4,008,798.72	3,483,059.12	3,526,683.24	+1
Missouri	44,116,410.10	42,467,573.63	49,603,446.88	+17
Montana	2,060,349.38	1,885,190.42	1,967,948.61	+4
Nebraska	7,458,788.40	5,681,386.67	6,172,516.77	+9
Nevada	581,492.18	451,905.66	450,979.00	[4]
New Hampshire	4,038,467.48	3,221,556.83	3,012,765.76	−6
New Jersey	69,620,079.55	66,137,027.83	72,251,938.53	+9
New Mexico	890,835.06	733,076.51	635,119.85	−13
New York	506,593,933.70	496,709,727.73	569,505,487.10	+15
North Carolina	18,173,156.85	15,877,646.25	17,677,936.94	+11
North Dakota	771,387.02	667,994.23	778,088.68	+16
Ohio	95,412,405.37	95,526,111.67	109,070,914.30	+41
Oklahoma	11,028,491.98	9,820,419.90	15,788,615.86	+16
Oregon	8,242,145.27	6,784,101.67	6,399,176.86	−6
Pennsylvania	198,270,944.16	189,164,203.75	195,395,832.62	+3
Rhode Island	16,241,809.18	14,234,137.95	14,460,565.33	+2
South Carolina	7,544,042.97	5,787,515.35	4,176,144.47	−28
South Dakota	1,169,750.72	858,943.34	858,476.91	[4]
Tennessee	11,943,033.92	11,770,201.37	11,398,292.06	−3
Texas	28,295,285.81	28,885,747.79	36,878,727.77	+28
Utah	2,937,172.54	3,385,994.71	3,462,747.60	+2
Vermont	2,935,562.31	3,001,689.45	2,661,312.19	−11
Virginia	16,048,299.83	15,303,807.61	17,827,023.66	+16
Washington	14,723,370.45	12,334,154.38	12,156,713.14	−1
West Virginia	14,386,962.07	12,044,165.99	11,653,718.64	−3
Wisconsin	27,215,717.70	26,697,560.11	28,650,351.23	+7
Wyoming	1,595,540.08	1,450,159.93	1,364,591.60	−6
Total	1,841,759,316.80	1,761,659,049.51	1,974,104,141.33	+12

SUMMARY (FISCAL YEAR)

Quarter ended—	1924	1925	1926
Sept. 30	$416,425,091.30	$399,963,367.54	$424,329,053.08
Dec. 31	404,834,460.68	380,641,279.51	420,320,680.39
Mar. 31	586,780,190.39	519,241,931.98	575,386,583.90
June 30	433,719,574.43	461,812,470.48	554,067,823.96
Total	1,841,759,316.80	1,761,659,049.51	1,974,104,141.33

[1] Includes payments of the third and fourth installments of the 1922 and the first and second installments of the 1923 income tax.
[2] Includes payments of the third and fourth installments of the 1923 and the first and second installments of the 1924 income tax.
[3] Includes payments of the third and fourth installments of the 1924 and the first and second installments of the 1925 income tax.
[4] Less than one-half of 1 per cent.
[5] Includes $20,329.08 for 1924; $15,573.74 for 1925; and $15,784.13 for 1926, income tax on Alaska railroads (act of July 18, 1914.)
[6] Includes over $3,000,000 from payments relating to returns for prior years.
[7] Includes over $9,000,000 back taxes on alien property held in trust by the United States.

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TOTAL INTERNAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS, YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1863–1926

1863 [1]	$41,003,192.93	1896	$146,830,615.66
1864	116,965,578.26	1897	146,619,593.47
1865	210,855,864.53	1898	170,866,819.36
1866	310,120,448.13	1899	273,484,573.44
1867	265,064,938.43	1900	295,316,107.57
1868	190,374,925.59	1901	306,871,669.42
1869	159,124,126.86	1902	271,867,990.25
1870	184,302,828.34	1903	230,740,925.22
1871	143,198,322.10	1904	232,903,781.06
1872	130,890,096.90	1905	234,187,976.37
1873	113,504,012.80	1906	249,102,738.00
1874	102,191,016.98	1907	269,664,022.85
1875	110,071,515.00	1908	251,665,950.04
1876	116,768,096.22	1909	246,212,719.22
1877	118,549,230.25	1910	289,957,220.16
1878	110,654,163.37	1911	322,526,299.73
1879	113,449,621.38	1912	321,615,894.69
1880	123,981,916.10	1913	344,424,453.85
1881	135,229,912.30	1914	380,008,893.96
1882	146,523,273.72	1915	415,681,023.86
1883	144,553,344.86	1916	512,723,287.77
1884	121,590,039.83	1917	809,393,640.44
1885	112,421,121.07	1918	3,698,955,820.93
1886	116,902,869.44	1919	3,850,150,078.56
1887	118,837,301.06	1920	5,407,580,251.81
1888	124,326,475.32	1921	4,595,357,061.95
1889	130,894,434.20	1922	3,197,451,083.00
1890	142,594,696.57	1923	2,621,745,227.57
1891	146,035,415.97	1924	2,796,179,257.06
1892	153,857,544.35	1925	2,584,140,268.24
1893	161,004,989.67	1926	2,835,999,892.19
1894	147,168,449.70		
1895	143,246,077.75	Total	43,016,480,977.68

[1] Nine months only.

INTERNAL-REVENUE TAX ON PRODUCTS FROM PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1925 AND 1926, BY ARTICLES TAXED

Articles taxed	1925	1926	Increase (+) or decrease (−)
Cigars (large)	$815,136.08	$783,215.89	−$31,920.19
Cigars (small)		.90	+.90
Cigarettes (large)	10.08	59.76	+49.68
Cigarettes (small)	2,846.27	4,507.17	+1,660.90
Manufactured tobacco	49.07	198.09	+149.02
Stamp sales (documentary)	2,145.50	2,905.75	+760.25
Total	820,187.00	790,887.56	−29,299.44

NOTE.—Under the tariff act of Aug. 5, 1909, the above receipts, with the exception of the internal revenue collected from sale of documentary stamps, are covered into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the treasurer of the Philippine Islands.

INTERNAL-REVENUE TAX ON PRODUCTS FROM PORTO RICO, YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1925, AND 1926, BY ARTICLES TAXED

Articles taxed	1925	1926	Increase (+) or decrease (−)
Cigars (large)	$1,019,371.28	$950,348.04	−$69,023.24
Cigars (small)	19,500.21	14,617.80	−4,882.41
Cigarettes (large)	59,341.32	26,475.84	−32,865.48
Cigarettes (small)	1,313.31	1,459.62	+146.31
Stamp sales (documentary)	1.50	103.25	+101.75
Total	1,099,527.62	993,004.55	−106,523.07

NOTE.—The above receipts for 1926 include $992,901.30 deposited at San Juan, P. R., to the credit of the treasurer of Porto Rico, which amount is not included in internal-revenue collections shown in other statements herein. The receipts from sale of documentary stamps in Porto Rico are included in the collections reported from the second district of New York.

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Important Decisions of the Federal Courts in Internal Revenue Cases

ADMINISTRATION AND PROCEDURE

Girard Trust Co. et al. v. *United States.*—Supreme Court of the United States (46 S. Ct. 229; T. D. 3850.)

Under sections 250 (b), 252, and 1324 (a) of the revenue act of 1921, the date of allowance to which interest is payable on credits and refunds is the date of final approval by the commissioner and not the date when the commissioner first determines that an overassessment should be made and transmits the schedule to the collector and not the date of final payment.

Under section 1324 of the revenue act of 1921 interest is payable from the date of payment of the tax only where the taxpayer makes a specific protest setting forth in detail the basis and reasons for such protest. Otherwise interest is payable from six months after the date of filing the claim for refund or credit.

Interest is not payable on the discount of 3 per cent allowed for early payment by section 1009 of the revenue act of 1917.

Blair, Commissioner, v. *United States ex rel. Birkenstock et al., executors.*—Supreme Court of the United States (45 S. Ct. 506; T. D. 3886).

Under section 1019 of the revenue act of 1924 interest on a refund is to be computed to the date on which the commissioner signed the authorization to the disbursing clerk of the Treasury directing him to pay the refund. Where a tax is paid in quarterly installments interest is payable only on the excess over the total amount of the tax and is to be computed on such excess from the date paid.

The decision in Girard Trust Co. *v.* United States (Sup. Ct.) T. D. 3850 followed.

Hayner v. *United States.*—Court of Claims of the United States (unreported to date; T. D. 3880).

As a prerequisite to a suit to recover internal-revenue taxes, a claim for refund must, under section 281 (b) of the revenue act of 1924, be filed within four years from the time the tax was paid.

When the amount of a deduction claimed for salary by a company is disallowed in part by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the individual receiving the salary should, under the provisions of the revenue act of 1918, return the whole as salary and not the part disallowed as a dividend subject only to surtax rates.

Virgil J. Lopez v. *United States.*—United States Court of Claims (unreported to date; T. D. 3884).

Under section 3226 of the Revised Statutes as amended by the revenue act of 1924, a suit to recover internal-revenue taxes is barred unless brought within five years from the date of payment of the tax or within two years after the disallowance of that part of the claim for refund or credit to which the suit relates.

Toxaway Mills, a corporation, v. *United States.*—Court of Claims of the United States (unreported to date; T. D. 3805).

A waiver of limitation for the collection of 1917 taxes executed before the enactment of the revenue act of 1921 was continuing, and

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the indorsed approval by the commissioner after the passage of the act constituted a consent in writing within the meaning of section 250 (d) so as to permit the assessment and collection of the tax more than five years after the date the return was filed.

Taxes paid can not be recovered in a suit against the United States without a clear showing of a valid claim therefor.

Charles L. Sohr v. *United States.*—United States District Court, Western District of Pennsylvania (unreported to date; T. D. 3894).

A Federal court is without jurisdiction to determine the correctness of a deficiency found to be due but not assessed where an appeal is pending before the United States Board of Tax Appeals, the jurisdiction of the court depending upon payment of the tax and the filing of a claim for refund as required by statute.

The case of Blair *v.* U. S. ex rel. Birkenstock (46 S. Ct. 506; T. D. 3886) followed.

McDonald Coal Co. v. *Lewellyn, Collector.*—United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania (9 Fed. (2d) 994; T. D. 3802).

The mailing of a waiver is not a sufficient compliance with section 281 (e) of the revenue act of 1924 to prevent the running of limitations against a suit by a taxpayer to recover back taxes alleged to be erroneously assessed and collected, where claim for refund for the year 1917 was filed more than four years after the tax was paid and more than five years after the return was due.

J. G. White v. *Weiss, collector.*—United States District Court, Northern District of Ohio (7 Fed. (2d) 139; T. D. 3742).

A collector of internal revenue is not liable in an action of assumpsit for additional interest claimed to be due on a judgment recovered against him where certificate of probable cause under section 989, Revised Statutes, has issued and the principal amount of the judgment with interest to date of final judgment has been paid.

Interest in internal-revenue tax cases runs to the date of final judgment and not to the date of payment of the judgment.

Lone Star Brewing Association v. *United States.*—Court of Claims of United States (unreported; T. D. 3778).

A taxpayer can not recover by suit in the Court of Claims an amount offered in compromise of all civil and criminal liability growing out of internal-revenue taxes, after such offer has been accepted, for the reason that the court can not go back of the agreement and open up a transaction which has been closed by act of both parties.

Certiorari denied by Supreme Court (46 S. Ct. 631).

Burrows et al. v. *Woodworth, collector.*—United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan (11 Fed. (2d) 777; T. D. 3900).

A judgment in a suit to recover Federal taxes brought against a collector of internal revenue, or the United States, does not, under the provisions of section 1117 of the revenue act of 1926, carry interest after the entry of final judgment, but interest may be included in the judgment at the rate of 6 per cent from the date of payment of the tax to the entry of final judgment.

A certificate of probable cause filed pursuant to section 989 of the Revised Statutes converts a judgment against a collector of internal revenue into one against the Government.

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Intercontinental Rubber Co. v. *Ferguson, collector, and the United States.*—United States District Court for the District of New Jersey (unreported to date; T. D. 3910).

It is a misjoinder of parties defendant to join a collector of internal revenue and the United States in a suit to recover Federal taxes.

ADMISSIONS AND DUES

Georgine Iselin v. *United States.*—Supreme Court of the United States (46 S. Ct. 248; T. D. 3846).

A stockholder of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Co. thereby entitled to six tickets of admission to a box in the parterre tier for each performance who sells such tickets is not subject to the tax imposed by paragraph (3) of section 800 (a) of the revenue act of 1918, since the statute contains no specific or general provision referring to taxation of tickets of this character.

The decision of the Court of Claims (59 Ct. Cls. 654; T. D. 3603) reversed.

Masonic Country Club v. *Holden, collector.*—United States District Court, Western District of Michigan (unreported to date; T. D. 3870).

An amount paid for a subscription to stock of a club, accompanied by an application for a life membership, is taxable under section 801 of the revenue act of 1921 as an initiation fee when the so-called "life membership" is in fact a regular membership.

The tax imposed by section 801 is constitutional as an excise tax and the statute does not impose a direct or property tax.

BANKRUPTCY AND RECEIVERSHIP

Reinecke, collector, v. *General Combustion Co., insolvent.*—Appellate Court of the First District of Illinois (237 Ill. App. 404; T. D. 3743).

An order of a State court requiring the filing of all claims in receivership on or before a certain date does not apply to the filing of a claim by the United States for unpaid taxes, as such a claim can be filed at any time while the receivership is pending and assets of the estate remain undistributed.

In re Bates Machine & Tractor Co., bankrupt.—United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois (8 Fed. (2d) 424; T. D. 3762).

Under section 64 (a) of the bankruptcy act, the United States is not bound by a bar order of a referee limiting the time within which claims can be filed against the estate of a bankrupt. Claims may be filed by the United States for taxes at any time before final distribution of the assets and take priority in payment to the extent of undistributed funds at the time when the claim is filed.

A referee is without authority to provide that a payment for taxes shall be in full of all claims of the United States for taxes. It is his duty to allow, disallow, or modify the particular claim.

The case of Re Anderson (275 Fed. 397; 279 Fed. 525) distinguished.

United States v. *Butterworth-Judson Corporation.*—Supreme Court of the United States (46 S. Ct. 179; T. D. 3825).

Under section 3466 of the Revised Statutes the United States is entitled to priority in the payment of debts due it from an insolvent corporation in the hands of a receiver.

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Leo A. Price, receiver, v. *United States.*—Supreme Court of the United States (46 S. Ct. 180; T. D. 3820).

The word "debts" as used in section 3466 of the Revised Statutes includes taxes, and the United States is entitled to priority in the payment of Federal taxes due it from an insolvent corporation in the hands of a receiver.

CAPITAL STOCK TAXES

Edwards, collector, v. *Chile Copper Co.*—Supreme Court of the United States (46 S. Ct. 345; T. D. 3857).

The parent company, organized as a holding corporation to finance a subsidiary by issuing its bonds secured by a pledge of the stock of the subsidiary and engaged in doing what it principally was organized to do in order to realize profit, is "doing business" and subject to the capital stock tax imposed by the revenue acts of 1916 and 1918.

Von Baumbach *v.* Sargent Land Co. (242 U. S. 503; T. D. 2436), followed. McCoach *v.* Minehill & Schuylkill Haven R. R. Co. (228 U. S. 295; T. D. 1847), and United States *v.* Emery, Bird, Thayer Realty Co. (237 U. S. 28; T. D. 2188), distinguished.

ESTATE TAXES

Cleveland Trust Co., executor of McBride v. *Routzahn, Collector.*—United States District Court, Northern District of Ohio (7 Fed. (2d) 483; T. D. 3471).

Where a donor creates a trust reserving the right to the income for life, with power in the trustee to draw at its discretion on the principal for her support and maintenance, the value of the property transferred was properly included in decedent's gross estate under the provisions of section 402 of the revenue act of 1918.

The estate tax levied by the revenue act of 1918 is not a direct tax and the inclusion in decedent's gross estate of property transferred prior to the passage of the act, although vesting in beneficiaries, is constitutional, as the provisions of the act are retroactive in effect.

The decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit (269 Fed. 321; T. D. 3119) followed.

Edgar Stark, executor of Schmidlapp, et al., v. *United States.*—United States District Court, Southern District of Ohio (Unreported to date; T. D. 3897).

Where a donor creates a revocable trust reserving to himself the rents and profits during his lifetime or until August 10, 1923, and providing that upon the death of the donor or on August 10, 1923, should the donor be then living, the corpus should be distributed equally between the donor's two sons and the donor dies prior to August 10, 1923, the trust is one intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment at or after death within the meaning of section 402 (c) of the revenue act of 1918, and the value of the trust property shall be included in the gross estate.

The retroactive provision of section 402 (c) of the revenue act of 1918 relating to trusts intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment at or after death is constitutional.

Where an executor joins with him as party plaintiff a trustee under a trust created by the last will and testament in an action to recover back Federal estate taxes paid by the executor there is no mis-

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joinder of parties plaintiff, although the trustee was not an indispensable or even necessary party.

In an action to recover Federal taxes it is a misjoinder of parties defendant to sue the Collector of Internal Revenue to whom the tax was paid and the United States of America.

The cases of Shwab *v.* Doyle (269 Fed. 321; T. D. 3119), Shukert *v.* Allen (6 Fed. (2d) 551; T. D. 3729), McCaughn *v.* Girard Trust Co. (11 Fed. (2d) 520; T. D. 3835), followed.

McCaughn, collector v. *Girard Trust Co., executor.*—United States Circuit Court of Appeals for Third Circuit (11 Fed. (2d) 520; T. D. 3835).

In 1916 Annie Bradford created a deed of trust reserving the income for life and providing that after her death the corpus go to Emma Hays. In 1916 Emma Hays died and the remainder interest in the deed of trust was included in her gross estate for purposes of the Federal estate tax. In 1921 Annie Bradford died and the commissioner included in her gross estate the value of the trust property without deduction for the remainder interest which had been taxed in the estate of Emma Hays. *Held*, that the trust created by Annie Bradford was intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment at or after death within the meaning of section 402 (c) of the revenue act of 1918 and the value of the property was properly included in her gross estate, and that no deduction was allowable under section 403 (a) (2) for the remainder interest taxed to Emma Hays.

United States v. *Ayer et al., executors.*—United States Circuit Court of Appeals, first circuit (12 Fed. (2d) 194; T. D. 3869).

The United States may maintain an action against an executor to recover estate taxes although no assessment was made within four years as provided by section 1322 of the revenue act of 1921 where the action is brought within five years from the time the tax was due as provided by section 1320 of the revenue act of 1921.

Mary Dean Reed, as executrix v. *Howbert, collector.*—United States District Court, District of Colorado (8 Fed. (2d) 641; T. D. 3775).

The estate tax levied by the revenue act of 1918 is not a direct tax, but is an excise tax and is constitutional although section 402 (c) includes in the gross estate transfers made prior to the passage of that act and the revenue act of 1916.

Where a decedent prior to the revenue act of 1918 conveys personal property in trust, reserving the income to himself for life, the beneficiaries of the trust have only an equitable, not legal, title and the value of the trust property should be included in decedent's gross estate under section 402 (c) of the act.

Kahn et al., executors, v. *Bowers, collector.*—United States District Court, Southern District of New York (unreported; T. D. 3821); affirmed, Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Circuit (9 Fed. (2d) 1018).

Where a testator by will creates a trust providing that the residue of the estate shall be held in trust to pay the income to testator's widow during her natural life and in the discretion of the trustees to pay her the whole or any part of the corpus if necessary for her maintenance and support, and after her death the corpus to be paid to certain named charitable corporations, no amount is deductible under section 403 (a) (3) of the revenue act of 1918 from the gross estate of the testator on account of the bequest to charity, as there is no certainty that the bequest will ever take effect.

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Frew et al., executors of Nash v. *Bowers, collector.*—United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (unreported; T. D. 3789).

The estate tax levied by the revenue act of 1921 is not a direct tax, but is an excise tax. It is constitutional although the value of property transferred and vested in the beneficiaries in 1910 is included in the value of the gross estate of the decedent, since the provisions of the act are expressly retroactive in effect and the measure of the tax is reasonable.

Where a donor creates a trust in 1910, reserving the right to the income during his life, the value of the property transferred, although vested in the beneficiaries, was properly included in decedent's gross estate under the provisions of section 402 (c) of the revenue act of 1921.

GIFT TAX

John W. Blodgett v. *Charles Holden, collector.*—United States District Court Western District of Michigan (11 Fed. (2d) 180; T. D. 3838).

The gift tax imposed by section 319 of the revenue act of 1924 is an excise tax upon the transmission or transfer of property, and, not being a direct tax, is constitutional though not apportioned.

Congress has the power to give tax laws retroactive effect, and, the retroactive provisions of the gift tax do not violate the fifth amendment. That the tax applies to past transactions, thus preventing a shifting of the burden, does not make it a direct tax.

The gift tax does not deprive the owner of State and municipal bonds of any valuable right, since he can still sell, keep, pledge, and collect interest and principal when due without being subject to the excise tax, and does not impair the exercise of the governmental powers of the States.

No burden is cast by the gift tax law upon the power of the States to regulate gifts, but when a gift has become a completed transaction the right to impose an excise attaches.

INCOME AND EXCESS PROFITS TAX

Edwards, collector v. *Douglas et al., executors of James Douglas.*—Supreme Court of the United States (269 U. S. 204; T. D. 3797).

The word "surplus" means the net assets of a corporation in excess of all liabilities, including its capital stock. A surplus is "paid-in" where the stock is issued at a price above par and is "earned" where it is derived wholly from undistributed profits. As used in section 31 (b) of the revenue act of 1916, the term "surplus" means that part of the surplus which was derived from profits which, at the close of earlier annual accounting periods, were carried into the surplus account as undistributed profits. The term "undivided profits" means profits which have neither been distributed as dividends nor carried to surplus account upon the closing of the books, that is, current undistributed earnings.

The general aim of the revenue acts of 1916 and 1917 was to make the dividend, in whatever year paid, bear the tax rate of the year in which the profits of which it was a distribution had been earned and, for this purpose, to treat as a unit the profits of the whole tax year.

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The phrase "most recently accumulated undivided profits or surplus" as used in section 31 (b) includes current earnings of the year in which the dividends are paid and where current earnings are sufficient to cover the dividends paid in that year, the dividends are conclusively presumed to have been paid out of those earnings and are taxable to the distributee at the rates prescribed for the year in which such profits or surplus were accumulated by the corporation.

United States v. *Robbins et al., executors.*—Supreme Court of the United States (269 U. S. 315; T. D. 3817).

Under the decisions of the Supreme Court of California the rule is established that the wife has a mere expectancy in community property while living with her husband.

Even assuming that the wife has an interest in the community income, the husband is subject to Federal income tax upon the whole income from the community property and the filing of separate income-tax returns by husband and wife is not warranted.

United States v. *P. Chauncey Anderson et al., etc.*, and *United States* v. *The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co.*—Supreme Court of the United States (269 U. S. 422; T. D. 3839).

Where a taxpayer keeps its accounts upon an accrual basis and sets up a reserve during the year 1916 for the munitions manufacturer's tax levied by the revenue act of 1916, the munitions tax should be taken as a deduction in the income-tax return for the year 1916, as "accrued," and not in the return for the year 1917 when the tax was "paid."

Section 12 (a) of the revenue act of 1916 provides for the keeping of books and the filing of returns upon a receipts and disbursements basis, and section 13 (d) of the act provides for the keeping of books and the filing of returns upon an accrual basis unless the latter does not reflect true net income. Under section 13 (d) taxpayers must file their returns upon an accrual basis in accordance with their method of bookkeeping, and may not file returns upon a mixed basis of receipts and disbursements as to some items and accrual as to other items, as such a return would not reflect true net income. T. D. 2433, interpreting section 13 (d), was in conformity with the purpose and intent of the law.

Under sections 12 (a) and 13 (d) of the revenue act of 1916 a corporation which made its tax return and kept its books of account on an accrual basis by deducting from gross income all losses and expenses accruing during the year and are applicable to process of earning income, whether immediately payable or not, was required to deduct such items, including a reserve for taxes, in the year of accrual rather than when paid in order to reflect true income.

Findings of the Court of Claims that a corporation kept its books and made its returns on basis of accruals and reserves to meet liabilities instead of a receipts and disbursements basis is conclusive on Supreme Court, and the burden of proof is upon the taxpayer seeking to recover the tax to prove facts establishing the invalidity of the tax.

The case of United States *v.* Woodward (256 U. S. 632; T. D. 3195) distinguished.

United States v. *Mitchell et al., executors.*—Supreme Court of the United States (45 S. Ct. 418; T. D. 3865).

Where the income tax return of an estate is filed upon a cash receipt and disbursement basis the Federal estate tax is only deduct-

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ible under section 214 (a) (3) of the revenue act of 1918 from gross income of the estate for the year in which paid.

Under section 214 (a) (3) of the revenue act of 1918 the inheritance tax imposed by the laws of Texas is deductible from gross income of the estate for the year in which paid.

United States *v.* Anderson et al. (269 U.S.422; T.D. 3839) followed United States *v.* Woodward (256 U. S. 632; T. D. 3195) distinguished.

Burk-Waggoner Oil Association v. *Hopkins, Collector.*—Supreme Court of the United States (269 U. S. 110; 45 S. Ct. 48; T. D. 3790).

As used in the revenue act of 1918 the term "corporation" includes associations and joint stock companies and the term "partnership" refers to ordinary partnerships. Unincorporated joint stock associations which conduct their business in the general form and mode of procedure of a corporation are taxable as corporations although technically such associations are partnerships under the law of the State where organized.

Congress has the constitutional power to tax as a corporation an unincorporated association which transacts its business as if it were incorporated, and the power of Congress is not affected by the fact that, under the law of that particular State, the association can not hold title to property, or that its shareholders are individually liable for the association's debts, or that it is not recognized as a legal entity.

The case of Hecht *v.* Malley (265 U. S. 144) followed.

United States v. *Boston Insurance Co.*—Supreme Court of the United States (269 U. S. 197; T. D. 3792).

A reserve for accrued but unsettled loss claims required by the State superintendent of insurance as a condition precedent to doing business is not a "reserve required by law" within the meaning of section 12 (a) second of the revenue act of 1916, and a fire and marine insurance company is not entitled to deduct the net addition to such a reserve in computing its net income for Federal taxation.

The case of McCoach *v.* Insurance Co. of North America (244 U. S. 585; T. D. 2501) is followed and the case of Maryland Casualty Co. *v.* United States (251 U. S. 342; T. D. 3013) is distinguished.

New York Life Insurance Co. v. *Edwards, collector.*—Supreme Court of the United States (46 S. Ct. 436; T. D. 3872).

Overpayments of premiums by preferred dividend policyholders in 1912, which were ascertained in 1913 and added to the amount held for future distribution, are not deductible from income for the year 1913 under Section II G (b) of the act of 1913 as an amount paid back or credited to an individual policyholder within the year.

Additions to a fund for the purpose of amortizing bonds purchased at a premium are not deductible as a loss sustained within the year under the provisions of Section II G (b) of the act of 1913 since no loss is ascertainable until the bonds are sold or paid off.

The estimated value on December 31, 1913, of future premiums, which were waived on policies after proof of total or permanent disability, is not deductible as a net addition to a reserve required by law although required by the State superintendent of insurance to be reported and carried as a liability.

A special fund required by the State superintendent of insurance to meet unreported losses of policyholders who died during the calendar year but whose deaths were not reported before the end of

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the year, is not deductible as a net addition to a reserve required by law as the item was not reserved from premiums to meet policy obligations at maturity although it represented a liability.

Additions to a fund set aside to provide for payment of annuities to former soliciting agents of the company are not deductible as a net addition to a reserve required by law, as compensation of soliciting agents has no relation to the reserve held to meet maturing policies.

Walter L. Marr v. *United States.*—Supreme Court of the United States (268 U. S. 536; T. D. 3755).

Where stockholders of a corporation organize a new corporation in another State to take over the business and assets of the old corporation, stockholders of the old corporation exchanging their stock for stock in the new corporation on the basis of one share of common stock for five shares of common and one share of 7 per cent preferred for one and one-third shares of 6 per cent preferred, a different proportional interest, and the old corporation is thereupon dissolved, income is realized by stockholders under the provisions of the revenue act of 1916 to the extent that the stock received in the new corporation was greater in value than the cost of the stock of the old corporation.

Where stockholders of an existing corporation organize a new corporation under the laws of another State with a larger and different capitalization of preferred and common stock to take over the entire business and assets and existing surplus of the old corporation, the new corporation is a separate and distinct corporate entity and the exchange of stock for stock results in taxable income being received by stockholders.

United States *v.* Phellis (257 U. S. 156, T. D. 3270); Rockefeller *v.* United States (257 U. S. 176, T. D. 3271); Cullinan *v.* Walker (262 U. S. 134, T. D. 3508) followed. Eisner *v.* Macomber (252 U. S. 189, T. D. 3010); Weiss *v.* Stearn (265 U. S. 242, T. D. 3609) distinguished.

Metcalf and Eddy v. *Mitchell, administratrix.*—Supreme Court of the United States (46 S. Ct. 172; T. D. 3824).

The fees of consulting engineers professionally employed under contract by a State or local subdivision with reference to proposed water supply and sewage disposal systems are not exempt from Federal income tax under section 201 (a) of the revenue act of 1917 as the engineers were independent contractors and not officers or employees of a State or local subdivision.

"Office" is a public station conferred by the appointment of government and embraces the idea of tenure, duration, emolument, and duties fixed by law. The term "officer" is one inseparably connected with an office. The use of judgment and discretion in the performance of a contract and liberty of action excludes the control or right of control by the employer which characterizes the relation of employer and employee and differentiates the employee or servant from the independent contractor.

What instrumentalities of either a State or the Federal Government are exempt from taxation by the other can not be stated in terms of universal application but those agencies through which either government immediately and directly exercises its sovereign powers are immune from the taxing power of the other. Any taxation by

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one government of the salary of an officer of the other, or the public securities of the other, or an agency created and controlled by the other, exclusively to enable it to perform a governmental function, is prohibited, but taxation by the Federal Government of the income of one who is neither an officer nor employee of government and whose relation to it is that of contract, under which there is an obligation to furnish service, is not a tax imposed upon an agency of government. Exemption from Federal taxation is not established by showing that income is received as compensation for services rendered under a contract with the State.

Keith, Collector v. *Johnson, administratrix.*—Supreme Court of the United States (46 S. Ct. 415; T. D. 3864).

Under section 5 (a) third of the revenue act of 1916, the transfer tax imposed by the laws of the State of New York is deductible from gross income of an estate for the year in which paid.

The Supreme Court will follow the decisions of the State courts as to the meaning and proper application of the State transfer tax law.

United States *v.* Perkins (163 U. S. 625) and Home Trust Co. *v.* Law (204 App. Div. 590; 236 N. Y. 607) followed. New York Trust Company *v.* Eisner (256 U. S. 345; T. D. 3267) distinguished.

Bowers, Collector v. *Kerbaugh-Empire Co.*—Supreme Court of the United States (46 S. Ct. 449; T. D. 3881).

Income, within the meaning of the sixteenth amendment, is not received when, by reason of the diminution in the value of German marks, a loan of marks is repaid in marks for a less amount in terms of dollars, where the money borrowed was lost and the result of the whole transaction was a loss. The mere diminution of loss is not gain, profit, or income.

C. F. Routzahn, Collector, v. *F. H. Mason,* United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit (unreported to date; T. D. 3902).

The words "distribution made" as used in section 31 (b) of the revenue act of 1917 mean "dividends paid," and the date of payment of the dividend and not the date of declaration determines the year in which a dividend should be taxed to a stockholder.

In construing the phrase "most recently accumulated" profits, the entire taxable year should be taken as a unit and the phrase applied to profits at the end of the year during which the income was received.

The case of Douglas *v.* Edwards (269 U. S. 204; T. D. 3797) followed.

Nelson B. Updike et al. v. *United States.*—United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit (8 Fed. (2d) 913; T. D. 3815).

The revenue act of October 3, 1917, which is retrospective as of January 1, 1917, is constitutional and its provisions are applicable to a corporation which was in existence during a part of the year 1917, although the corporation was dissolved and distributed its assets to stockholders prior to the passage of the act.

A corporation which was in existence during the year 1917, but was dissolved prior to the passage of the act of October 3, 1917, must file an income-tax return and excess-profits tax return as provided by the act of October 3, 1917, covering the period from January 1, 1917, to the date of its dissolution.

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Where the assets of a corporation are distributed to its stockholders on dissolution, the stockholders are liable under the trust-fund doctrine to the extent of assets received on distribution for taxes due and unpaid by the corporation.

Where a corporation was in existence during the year 1917 but was dissolved prior to the passage of the act of October 3, 1917, the failure to file a return under the provisions of that act removes the bar of statute of limitations provided by section 250 (d) of the revenue act of 1921 limiting a suit by the United States to recover unpaid taxes to five years from the date the return was filed, and the filing of returns under the provisions of the revenue act of 1916 and the act of March 3, 1917, in the case of a corporation dissolved in July, 1917, is not a compliance with the provisions for filing a return under the act of October 3, 1917.

The decision of the District Court (1 Fed. (2d) 550; T. D. 3654) affirmed.

Ernest H. Lyons v. *Reinecke, collector.*—United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit (10 Fed. (2d) 3; T. D. 3800).

The salary of experts employed by the board of local improvements of the city of Chicago in connection with street improvement is not exempt from Federal taxation as street improvements is not the exercise of a governmental function but is a quasi private, corporate, and ministerial duty exercised for the advantage of the municipal locality and its inhabitants.

John C. Noel, collector, v. *John H. Parrott.*—United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit (unreported to date; T. D. 3908).

A distribution of surplus to officers of a corporation pursuant to resolutions and a sale by stockholders of their shares of stock, held taxable as income and not exempt as a gift within the meaning of section 213 (b) (3) of the revenue act of 1918.

Walker et ux v. *Hopkins, collector.*—United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit (12 Fed. (2d) 262; T. D. 3854).

A stock dividend does not affect the earnings and surplus of a corporation and is not a distribution of profits. Where a stock dividend was declared in 1917 which it was claimed so reduced earnings and surplus accumulated after March 1, 1913, as to make a cash dividend declared in 1918, a distribution of surplus acquired prior to March 1, 1913, the cash dividend is taxable to stockholders under section 201 of the revenue act of 1918 as a distribution of earnings and profits accumulated since March 1, 1913.

Eisner *v.* Macomber (252 U. S. 189; T. D. 3010), followed.

United States v. *Kemp et al., former stockholders.*—United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit (12 Fed. (2d) 7; T. D. 3858).

Stockholders of a dissolved corporation are liable for taxes due from the corporation to the extent of assets received on dissolution.

A suit by the United States against stockholders of a dissolved corporation to recover taxes due from the corporation is not barred by section 250 (d) of the revenue act of 1921, although begun after five years from the date the return was filed where an unlimited waiver on behalf of the dissolved corporation was executed by its former president and secretary prior to the expiration of the five-year

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period and assessment of the tax was made and suit was begun within the period of limitations as extended by the waiver.

Under the provisions of the revenue acts of 1917 and 1918, the regulations of the Treasury Department requiring a taxpayer in valuing inventories to use as a basis either cost or market price, whichever is lower, are reasonable, fair, and within the authority of the commissioner, and a taxpayer can not value his inventory at market if market is higher than cost.

Weis v. *United States.*—Court of Claims of the United States (unreported to date; T. D. 3859).

Where stockholders of a corporation organized prior to March 1, 1913, organize a new corporation in another States to take over the business and assets of the old corporation, stockholders of the old corporation exchanging their stock for a greater number of shares of stock in the new corporation, income is realized under the provisions of the revenue act of 1916 by stockholders to the extent that the market value of the stock received in the new corporation exceeded the March 1, 1913, value of the stock of the old corporation.

United States *v.* Phellis (257 U. S. 156; T. D. 3270); Cullinan *v.* Walker (262 U. S. 134; T. D. 3508); Marr *v.* United States (268 U. S. 536; T. D. 3755) followed. Weiss *v.* Stearn (265 U. S. 242; T. D. 3609), distinguished.

D'Olier v. *United States.*—Court of Claims of the United States (unreported to date; T. D. 3855).

Where a partnership keeping its books and filing returns upon an accrual basis takes over the assets and assumes the liabilities of a prior partnership, as of May 1, 1917, and the partners of the new partnership thereupon make withdrawals in excess of income earned, invested capital should first be reduced by the estimated excess-profits taxes due and accrued, and this amount should be further reduced by the excess of the withdrawals over income.

United States *v.* P. Chauncey Anderson et al. and United States *v.* Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co. (Sup. Ct.), T. D. 3839, followed.

Frederick Warne & Co. (Ltd.) v. *United States.*—Court of Claims of the United States (unreported to date; T. D. 3895).

The excess-profits tax of a foreign corporation should be computed under the provisions of sections 327 and 328 of the revenue act of 1918 without the application of the provisions of section 302.

Malleable Iron Range Co. v. *United States.*—United States Court of Claims (unreported to date; T. D. 3909).

Where books are kept upon an accrual basis the amount of an adverse judgment by a lower court can not be accrued and deducted as a liability in the year in which the judgment is rendered if an appeal is taken to the appellate court, the liability being contingent and not fixed until the case is decided on appeal.

Auburn & Alton Coal Co. v. *United States.*—Court of Claims of the United States (unreported to date; T. D. 3823).

The loss resulting from a sale by a corporation of its capital assets, consisting of coal mines, mining rights, equipment, and other property, is not deductible as a "net loss" under the provisions of section 204 (a) of the revenue act of 1918 because it is not a loss resulting from the operation of a business regularly carried on within the meaning of subdivision (1), since the sale results in a suspension of business, and is not within the meaning of subdivision (2) because

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it is admitted that the property was not acquired for the production of articles contributing to the prosecution of the present war.

The definition of a "net loss" in section 204 of the revenue act of 1921 can not control the construction of that term as used in the revenue act of 1918.

Samuel J. Kornhauser v. *United States.*—Court of Claims of the United States (unreported to date; T. D. 3831).

A taxpayer is not entitled to deduct as a business expense under section 214 (a) of the revenue act of 1918 amounts expended in the defense of a suit brought by a former law partner for an accounting, such sums being a personal expense within the meaning of section 215.

Silvertown Motor Co. (Inc.) v. *United States.*—Court of Claims of the United States (unreported to date; T. D. 3882).

A corporation may not deduct as a bad debt or a loss an indebtedness created by withdrawals of its sole stockholder on the theory of separate entities where the amounts withdrawn were not dividends and were carried as an account receivable during the year in question and were not charged off as a bad debt until the following year.

Clement H. Betts v. *United States.*—Court of Claims of the United States (unreported to date; T. D. 3836).

Upon the purchase of an interest in a going business, good will can not be separated from the tangible assets and considered as a gift exempt from tax under section 4 of the revenue act of 1916, since the purchase of an interest in a business includes as an incident thereto an interest in the good will, and the gain derived from a sale of the entire business includes a sale of good will and is measured by the difference between the cost and selling price.

The commissioner's conclusion upon facts found by him is not conclusive on the Court of Claims, which has jurisdiction in suits to recover internal-revenue taxes both to find the facts and apply the law.

Charles L. Cotterman v. *United States.*—Court of Claims of the United States (unreported to date; T. D. 3896).

A citizen of the United States domiciled in the Philippine Islands and deriving his income exclusively from property and investments in the Philippine Islands is subject to income tax under the provisions of the revenue act of 1918.

The case of Cook *v.* Tait (265 U. S. 47; T. D. 3436 and T. D. 3594) followed.

American Telegraph & Cable Co. v. *United States.*—United States Court of Claims (unreported to date; T. D. 3799).

Where a corporation leases its property under an agreement whereby the lessee agrees to pay the rent direct to the stockholders of the lessor, the amounts so paid are the income of the lessor corporation.

The Hubbard-Ragsdale Co. v. *Charles M. Dean, collector* (unreported to date; T. D. 3904).

A corporation engaged in buying and selling livestock upon commission but not engaged in trading on its own account where all of the stockholders, with one partial exception, devoted their entire time to the business, is not entitled to personal-service classification under section 200 of the revenue act of 1918, since the use of capital in the sense of material wealth was a necessary element in the conduct of the business, the investment of the stockholders was kept as

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liquid working capital, and credits was given to and extended by the plaintiff to its customers.

Cotton Hotel Co. v. *Bass, collector.*—United States District Court for the Western District of Texas (7 Fed. (2d) 900; T. D. 3740).

The definition of a "personal service corporation" contained in section 200 of the revenue act of 1918 has three essentials, all of which must be present in order to be entitled to personal-service classification, viz: (1) The income must be ascribed primarily to the activities of the principal owners or stockholders; (2) who are themselves regularly engaged in the active conduct of the affairs of the corporation; (3) and in which capital is not a material income-producing factor.

The word "capital" embraces all the property used in the business, including money, and a lease of a building for a term of years is property and is "capital" as used in section 200 of the revenue act of 1918.

A corporation engaged in the operation under lease of a hotel having the value of $500,000 and expending $33,000 for furnishings and equipment is not entitled to personal-service classification within the meaning of the revenue act of 1918, as capital is a material income-producing factor.

The Matteson Co. v. *Willcuts, collector.*—United States District Court, District of Minnesota (12 Fed. (2d) 447; T. D. 3844).

A corporation to be entitled to personal-service classification under section 200 of the revenue act of 1918 must meet all three requirements of the statute, and where some of the stockholders are not regularly engaged in the active conduct of the affairs of the company personal-service classification should be denied.

George Langstaff v. *Lucas, collector.*—United States District Court, Western District of Kentucky (9 Fed. (2d) 691; T. D. 3793).

Where an existing corporation having on hand an accumulated surplus is dissolved and all of the assets, including the surplus, are transferred to a partnership under an agreement that the surplus shall not be distributed, the dissolution of the corporation thereby distributes to stock holders the amount of the surplus.

The distribution of the surplus by dissolution of the corporation results in income to the stockholders subject to both normal and surtax rates as a liquidating dividend under section 201 (c) of the revenue act of 1918 and is not an ordinary dividend within the meaning of section 201 (a) of the act.

Affirmed, Circuit Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit, on June 30, 1926.

Eva F. Warner v. *Walsh, collector.*—United States District Court for the District of Connecticut (10 Fed. (2d) 155; T. D. 3822).

Where a decedent by will bequeathed certain securities to trustees, directing the payment from the income and interest the sum of $50,000 annually for life to his widow and providing that if the income was insufficient, then payment be made out of the corpus, the amounts received by the widow are taxable income and are not exempt, under section 1200 of the revenue act of 1917, amending section 4 of the revenue act of 1916, and section 213 (b) (3) of the revenue act of 1918, as property acquired by gift, bequest, devise, or descent.

The case of Irwin, collection, *v.* Gavit (268 U. S. 161; T. D. 3710) followed.

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M. Fowler v. *United States* and *Mrs. Darlie Fowler* v. *United States*.—United States District Court, Northern District of Texas (11 Fed. (2d) 895; T. D. 3879).

In computing the surtax under section 211 (a) and (b) of the revenue act of 1918 on the profit arising from the sale of mines, the method prescribed by article 13 of Regulations 45 should be followed.

Lee Hardware Co. v. *United States*.—United States District Court, District of Kansas (unreported to date; T. D. 3883).

Invested capital must be determined by deducting from earned surplus depreciation sustained on the basis of actual cost of buildings without offsetting appreciation in the value of the buildings.

Labelle Iron Works v. *United States* (256 U. S., 377; T. D. 3181).

Milton Dairy Co. v. *Willcuts, collector*.—United States District Court for the District of Minnesota (8 Fed. (2d) 178; T. D. 3751).

Undistributed net earnings for a given year do not constitute earned surplus or undivided profits so long as there is an unprovided for debit item appearing on the books of the corporation.

Chattanooga Savings Bank, administrator of Key, v. *Brewer, collector*.—United States District Court Eastern District of Tennessee (9 Fed. (2d) 982; T. D. 3796).

Where a corporation has on hand a surplus against which the stockholders make unauthorized withdrawals during the taxable year and in a subsequent taxable year the board of directors duly pass a resolution distributing the surplus and declaring the withdrawals as dividends, the withdrawals are income to the stockholders for the year in which received and not for the year in which authorized by the board. Unauthorized withdrawals by stockholders held not a loan from the company to stockholders but a distribution within the meaning of section 201 (a) of the revenue act of 1918.

United States v. *Capps Manufacturing Co.*—United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia (9 Fed. (2d) 79; T. D. 3768).

Section 250 (d) of the revenue act of 1918 was superseded by section 250 (d) of the revenue act of 1921, which extended the time for suit by the United States for Federal taxes due under the revenue act of 1918 to five years from the date the return is filed.

Where a new corporation is organized and acquires all of the outstanding stock of an existing corporation taking over all of the assets of the latter corporation without provision for the payment of Federal taxes, the new corporation is liable in a suit by the United States under the trust-fund doctrine for taxes due and unpaid by the old corporation to the extent of the assets acquired.

Thomas Cronin Co. v. *Lewellyn, collector*.—United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania (9 Fed. (2d) 974; T. D. 3795).

A taxpayer, who chooses the completed contract method of determining profits on long-term road contracts in accordance with article 36 of the Regulations 45 and 62, must include such profits as income for the year in which the work is completed, although the five-year guaranty period during which the taxpayer was obliged to keep the roads in repair had not expired.

Allegations of payment to and filing of returns with other collectors than the defendant are sufficiently answered by a denial of any liability for such payments or returns.

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Under Pennsylvania practice act an averment that the defendant collector, having exhausted all sources of knowledge open to him and from all information received, coupled with his general knowledge of the matter, believes and avers that matters are untrue, is a sufficient affidavit of defense.

Ormsby M. Mitchell v. *Bowers, collector.*—United States District Court, Southern District of New York (9 Fed. (2d) 414; T. D. 3798).

Where a member of a partnership firm, holding a fifty-one (51) per cent interest, enters into an agreement with his wife to form a subpartnership to share profits and losses on a fifty (50) per cent basis, the wife does not become a member of the original firm and the total profits on the interest of the firm partner are taxable to him as income.

McDonald Coal Co. v. *Heiner, collector.*—United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania (9 Fed. (2d) 992; T. D. 3801).

Where a corporation operating under a lease owned by a partnership whose members are stockholders of the corporation and having the same name, holds itself out to the Government as a corporation and files corporation-income and excess-profits tax returns and capital-stock tax returns, pays corporation taxes, both to the Government and to the State, and secures an abatement of taxes by representing itself to be a corporation operating the leases, the income from such operation is properly taxed to the corporation.

Where the members of a partnership become stockholders in a corporation which sues to recover back a tax, the actions of such persons in representing themselves to be a corporation in filing corporate returns and copies of minutes of corporate action, in accepting an allowance under a claim for abatement filed in the name of the corporation, and in certifying the sale and transfer of the partnership property to the corporation, operate as an estoppel against the corporation and prevent its recovering the tax in an action based upon the ground that the income was that of the partnership.

Galatoire Bros. v. *Lines, collector.*—United States District Court, Eastern District of Louisiana (11 Fed. (2d) 878; T. D. 3852).

Where property is leased for a stipulated cash rental per month, plus one-half of the yearly profits and the furnishing of board and lodging, the amount of profits and the value of board and lodging are not deductible as ordinary and necessary expenses for the taxable year, but are advance rentals, and should be prorated over the term of the lease as a capital expenditure.

A contemporaneous construction given to an act of Congress by the executive officers charged with its enforcement is entitled to great weight. A doubt can not be created, if none exists, for the purpose of deciding a case in favor of the taxpayer.

Fleming v. *Bowers, collector.*—United States District Court, Southern District of New York (11 Fed. (2d) 789; T. D. 3833).

A Federal court receiver is not an officer or employee of the United States within the meaning of section 201 (a) of the revenue act of 1917, and whether the fees of a Federal court receiver are subject to excess-profits tax under section 200 of the revenue act of 1917 depends upon the time and attention required by and devoted to the duties of the particular receivership.

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George L. Shearer v. *Anderson, collector.*—United States District Court, Southern District of New York (unreported to date; T. D. 3860).

A loss sustained to an automobile maintained for personal use by damage due to the unauthorized use and faulty driving by a chauffeur is not deductible from income of the owner under section 214 (6) of the revenue act of 1918.

The unauthorized use and resulting damage to an automobile by a chauffeur is not a loss arising from theft within the meaning of section 214 (6) of the revenue act of 1918.

Under the rule of ejusdem generis the words "other casualty" used in section 214 (6) of the revenue act of 1918 must be construed as applicable only to casualties of the same general nature or class as those particularly enumerated.

Electric Reduction Co. v. *Lewellyn, collector.*—United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania (8 Fed. (2d) 91; T. D. 3739).

Where goods are purchased and a trade acceptance is negotiated by the seller but the goods are not delivered to the purchaser, the relation is one of debtor and creditor, and a deduction for income-tax purposes can only be taken under section 234 (a) (5) of the revenue act of 1918 as a "bad debt" in the year in which the amount is charged off the books of the taxpayer, and the deduction can not be taken under section 234 (a) (4) of the revenue act of 1918 as a "loss sustained."

Joseph G. Hitner v. *Lederer, former collector.*—United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. (Unreported to date; T. D. 3905).

The value of United States Liberty Bonds received as compensation for services to a corporation is taxable income.

INJUNCTION

C. R. Staley v. *Hopkins, collector et al.*—United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas (9 Fed. (2d) 976; T. D. 3791).

Under the provisions of section 3224, Revised Statutes, an injunction will not lie against a collector of internal revenue to restrain the collection of an income tax legally assessed, although warrant of distraint was levied against a homestead.

Jesse C. McDowell v. *Heiner, collector.*—United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania (9 Fed. (2d) 120; T. D. 3808).

Under the provisions of section 3224, Revised Statutes, an injunction will not lie against a collector of internal revenue to restrain the collection of fraud penalties, assessed under section 3176, Revised Statutes, as reenacted by the revenue act of 1913, and as amended by the revenue act of 1916 and as amended by section 1317 of the revenue act of 1918.

Congress has the constitutional power to provide that ad valorem additions to the tax as a penalty for filing a false and fraudulent return shall be assessed as a part of the tax and collected by distraint.

The cases of Lipke *v.* Lederer (259 U. S. 557; T. D. 3354) and Regal Drug Corporation *v.* Wardell (260 U. S. 386; T. D. 3422) distinguished.

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The Joseph Garneau Co. v. *Bowers, collector.*—United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (8 Fed. (2d) 378; T. D. 3803).

Under the provisions of section 3224, Revised Statutes, injunction will not lie to restrain the collection of a tax where an appeal has been filed with the United States Board of Tax Appeals and the board has decided that it has jurisdiction because the assessment was made after the enactment of the revenue act of 1924.

Emaus Silk Co. v. *McCaughn, collector.*—United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (6 Fed. (2d) 660; T. D. 3804).

Under the provisions of section 3224 of the Revised Statutes injunction will not lie to restrain the collection of a jeopardy assessment made prior to the passage of the revenue act of 1924 where claim for abatement is filed after the passage of the act and upon its rejection an appeal is filed with the United States Board of Tax Appeals.

INSURANCE TAX

United States v. *New York Life Insurance Co.*—United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit (unreported to date; T. D. 3903).

Policies of life insurance containing an indemnity clause for total and permanent disability and double indemnity in the event of death due to accidental causes are subject to a premium tax on the issuance of life insurance policies under section 504 (a) of the revenue act of 1917 and section 503 (a) of the revenue act of 1918, and are also subject to a premium tax on the indemnity features as the issuance of casualty insurance policies under section 504 (c) of the revenue act of 1917 and section 503 (c) of the revenue act of 1918.

LEGACY TAX

Anna Woerishoffer et al., executors, v. *United States.*—Supreme Court of the United States (269 U. S. 102; T. D. 3794).

Taxes levied by section 29 of the act of June 13, 1898, were "imposed" within the repealing act of April 12, 1902, without assessment before July 1, 1902, as assessment is not a prerequisite to the "imposition" of the tax.

Where residuary legatees were entitled to demand legacies prior to July 1, 1902, the legacies were on that date vested in possession and enjoyment even though, on account of unpaid taxes, attorneys' fees, and administration expenses, the executors did not fully distribute the legacies until after July 1, 1902.

PROHIBITION

Ma-King Products Co. v. *Blair, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.*—Supreme Court of the United States (46 S. Ct. 544; T. D. 3885).

Decision of commissioner in refusing permits is final when there is sufficient evidence upon which to act, unless his action is clearly arbitrary or contrary to law.

SALES TAXES

J. P. Seeburg Piano Co. v. *United States.*—Court of Claims of the United States (unreported to date; T. D. 3893).

An automatic piano operated by depositing a coin in a slot is not taxable as a vending machine under paragraph 11 of section 900 of

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the revenue act of 1921, the tax on pianos levied by paragraph 4 of section 900 of the revenue act of 1918 having been removed by Congress in enacting the revenue act of 1921.

STAMP TAXES

Trusler v. *Crooks, collector.*—Supreme Court of the United States (269 U. S. 475; T. D. 3810).

Section 3 of the future trading act is unconstitutional. The alleged stamp tax imposed thereby is not a tax but a penalty and its collection is unlawful.

George D. Provost and Cornelius W. Provost, copartners, v. *United States.*—Supreme Court of the United States (269 U. S. 443; T. D. 3811).

The stamp tax provisions of the revenue acts of 1917 and 1918 are applicable to a short sale transaction in stock and the tax is payable upon the transfer of the shares from the lender to the borrower who uses them for delivery on the customer's short sale and the transfer and delivery by the borrower to the lender of the certificates for the purchased shares to replace the shares borrowed.

The decision of the Court of Claims (T. D. 3678) affirmed.

TRANSPORTATION TAXES

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co. v. *Bowers, collector.*—(Unreported to date; T. D. 3816).

Frank messages transmitted by a telegraph company for a railroad company in exchange for passenger and freight services rendered by the railroad company to the telegraph company are not transmitted without compensation and are subject to the tax imposed by section 500 of the revenue act of 1921.

The case of Western Union Telegraph Co. *v.* Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co. (282 Fed. 925; T. D. 3369), followed.

The Philadelphia Electric Co. v. *United States.*—Court of Claims of the United States (unreported to date; T. D. 3871).

Transportation for hire is taxable under sections 500 and 501 of the revenue acts of 1917 and 1918, although rendered by a private carrier not engaged generally in the transportation business and not a common carrier.

City of Wichita Falls, Texas, v. *United States.*—Court of Claims of the United States (unreported to date; T. D. 3899).

A municipal corporation in legislating to establish and pay for a general sewer system and in adopting the general plans and method to be followed acts in a public capacity, but when it engages in the actual work of construction, the letting of contracts, and the purchase of materials it acts in a ministerial capacity. A city is liable for payment of the transportation tax imposed by section 500 of the revenue act of 1918 upon the transportation of sewer pipe to be used in completing a sewage system.

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REPORT OF THE REGISTER OF THE TREASURY

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE REGISTER OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, September 22, 1926.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the office of the Register of the Treasury for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926.

The total amount of securities received from all sources during the fiscal year 1926 aggregated $8,685,381,088.43 face value, representing 56,339,274 pieces; $6,344,560,246.29, or 54,543,713 pieces, were in bearer form, while $2,340,820,842.14, comprising 1,795,561 pieces, were registered securities. All statistical compilations cover securities actually audited and delivered to the files for safe-keeping with the exception of the May and June settlement months on redeemed interests coupons. Only received figures on these months are available and are inserted for reconcilement purposes with the other offices connected with the Public Debt Service. Reconciliation has also been made with all forwarding offices such as the Federal reserve banks, Treasurer's office, Division of Loans and Currency, etc., and all records are in agreement except where necessary deductions have been made and securities returned for correction and repayment.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AS FISCAL AGENTS

The Federal reserve banks, acting as fiscal agents of the United States, receive allotments of stock for the purpose of conducting certain transactions, such as denominational exchange, etc., direct with the general public. Regular accountability is made to the Treasury Department by transactions of the disposition of the securities shipped to them. Securities received from them for retirement by the department are separated into two general classes, canceled and redeemed, and after proper cancellation are forwarded to the department for audit and appropriate credit.

CANCELED SECURITIES RECEIVED FOR CREDIT

Securities received in exchange for other securities of equal face value are designated, for accounting purposes, "Canceled securities," as distinguished from "Redeemed securities." The outstanding indebtedness of the public debt is not affected by the retirement of canceled securities. They represent merely an exchange of securities of equal face value, such as denominational exchange in bearer form or transfer of titles of registered securities. Unlike redemptions, these securities are received for credit direct from the Division of Loans and Currency or the Federal reserve banks. Treasury (war) savings securities are received not only through the Federal reserve banks and the Division of Loans and Currency but from the various post offices throughout the country. Coupons maturing from stock on hand in case of the Federal reserve banks are detached and after cancellation are forwarded to the reg-

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ister's office. The Division of Loans and Currency maintains but one stock which is used for all purposes. Maturing coupons on these securities are detached prior to issue only and not at the time of maturity.

RETIRED SECURITIES CANCELED ON ACCOUNT OF REDUCTION OF PRINCIPAL OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

All redeemed securities are functioned first in the Treasurer's office, but are not finally paid until they reach the register's office and receive appropriate examination. The Treasurer's account is charged with all redemptions irrespective of whether paid direct or through the Federal reserve banks, and the amounts are included in his monthly statement covering payments on the public debt. After examination of the securities the register executes a certificate setting forth the classes and amount thereof and forwards it to the Comptroller General of the United States for use in settling the Treasurer's public-debt account. Securities so retired (except interest coupons) effect a reduction in the prinicpal of the public debt and may be divided into eight general classes, viz:

(*a*) Those which have matured and are payable on presentation.

(*b*) Those which have been called for redemption by the Secretary of the Treasury prior to maturity and are payable on presentation.

(*c*) Those presented prior to maturity or call at the option of holder, by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

(*d*) Those payable before the designated maturity date at the option of the holder, as in the case of Treasury (war) savings securities.

(*e*) Those which have been purchased by the Secretary of the Treasury under provisions of law for the sinking fund or other retirement account.

(*f*) Those received in payment of the principal and interest of foreign debt.

(*g*) Those received in payment of Federal inheritance or estate taxes.

(*h*) Those surrendered for the benefit of the United States, as in cases where United States bonds, etc., are received by the department as donations, contributions on account of conscience, or canceled on account of forfeiture to the United States.

FINAL AUDIT

The register's office is charged with the final audit and custody of all securities retired, whether redeemed or canceled. Two audits are made of bearer securities, the first for reconcilement with forwarding offices by the division of canceled securities, and the second in the division of destruction. The securities are then sealed and filed in that division. Registered securities, after audit by the division of canceled securities, are transmitted to the division of security files for permanent safe-keeping.

SECURITIES PRINTED AND ISSUED

The total amount of numbered securities printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and delivered to the Division of Loans and Currency, covering both bearer and registered securities,

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amounted to $4,303,541,280 during the fiscal year 1926, a reduction of $1,210,863,160 from the previous fiscal year as shown by the records of the register's office.

NUMERICAL RECORDS

Every security, whether printed or issued, is given a serial number. Numerical registers are maintained by the register's office designed to show the disposition of each individual security printed with the exception of registered bonds and Treasury (war) savings securities. When the security is received, all appropriate data concerning its retirement is stamped opposite the corresponding number in these records. They have proven invaluable in the detection of lost and stolen securities, the settling of claims, irregularities in printing, etc., and for general verification purposes.

FUNCTIONAL APPORTIONMENT

Division of accounts.—Keeps controlling accounts of pieces and amounts of all the various securities handled by the register's office, in addition to accounts of United States securities delivered by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for issue and of registered securities issued; prepares, or checks after preparation, all consolidated reports emanating from the register's office, including monthly balance sheets, etc.; authorizes all adjustments on completed audits in office or divisional accounts in the register's office; either prepares, consolidates, or checks all statements appearing in the annual reports; makes check periodically with other Treasury bureaus and offices having to do with the public debt; prepares all correspondence relative to completed audits, etc.

Division of canceled securities.—Audits all securities, coupon and registered, including bonds, notes, certificates of indebtedness and Treasury (war) savings securities, received for credit to fiscal agency and United States Treasurer's accounts and keeps detailed records of the same.

Division of chief clerk.—Requisitions and receives supplies; distributes same upon requisition to the divisions; keeps cost of all supplies and renders monthly statement of distribution to each division chief; handles time reports and pay rolls of all employees; prepares correspondence relating to the personnel matters and keeps general correspondence files for entire office; receives and distributes incoming mail and collects for dispatch outgoing mail, compiles all data relative to office efficiency; keeps and prepares all information relative to Budget requirements for the entire office; maintains control over all matters pertaining to the reclassification of employees under the direction of the Personnel Classification Board. Covers relief-room activities and keeps a record reference library.

Division of destruction.—Examines and audits all securities to be destroyed and delivers them to the destruction committee of the department; keeps detailed records of securities audited and destroyed, and during the suspension of destruction files all securities; keeps a control of all securities audited and on hand; furnishes information on inquiries and fills requisitions made by the division

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of inquiries; gives notification of any discrepancies so that proper adjustment may be made.

Division of inquiries.—Controls requisitons and records attendant thereto on all securities or photostats withdrawn for examination or investigation; handles records and correspondence on validations and reduction authorizations; investigates various discrepancies; makes miscellaneous adjustments; compiles confidential memoranda pertinent to securities under investigation by the Treasury and other departmental investigating agencies, and prepares correspondence relative to all classes of retired securities which have been the subject of inquiry.

Division of interest coupons.—All interest coupons, whether redeemed or received for credit to fiscal agency accounts, are audited by Federal reserve bank or branch, loan, denomination and dividend dates. All redeemed interest coupons are filed by Federal reserve bank or branch, loan, and denomination within the settlement month. Detailed records are kept by Federal reserve bank or branch, loan, denomination, and dividend dates of all interest coupons received, audited, and filed.

Division of numerical records.—Maintains numerical records of all bearer securities retired representing the principal of the public debt, except Treasury (war) savings securities. A record is made opposite the appropriate serial number on the numerical ledgers of every bond, note, or certificate of indebtedness received. This record is coded to show the agency from which the security was received and the transaction involved, such as redemption, exchange, conversion, etc.

Division of security files.—Receives all incoming securities from the Federal reserve banks and the Division of Loans and Currency and delivers them to the auditing divisions; receives all securities after audit, both bearer and registered with the exception of interest coupons, and is responsible for their safe-keeping until withdrawn for destruction. Registered bonds and notes are arranged and filed numerically according to loans and denominations and registered Treasury (war) savings securities numerically by the year of issue, while bearer securities of all classes are filed by lot number only. Keeps appropriate records of securities received, delivered, and on file.

MEDICAL-RELIEF ROOM SERVICE

The medical-relief room service is maintained for the first-aid care of employees sick or injured in line of duty. The object is to relieve distress, encourage morale, promote efficiency, and to minimize interruption of office routine. In the fiscal year 1925 the relief room gave 5,579 first-aid treatments, while in the fiscal year 1926 there were 3,164, of which 611 were to men and 2,553 were to women. Of these 693 were surgical, 17 contagious contacts, and 24 compensation cases.

LIBRARY SERVICE

The library contains 1,611 volumes of loan records, covering the period from 1842 to date and numerous closed file records of official activities. The loan records are arranged and catalogued for easy access in obtaining information relative to issue and retirement of securities.

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GENERAL CONDITION

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, the personnel was reduced from 669 to 590, a reduction of 79. Of the 590 employees remaining on the roll 87 were on the separation list on account of reduction of the force and their services were discontinued during the early part of the succeeding fiscal year at the expiration of the annual leave allotted them. Total expenditures amounted to $1,031,671.56, which covers salaries, rental, equipment, maintenance, supplies, etc., or a reduction of $81,728.04 from the previous fiscal year. Certain internal functional changes were made during the year, sections consolidated, etc., all promoting the general efficiency of the office. Employees have cooperated whole-heartedly in connection with the reallocation of duties and reassignment of personnel, enabling the office to function effectively at all times.

The following is a summary of securities received, examined, and retired in the register's office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926:

Class of security	Pieces	Amount
Redeemed:		
Bearer—		
United States securities—		
Pre-war loans	[1] *64,683*	[1] *$11,851,680.00*
Liberty loans	100,776	393,044,200.00
Treasury bonds	1	1,000.00
Treasury notes	182,615	930,485,300.00
Certificates of indebtedness	67,884	784,042,500.00
Treasury (war) savings securities	1,916,840	6,480,196.93
Interest coupons	41,445,897	[2] 638,089,477.86
Securities not affecting public debt—		
District of Columbia loans	[1] 7	[1] *3,500.00*
Total	43,649,373	2,740,287,494.79
Registered—		
United States securities—		
Pre-war loans	15,544	134,432,240.00
Liberty loans	14,680	18,714,850.00
Certificates of indebtedness	580	1,665,700,000.00
Treasury (war) savings securities	1,126,485	33,321,809.33
Interest checks (Liberty loans)	9	47.81
Total	1,157,298	1,852,168,947.14
Total redeemed	44,806,671	4,592,456,441.93
Retired on account of exchanges for other securities, etc.:		
Bearer—		
United States securities—		
Pre-war loans	52,887	12,322,520.00
Liberty loans	4,330,250	1,157,817,550.00
Treasury bonds	85,587	269,809,200.00
Treasury notes	372,677	1,047,570,800.00
Interim certificates (Liberty loans)	150	41,600.00
Certificates of indebtedness	107,468	784,504,500.00
Treasury (war) savings securities	7,027	35,158.75
Interest coupons	5,935,990	329,874,722.75
Securities not affecting public debt—		
Insular possessions loans	2,293	2,293,000.00
District of Columbia loans	[1] 11	[1] 3,700.00
Total	10,894,340	3,604,272,751.50
Registered—		
United States securities—		
Pre-war loans	33,668	61,148,070.00
Liberty loans	391,830	401,544,400.00
Treasury bonds	3,991	15,047,100.00
Certificates of indebtedness	1	No value.
Treasury (war) savings securities	203,835	4,077,325.00
Securities not affecting public debt—		
Insular possessions loans	4,938	6,835,000.00
Total	638,263	488,651,895.00
Total retired account exchanges, etc.	11,532,603	4,092,924,646.50

[1] In adjustment of previous figures a transfer from redeemed to the canceled is made.
[2] Includes received figures for May and June settlement months which are in process of audit.

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Class of security	Pieces	Amount
RECAPITULATION		
Bearer:		
United States securities—		
Pre-war loans	[1] *11,746*	[1] $470,840.00
Liberty loans	4,431,026	1,550,861,750.00
Treasury bonds	85,588	269,810,200.00
Treasury notes	555,292	1,978,056,100.00
Interim certificates (Liberty loans)	150	41,600.00
Certificates of indebtedness	175,352	1,568,547,000.00
Treasury (war) savings securities	1,923,867	6,515,355.68
Interest coupons	47,381,887	[2] 967,964,200.61
Securities not affecting public debt—		
Insular possessions loans	2,293	2,293,000.00
District of Columbia loans	4	200.00
Total	54,543,713	6,344,560,246.29
Registered:		
United States securities—		
Pre-war loans	49,212	195,580,310.00
Liberty loans	406,510	420,259,250.00
Treasury bonds	3,991	15,047,100.00
Certificates of indebtedness	581	1,665,700,000.00
Treasury (war) savings securities	1,330,320	37,399,134.33
Interest checks (Liberty loans)	9	47.81
Securities not affecting public debt—		
Insular possessions loans	4,938	6,835,000.00
Total	1,795,561	2,340,820,842.14
Grand total	56,339,274	8,685,381,088.43

[1] In adjustment of previous figures a transfer from redeemed to the canceled is made.
[2] Includes received figures for May and June settlement months which are in process of audit.

Respectfully,

HARLEY V. SPEELMAN,
Register of the Treasury.

Hon. A. W. MELLON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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STATISTICAL SECTION

No. 1.—*Interest-bearing debt of the United States and debt on which interest has ceased, June 30, 1926*

Title of loan	Interest rate	Amount issued	Amount retired	Amount outstanding
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT				
Pre-war loans:	*Per cent*			
Consols of 1930	2	$646,250,150.00	$46,526,100.00	$599,724,050.00
Panama Canal loan—				
Series 1906–1936	2	54,631,980.00	5,677,800.00	48,954,180.00
Series 1908–1938	2	30,000,000.00	4,052,600.00	25,947,400.00
Series 1911–1961	3	50,000,000.00	200,000.00	49,800,000.00
Conversion bonds—				
Series 1916–1946	3	15,761,000.00		15,761,000.00
Series 1917–1947	3	13,133,500.00		13,133,500.00
Postal savings bonds—				
First series	2½	41,900.00		41,900.00
Second series	2½	417,380.00		417,380.00
Third series	2½	854,860.00		854,860.00
Fourth series	2½	1,074,980.00		1,074,980.00
Fifth series	2½	1,116,880.00		1,116,880.00
Sixth series	2½	1,129,820.00		1,129,820.00
Seventh series	2½	872,240.00		872,240.00
Eighth series	2½	933,540.00		933,540.00
Ninth series	2½	865,500.00		865,500.00
Tenth series	2½	938,000.00		938,000.00
Eleventh series	2½	906,700.00		906,700.00
Twelfth series	2½	887,960.00		887,960.00
Thirteenth series	2½	718,800.00		718,800.00
Fourteenth series	2½	302,140.00		302,140.00
Fifteenth series	2½	198,180.00		198,180.00
Sixteenth series	2½	91,080.00		91,080.00
Seventeenth series	2½	103,140.00		103,140.00
Eighteenth series	2½	86,260.00		86,260.00
Nineteenth series	2½	72,800.00		72,800.00
Twentieth series	2½	106,080.00		106,080.00
Twenty-first series	2½	55,780.00		55,780.00
Twenty-second series	2½	56,420.00		56,420.00
Twenty-third series	2½	20,560.00		20,560.00
Twenty-fourth series	2½	9,200.00		9,200.00
Twenty-fifth series	2½	17,700.00		17,700.00
Twenty-sixth series	2½	15,860.00		15,860.00
Twenty-seventh series	2½	9,320.00		9,320.00
Twenty-eighth series	2½	92,800.00		92,800.00
Twenty-ninth series	2½	238,340.00		238,340.00
Thirtieth series	2½	305,820.00		305,820.00
Total		822,316,670.00	56,456,500.00	765,860,170.00
Liberty loans:				
First, 1932–1947	3½	1,515,538,300.00	117,849,200.00	1,397,689,100.00
First, converted, 1932–1947	4	568,318,450.00	563,161,650.00	5,156,800.00
Do	4¼	555,212,150.00	22,337,900.00	532,874,250.00
First, second converted, 1932–1947	4¼	3,492,150.00		3,492,150.00
Second, 1927–1942	4	3,807,865,000.00	3,787,015,300.00	20,849,700.00
Second, converted, 1927–1942	4¼	3,707,933,850.00	624,255,750.00	3,083,678,100.00
Third, 1928	4¼	4,175,650,050.00	1,687,377,600.00	2,488,272,450.00
Fourth, 1933–1938	4¼	6,964,581,100.00	640,109,150.00	6,324,471,950.00
Total [1]		21,298,591,050.00	7,442,106,550.00	13,856,484,500.00
Treasury bonds:				
Series 1947–1952	4¼	763,962,300.00	14,000.00	763,948,300.00
Series 1944–1954	4	1,047,088,500.00	1,000.00	1,047,087,500.00
Series 1946–1956	3¾	494,898,100.00		494,898,100.00
Total		2,305,948,900.00	15,000.00	2,305,933,900.00
Treasury notes:				
Series B, 1926	4¼	486,940,100.00	72,017,800.00	414,922,300.00
Series A, 1927	4½	366,981,500.00	11,201,600.00	355,779,900.00
Series B, 1927	4¼	668,201,400.00		668,201,400.00

[1] Figures on issues and retirements include securities issued and retired on conversion accounts.

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No. 1.—*Interest-bearing debt of the United States and debt on which interest has ceased, June 30, 1926*—Continued

Title of loan	Interest rate	Amount issued	Amount retired	Amount outstanding
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT—contd.				
Treasury notes—Continued.				
Adjusted service—	*Per cent*			
Series A, 1930	4	$50,000,000.00		$50,000,000.00
Series A, 1931	4	53,500,000.00		53,500,000.00
Series B, 1931	4	70,000,000.00		70,000,000.00
Total		1,695,623,000.00	$83,219,400.00	1,612,403,600.00
Certificates of indebtedness:				
Dec. 15, 1925, series TD-1926	3¾	452,879,000.00		452,879,000.00
Adjusted service, series A-1927	4	38,200,000.00	7,800,000.00	30,400,000.00
Total		491,079,000.00	7,800,000.00	483,279,000.00
Treasury (war) savings securities [2]		462,289,292.35	102,479,602.30	359,809,690.05
Total interest-bearing debt		27,075,847,912.35	7,692,077,052.30	19,383,770,860.05
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED				
Pre-war loans:				
Stock of 1790	6	30,088,397.75	30,060,527.98	27,869.77
Deferred stock of 1790	6	14,649,328.76	14,635,393.86	13,934.90
Stock of 1790	3	19,719,237.39	19,705,284.26	13,953.13
Navy stock	6	711,700.00	711,600.00	100.00
Loan of 1800	8	1,481,700.00	1,481,200.00	500.00
Sixteen million loan of 1813	6	18,109,377.43	18,109,331.04	46.39
Ten million loan of 1814	6	9,919,476.25	9,919,187.27	288.98
Mississippi stock	None	4,282,036.92	4,281,190.14	846.78
Stock of 1815	7	9,070,386.00	9,070,353.48	32.52
Treasury-note stock of 1815	6	1,505,352.18	1,505,284.65	67.53
Treasury notes prior to 1846	1/10 of 1 to 6	47,002,900.00	46,920,484.65	82,415.35
Treasury notes of 1846	1/10 of 1 to 5⅗	7,687,800.00	7,681,900.00	5,900.00
Treasury notes of 1847	5⅗ and 6	26,122,100.00	26,121,150.00	950.00
Treasury notes of 1857	3 to 6	52,778,900.00	52,778,200.00	700.00
Bounty land script	6	233,075.00	230,175.00	2,900.00
Mexican indemnity stock	5	303,573.92	302,469.01	1,104.91
Loan of 1847	6	28,230,350.00	28,229,400.00	950.00
Texan indemnity stock	5	5,000,000.00	4,981,000.00	19,000.00
Loan of 1858	5	20,000,000.00	19,998,000.00	2,000.00
Loan of February, 1861	6	18,415,000.00	18,410,000.00	5,000.00
Treasury notes of 1861	6	35,364,450.00	35,362,150.00	2,300.00
Oregon war debt	6	1,090,850.00	1,088,600.00	2,250.00
Loan of July and August, 1861	6	189,321,350.00	189,306,300.00	15,050.00
Loan of July and August, 1861, continued.	3½	127,597,200.00	127,596,600.00	600.00
Seven-thirties of 1861	7 3/10	139,999,750.00	139,990,450.00	9,300.00
Five-twenties of 1862 [3]	6	514,772,100.00	514,666,850.00	105,250.00
Temporary loan of February, 1862.	4, 5, 6	716,099,247.16	716,096,397.16	2,850.00
Certificates of indebtedness, 1862–63.	6	561,753,241.65	561,750,241.65	3,000.00
Loan of 1863	6	75,000,000.00	74,996,900.00	3,100.00
Loan of 1863, continued	3½	50,457,950.00	50,457,850.00	100.00
One-year note of 1863	5	44,520,000.00	44,489,940.00	30,060.00
Two-year notes of 1863	5	166,480,000.00	166,453,300.00	26,700.00
Compound interest notes [3]	6	262,932,000.00	262,774,830.00	157,170.00
Ten-forties of 1864	5	196,118,300.00	196,099,950.00	18,350.00
Five-twenties of 1864	6	125,561,300.00	125,547,350.00	13,950.00
Seven-thirties of 1864–65	7 3/10	829,992,500.00	829,873,100.00	119,400.00
Five-twenties of 1865	6	203,327,250.00	203,307,500.00	19,750.00
Consols of 1865	6	332,998,950.00	332,943,600.00	55,350.00
Consols of 1867	6	379,618,000.00	379,533,950.00	84,050.00
Consols of 1868 [3]	6	42,539,350.00	42,535,550.00	3,800.00
Certificates, acts of Mar. 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868.	3	85,155,000.00	85,150,000.00	5,000.00
Funded loan of 1881	5	517,994,150.00	517,971,750.00	22,400.00
Funded loan of 1881, continued	3½	401,504,900.00	401,504,850.00	50.00
Loan of July 12, 1882	3	305,581,250.00	305,581,050.00	200.00
Funded loan of 1891	4½	250,000,000.00	249,981,200.00	18,800.00
Funded loan of 1891, continued	2	25,412,200.00	25,411,200.00	1,000.00
Loan of 1904	5	100,000,000.00	99,986,950.00	13,050.00
Funded loan of 1907	4	740,938,100.00	740,579,850.00	358,250.00
Refunding certificates of 1879	4	40,012,750.00	40,003,280.00	9,470.00
Loan of 1908–1918	3	198,792,660.00	198,552,920.00	239,740.00
Loan of 1925	4	162,315,400.00	161,509,800.00	805,600.00
Total		8,138,560,890.41	8,136,236,390.15	2,324,500.26

[2] Total retirements include redemptions, the payment of which is charged to the principal of the public debt and not such redemptions as are charged as interest payments. Matured Treasury (war) savings securities outstanding are charged as outstanding interest on the public debt and are not shown in the above tabulation, which covers outstanding principal only.

[3] Issues and retirements corrected in adjustment of previous figures.

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No. 1.—*Interest-bearing debt of the United States and debt on which interest has ceased, June 30, 1926*—Continued

Title of loan	Interest rate	Amount issued	Amount retired	Amount outstanding
DEBIT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED—continued				
Liberty loans:	*Per cent*			
Victory, 1922-23	4¾	$4,327,856,800.00	$4,323,423,700.00	$4,433,100.00
Victory, 1922-23	3¾	1,097,251,850.00	1,097,222,850.00	29,000.00
Total		5,425,108,650.00	5,420,646,550.00	4,462,100.00
Treasury notes:				
Series A, 1924	5¾	311,191,600.00	311,050,600.00	141,000.00
Series B, 1924	5½	390,706,100.00	390,469,000.00	237,100.00
Series A, 1925	4¾	601,599,500.00	601,367,000.00	232,500.00
Series A, 1926	4¾	617,769,700.00	614,912,400.00	2,857,300.00
Series B, 1925	4⅜	335,141,300.00	334,555,000.00	586,300.00
Series C, 1925	4½	469,213,200.00	468,616,200.00	597,000.00
Total		2,725,621,400.00	2,720,970,200.00	4,651,200.00
Certificates of indebtedness:				
Mar. 20, 1918	4½	543,032,500.00	543,032,000.00	500.00
June 25, 1918, series 4-A	4½	839,646,500.00	839,646,000.00	500.00
July 9, 1918, series 4-B	4½	753,938,000.00	753,937,000.00	1,000.00
July 23, 1918, series 4-C	4½	584,750,500.00	584,750,000.00	500.00
Aug. 6, 1918, series 4-D	4½	575,706,500.00	575,703,000.00	3,500.00
Aug. 20, 1918, series T	4	157,552,500.00	157,544,000.00	8,500.00
Sept. 15, 1919, series T-10	4½	657,469,000.00	657,458,000.00	11,000.00
Dec. 15, 1919, series TJ-1920	4½	728,130,000.00	728,127,000.00	3,000.00
Jan. 2, 1920, series TD-1920	4¾	703,026,000.00	703,024,000.00	2,000.00
Mar. 15, 1920, series TM-1921	4¾	201,370,500.00	201,370,000.00	500.00
Apr. 15, 1920, series G-1920	5¼	170,633,500.00	170,632,500.00	1,000.00
June 15, 1920 series TJ-1921	6	242,517,000.00	242,512,500.00	4,500.00
July 15, 1920, series TM2-1921	5¾	74,278,000.00	74,271,500.00	6,500.00
Aug. 16, 1920, series C-1921	6	157,654,500.00	157,650,000.00	4,500.00
Sept. 15, 1920, series TS-1921	6	341,969,500.00	341,965,000.00	4,500.00
Dec. 15, 1920, series TD-1921	6	401,557,500.00	401,555,000.00	2,500.00
Jan. 15, 1921, series E-1921	5½	118,660,000.00	118,658,500.00	1,500.00
Jan. 15, 1921, series F-1921	5¾	192,026,500.00	192,021,000.00	5,500.00
Feb. 15, 1921, series G-1921	5½	132,886,500.00	132,883,500.00	3,000.00
Mar. 15, 1921, series TS2-1921	5½	193,302,000.00	193,301,000.00	1,000.00
Mar. 15, 1921, series TM-1922	5¾	288,501,000.00	288,494,500.00	6,500.00
Apr. 15, 1921, series H-1921	5½	190,511,500.00	190,510,000.00	1,500.00
May 16, 1921, series A-1922	5½	256,170,000.00	256,165,500.00	4,500.00
June 15, 1921, series TJ-1922	5½	314,184,000.00	314,178,000.00	6,000.00
Aug. 1, 1921, series TM2-1922	5¾	116,891,000.00	116,883,000.00	8,000.00
Aug. 1, 1921, series B-1922	5½	259,471,500.00	259,467,000.00	4,500.00
Sept. 15, 1921, series TS-1922	5¼	182,871,000.00	182,861,000.00	10,000.00
Nov. 1, 1921, series TS2-1922	4½	179,691,500.00	179,682,500.00	9,000.00
Dec. 15, 1921, series TD-1922	4½	243,544,000.00	243,532,000.00	12,000.00
Mar. 15, 1922, series TM-1923	4¼	266,250,000.00	266,249,000.00	1,000.00
June 15, 1922, series TJ-1923	3¾	273,000,000.00	272,997,500.00	2,500.00
Sept. 15, 1922, series TS-1923	3¾	227,000,000.00	226,998,500.00	1,500.00
Mar. 15, 1923, series TM-1924	4½	321,196,000.00	321,157,500.00	38,500.00
Sept. 15, 1923, series TM2-1924	4¼	249,750,500.00	249,738,000.00	12,500.00
Dec. 15, 1923, series TJ-1924	4	135,128,500.00	135,126,000.00	2,500.00
Dec. 15, 1923, series TD-1924	4¼	214,149,000.00	214,137,500.00	11,500.00
Mar. 15, 1924, series TM-1925	4	400,299,000.00	400,268,500.00	30,500.00
Sept. 15, 1924, series TS-1925	2¾	391,369,500.00	391,367,000.00	2,500.00
Mar. 16, 1925, series TD-1925	3	219,462,000.00	219,437,500.00	24,500.00
June 15, 1925, series TJ-1926	3	124,247,000.00	123,613,000.00	634,000.00
Sept. 15, 1925, series TJ2-1926	3¼	251,936,000.00	250,935,000.00	1,001,000.00
Total		12,875,730,000.00	12,873,840,000.00	1,890,000.00
Total debt on which interest has ceased		29,165,020,940.41	29,151,693,140.15	13,327,800.26
Grand total		56,240,868,852.76	36,843,770,192.45	19,397,098,660.31

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No. 2.—*United States bonds/notes and certificates of indebtedness, in bearer form, redeemed, canceled, and retired during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, grouped according to accounts credited*

Title of loan	Interest rate	Purchased from—			Total	Received in payment of principal by foreign governments	Received in payment of interest by foreign governments	Forfeitures [1]	At maturity or call [2]	Total	
		Sinking fund	Surplus money	Cash principal received from foreign governments						Pieces	Amount
INTEREST-BEARING SECURITIES											
Liberty loans:	*Per cent*										
First, 1932–1947	3½					$6,492,000	$4,908,000	$6,850		11,529	$11,406,850
First, converted, 1932–1947, permanent	4¼							500		1	500
Second, converted, 1927–1942, permanent	4¼							30,950		121	30,950
Third, 1928, permanent	4¼	$299,473,200	$80,000,000		$379,473,200			13,150		65,985	379,486,350
Fourth, 1933–1938, permanent	4¼							9,250		41	9,250
Total		299,473,200	80,000,000		379,473,200	6,492,000	4,908,000	60,700		77,677	390,933,900
Treasury bonds, 1944–1954	4							1,000		1	1,000
Treasury notes:											
Mar. 15, 1922, series A–1926	4¾								$612,820,600	100,627	612,820,600
June 15, 1922, series B–1925	4⅜					10,924,000	31,076,000		257,073,600	56,883	299,073,600
Total						10,924,000	31,076,000		869,894,200	157,510	911,894,200
Certificates of indebtedness:											
Sept. 15, 1924, series TS–1925	2¾								229,573,500	13,426	229,573,500
Mar. 16, 1925, series TD–1925	3								179,437,500	18,327	179,437,500
June 15, 1925, series TJ–1926	3					9,057,000	31,126,000		83,430,000	13,924	123,613,000
Sept. 15, 1925, series TJ2–1926	3¼			$4,393,500	4,393,500	2,527,000	68,250,000		175,764,500	21,819	250,935,000
Total				4,393,500	4,393,500	11,584,000	99,376,000		668,205,500	67,496	783,559,000
Total interest-bearing securities		299,473,200	80,000,000	4,393,500	383,866,700	29,000,000	135,360,000	61,700	1,538,099,700	302,684	2,086,388,100
NONINTEREST-BEARING SECURITIES											
Pre-war loans:											
One-year notes of 1863	5								10	1	10

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Compound-interest notes	6								30	3	30
Seven-thirties of 1864–1865	7 3/10								600	9	600
Five-twenties of 1865	6								100	1	100
Funded loan of 1907	4								300	6	300
Refunding certificates of 1879	4								60	6	60
Loan of 1908–1918	3								3,260	35	3,260
Loan of 1925	4								188,050	293	188,050
Total									192,410	354	192,410
Liberty loans:											
Victory, 1922–1923	4 3/4							1,100	2,097,900	23,070	2,099,000
Victory, 1922–1923	3 3/4								11,300	29	11,300
Total								1,100	2,109,200	23,099	2,110,300
Treasury notes:											
June 15, 1921, series A–1924	5 3/4								214,300	192	214,300
Sept. 15, 1921, series B–1924	5 1/2								194,900	236	194,900
Feb. 1, 1922, series A–1925	4 3/4								1,715,800	1,457	1,715,800
Dec. 15, 1922, series C–1925	4 1/2							100	16,466,000	23,220	16,466,100
Total								100	18,591,000	25,105	18,591,100
Certificates of indebtedness:											
Aug. 20, 1918, series T	4								12,000	12	12,000
Jan. 2, 1920, series TD–1920	4 3/4								500	1	500
Aug. 16, 1920, series C–1921	6								6,000	2	6,000
Sept. 15, 1920, series TS–1921	6								5,500	2	5,500
Dec. 15, 1920, series TD–1921	6								5,000	1	5,000
May 16, 1921, series A–1922	5 1/2								1,000	2	1,000
June 15, 1921, series TJ–1922	5 1/2								1,500	3	1,500
Aug. 1, 1921, series B–1922	5 1/2								5,500	2	5,500
Sept. 15, 1921, series TS–1922	5 1/4								1,000	1	1,000
Mar. 15, 1922, series TM–1923	4 1/4								5,500	6	5,500
June 15, 1922, series TJ–1923	3 3/4								500	1	500
Sept. 15, 1922, series TS–1923	3 3/4								500	1	500
Dec. 15, 1922, series TD–1923	4								14,500	6	14,500
Mar. 15, 1923, series TM–1924	4 1/2								37,500	45	37,500
June 15, 1923, series TD2–1923	4								2,000	2	2,000
Sept. 15, 1923, series TM2–1924	4 1/4								10,500	8	10,500
Dec. 15, 1923, series TD–1924	4 1/4								92,000	78	92,000
Mar. 15, 1924, series TM–1925	4								278,500	211	278,500
June 16, 1924, series TD2–1924	2 3/4								4,000	4	4,000
Total									483,500	388	483,500
Total noninterest-bearing securities								1,200	21,376,110	48,946	21,377,310
Grand total		299,473,200	80,000,000	4,393,500	383,866,700	29,000,000	135,360,000	62,900	1,559,475,810	351,630	2,107,765,410

[1] Includes returns from miscellaneous sources.

[2] Includes claim, mutilation, and optional redemption.

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No. 3.—*United States bonds/notes and certificates of indebtedness, in bearer form, redeemed, canceled, and retired during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, showing loans, denominations, pieces, and total amount*

Title of loan	Interest rate	Denominations by number of pieces									Total	
		$10	$20	$50	$100	$500	$1,000	$5,000	$10,000	$100,000	Pieces	Amount
INTEREST-BEARING SECURITIES												
Liberty loans:	*Per cent*											
First, 1932–1947	3½			3	2	235	11,289				11,529	$11,406,850
First, converted, 1932–1947, permanent	4¼					1					1	500
Second, converted, 1927–1942, permanent	4¼			35	47	29	10				121	30,950
Third, 1928, permanent	4¼			4,455	4,176	2,854	16,449	3,908	34,143		65,985	379,486,350
Fourth, 1933–1938, permanent	4¼			11	17	12	1				41	9,250
Total				4,504	4,242	3,131	27,749	3,908	34,143		77,677	390,933,900
Treasury bonds: Series 1944–1954	4						1				1	1,000
Treasury notes:												
Mar. 15, 1922, series A–1926	4¾				22,366	10,522	43,828	6,749	13,205	3,957	100,627	612,820,600
June 15, 1922, series B–1925	4⅜				17,496	8,304	20,432	2,502	6,163	1,986	56,883	299,073,600
Total					39,862	18,826	64,260	9,251	19,368	5,943	157,510	911,894,200
Certificates of indebtedness:												
Sept. 15, 1924, series TS–1925	2¾					609	3,814	1,679	5,726	1,598	13,426	229,573,500
Mar. 16, 1925, series TD–1925	3					2,371	6,552	2,612	5,784	1,008	18,327	179,437,500
June 15, 1925, series TJ–1926	3					1,170	6,483	1,671	3,909	691	13,924	123,613,000
Sept. 15, 1925, series TJ2–1926	3¼					1,420	9,310	3,803	5,630	1,656	21,819	250,935,000
Total						5,570	26,159	9,765	21,049	4,953	67,496	783,559,000
Total interest-bearing securities				4,504	44,104	27,527	118,169	22,924	74,560	10,896	302,684	2,086,388,100
NONINTEREST-BEARING SECURITIES												
Pre-war loans:												
One-year notes of 1863	5	1									1	10
Compound-interest notes	6	3									3	30
Seven-thirties of 1864–65	7 3/10			6	3						9	600
Five-twenties of 1865	6				1						1	100
Funded loan of 1907	4			6							6	300
Refunding certificates of 1879	4	6									6	60
Loan of 1908–1918	3		23		8	4					35	3,260
Loan of 1925	4			31	65	34	163				293	188,050
Total		10	23	43	77	38	163				354	192,410

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Liberty loans:												
Victory, 1922–23	4¾			15,196	7,037	485	343	8	1		23,070	2,099,000
Victory, 1922–23	3¾			10	13	1	4	1			29	11,300
Total				15,206	7,050	486	347	9	1		23,099	2,110,300
Treasury notes:												
June 15, 1921, series A–1924	5¾				58	43	72	15	4		192	214,300
Sept. 15, 1921, series B–1924	5½				54	51	124	6	1		236	194,900
Feb. 1, 1922, series A–1925	4¾				403	327	597	95	34	1	1,457	1,715,800
Dec. 15, 1922, series C–1925	4½				10,591	4,368	7,488	471	298	4	23,220	16,466,100
Total					11,106	4,789	8,281	587	337	5	25,105	18,591,100
Certificates of indebtedness:												
Aug. 20, 1918, series T	4						12				12	12,000
Jan. 2, 1920, series TD–1920	4¾					1					1	500
Aug. 16, 1920, series C–1921	6						1	1			2	6,000
Sept. 15, 1920, series TS–1921	6					1		1			2	5,500
Dec. 15, 1920, series TD–1921	6							1			1	5,000
May 16, 1921, series A–1922	5½					2					2	1,000
June 15, 1921, series TJ–1922	5½					3					3	1,500
Aug. 1, 1921, series B–1922	5½					1		1			2	5,500
Sept. 15, 1921, series TS–1922	5¼						1				1	1,000
Mar. 15, 1922, series TM–1923	4¼					1	5				6	5,500
June 15, 1922, series TJ–1923	3¾					1					1	500
Sept. 15, 1922, series TS–1923	3¾					1					1	500
Dec. 15, 1922, series TD–1923	4					1	4		1		6	14,500
Mar. 15, 1923, series TM–1924	4½					23	21	1			45	37,500
June 15, 1923, series TD2–1923	4						2				2	2,000
Sept. 15, 1923, series TM2–1924	4¼					3	4	1			8	10,500
Dec. 15, 1923, series TD–1924	4¼					20	52	6			78	92,000
Mar. 15, 1924, series TM–1925	4					73	122	8	8		211	278,500
June 16, 1924, series TD2–1924	2¾						4				4	4,000
Total						131	228	20	9		388	483,500
Total noninterest-bearing securities		10	23	15,249	18,233	5,444	9,019	616	347	5	48,946	21,377,310
Grand total		10	23	19,753	62,337	32,971	127,188	23,540	74,907	10,901	351,630	2,107,765,410

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No. 4.—*United States bonds/notes and certificates of indebtedness, in registered form, redeemed, canceled, and retired during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, grouped according to accounts credited*

Title of loan	Interest rate	Purchases from sinking fund	Received in payment of interest by foreign governments	At maturity or call [1]	Total	
					Pieces	Amount
INTEREST-BEARING SECURITIES						
Liberty loans:	*Per cent*					
First, 1932–1947	3½		$900,000		18	$900,000
Third, 1928	4¼	$17,618,550			13,812	17,618,550
Total		17,618,550	900,000		13,830	18,518,550
Certificates of indebtedness:						
Short-term special	2			$1,002,500,000	25	1,002,500,000
Do	2¼			312,500,000	11	312,500,000
Do	2¾			297,500,000	12	297,500,000
Adjusted-service series, 1926	4			45,400,000	454	45,400,000
Adjusted-service series, 1927	4			7,800,000	78	7,800,000
Total				1,665,700,000	580	1,665,700,000
Total interest-bearing securities		17,618,550	900,000	1,665,700,000	14,410	1,684,218,550
NONINTEREST-BEARING SECURITIES						
Pre-war loans:						
Funded loan of 1907	4			200	2	200
Loan of 1908–1918	3			1,820	7	1,820
Loan of 1925	4			445,100	289	445,100
Total				447,120	298	447,120
Liberty loans: Victory, 1922–1923	4¾			196,300	850	196,300
Total noninterest-bearing securities				643,420	1,148	643,420
Grand total		17,618,550	900,000	1,666,343,420	15,558	1,684,861,970

[1] Includes claim and mutilation redemptions.

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No. 5.—*United States bonds/notes and certificates of indebtedness, in registered form, redeemed, canceled, and retired during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, showing loans, denominations, pieces, and total amount*

Title of loan	Interest rate	Denominations by number of pieces									Total	
		$20	$50	$100	$500	$1,000	$5,000	$10,000	$50,000	$100,000	Pieces	Amount
INTEREST-BEARING SECURITIES												
Liberty loans:	*Per cent*											
First, 1932–1947	3½							10		8	18	$900,000
Third, 1928	4¼		3,143	6,249	1,655	2,134	195	320	38	78	13,812	17,618,550
Total			3,143	6,249	1,655	2,134	195	330	38	86	13,830	18,518,550
Certificates of indebtedness:												
Short-term special	2										25	1,002,500,000
Do	2¼										11	312,500,000
Do	2¾										12	297,500,000
Adjusted-service series, 1926	4										454	45,400,000
Adjusted-service series, 1927	4										78	7,800,000
Total											580	1,665,700,000
Total interest-bearing securities			3,143	6,249	1,655	2,134	195	330	38	86	14,410	1,684,218,550
NONINTEREST-BEARING SECURITIES												
Pre-war loans:												
Funded loan of 1907	4			2							2	200
Loan of 1908–1918	3	1		3	3						7	1,820
Loan of 1925	4		8	47	62	129	30	13			289	445,100
Total		1	8	52	65	129	30	13			298	447,120
Liberty loans: Victory, 1922–1923	4¾		244	476	67	58	1	4			850	196,300
Total noninterest-bearing securities		1	252	528	132	187	31	17			1,148	643,420
Grand total		1	3,395	6,777	1,787	2,321	226	347	38	86	15,558	1,684,861,970

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No. 6.—*United States Treasury (war) savings securities redeemed, canceled, and retired during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, showing denominations, pieces, and total amount*

Class of security	Denominations of securities								
	$0.25	$1	$5	$25			$100		
	Number of stamps	Number of stamps	Number of stamps	Number of certificates	Amount sale price	Amount redemption value	Number of certificates	Amount sale price	Amount redemption value
NONREGISTERED									
War-savings stamps:									
Series 1918			297,382						
Series 1919			137,020						
Series 1920			167,850						
Series 1921			661,065						
Total			1,263,317						
Thrift stamps	647,946								
Treasury savings stamps		5,577							
Total nonregistered	647,946	5,577	1,263,317						
REGISTERED									
Treasury savings certificates:									
Series 1918							4		$400.00
Series 1919							219		21,900.00
Series 1920							2,836		283,600.00
Series 1921				18,619		$464,714.75	47,717		4,767,722.80
Series 1921, new issue				305	$6,100.00	6,981.20	377	$30,160.00	34,511.20
Series 1922, new issue				11,647	232,940.00	262,751.70	20,115	1,609,200.00	1,814,886.60
Series 1922, Sept. 30, 1922				2,979	61,069.50	66,479.55	4,652	381,464.00	415,249.00
Series 1923, Sept. 30, 1922				28,172	577,526.00	623,238.75	46,353	3,800,946.00	4,100,441.80
Series 1923, Dec. 1, 1923				3,172	63,440.00	67,833.20	6,970	557,600.00	596,414.20
Series 1924, Dec. 1, 1923				15,459	309,180.00	327,946.35	30,250	2,420,000.00	2,568,543.20
Total				80,353	1,250,255.50	1,819,945.50	159,493	8,799,370.00	14,603,668.80
War-savings stamps:									
Series 1918			74,022						
Series 1919			31,891						
Series 1920			76,742						
Series 1921			689,759						
Total			872,414						
Total registered			872,414	80,353	1,250,255.50	1,819,945.50	159,493	8,799,370.00	14,603,668.80
Grand total	647,946	5,577	2,135,731	80,353	1,250,255.50	1,819,945.50	159,493	8,799,370.00	14,603,668.80

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Class of security	Denominations of securities: $1,000 — Number of certificates	$1,000 — Amount sale price	$1,000 — Amount redemption value	Total — Number of pieces	Total — Amount redemption value
NONREGISTERED					
War-savings stamps:					
Series 1918				297,382	$1,486,104.80
Series 1919				137,020	684,823.95
Series 1920				167,850	839,161.21
Series 1921				661,065	3,302,543.47
Total				1,263,317	6,312,633.43
Thrift stamps				647,946	161,986.50
Treasury savings stamps				5,577	5,577.00
Total nonregistered				1,916,840	6,480,196.93
REGISTERED					
Treasury savings certificates:					
Series 1918				4	400.06
Series 1919	14		$14,000.00	233	35,900.00
Series 1920	73		73,000.00	2,909	356,600.00
Series 1921	847		846,478.00	67,183	6,078,915.55
Series 1921, new issue	30	$24,000.00	27,540.00	712	69,032.40
Series 1922, new issue	2,950	2,360,000.00	2,657,562.00	34,712	4,735,200.30
Series 1922, Sept. 30, 1922	459	376,380.00	409,932.00	8,090	891,660.55
Series 1923, Sept. 30, 1922	4,044	3,316,080.00	3,572,568.00	78,569	8,296,248.55
Series 1923, Dec. 1, 1923	1,316	1,052,800.00	1,125,910.00	11,458	1,790,157.40
Series 1924, Dec. 1, 1923	4,492	3,593,600.00	3,811,966.00	50,201	6,708,455.55
Total	14,225	10,722,860.00	12,538,956.00	254,071	28,962,570.30
War-savings stamps:					
Series 1918				74,022	369,930.03
Series 1919				31,891	159,455.00
Series 1920				76,742	383,709.65
Series 1921				689,759	3,446,144.35
Total				872,414	4,359,239.03
Total registered	14,225	10,722,860.00	12,538,956.00	1,126,485	33,321,809.33
Grand total	14,225	10,722,860.00	12,538,956.00	3,043,325	39,802,006.26

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No. 7.—*United States Treasury (war) savings securities redeemed, canceled, and retired during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, reported according to the State or Territory in which originally presented for redemption*

State or Territory	Population	Amount		State or Territory	Population	Amount	
		Fiscal year of 1926	Total to June 30, 1926			Fiscal year of 1926	Total to June 30, 1926
Alabama	2,348,174	$51,682.66	$12,040,539.82	New Jersey	3,155,900	$218,766.60	$15,785,038.23
Arizona	334,162	18,606.75	2,760,979.05	New Mexico	360,350	17,748.60	2,002,209.02
Arkansas	1,752,204	40,341.63	14,375,873.67	New York	10,385,227	977,462.08	117,605,331.56
California	3,426,861	367,634.16	53,681,967.60	North Carolina	2,559,123	99,093.67	21,292,821.44
Colorado	939,629	104,654.58	15,383,191.45	North Dakota	646,872	19,310.79	5,512,943.62
Connecticut	1,380,631	122,906.40	10,687,405.66	Ohio	5,759,394	961,395.52	125,803,844.69
Delaware	223,003	8,234.71	1,672,954.12	Oklahoma	2,028,283	77,977.90	21,084,204.26
District of Columbia	437,571	33,794.33	3,843,053.71	Oregon	783,389	164,242.07	16,979,078.75
Florida	968,470	67,866.91	7,655,959.64	Panama	22,858	810.00	370,038.65
Georgia	2,895,832	64,845.71	21,363,264.34	Pennsylvania	8,720,017	814,259.12	85,117,365.79
Hawaii	255,912	5,557.75	1,858,382.81	Philippine Islands	10,350,640	759.00	73,368.50
Idaho	431,866	54,386.77	4,442,611.84	Porto Rico	1,299,809	1,800.75	276,857.78
Illinois	6,485,280	521,608.00	116,386,386.95	Rhode Island	604,397	64,186.66	5,400,506.64
Indiana	2,930,390	384,323.79	36,515,950.09	South Carolina	1,683,724	16,086.27	7,717,897.82
Iowa	2,404,021	65,977.29	25,756,138.89	South Dakota	636,547	13,052.73	8,562,149.51
Kansas	1,769,257	336,509.22	23,466,721.22	Tennessee	2,337,885	51,089.52	24,826,409.80
Kentucky	2,416,630	87,847.95	23,437,859.68	Texas	4,663,228	215,451.39	55,823,060.86
Louisiana	1,798,509	47,224.91	17,804,635.61	Utah	449,396	25,886.87	6,449,879.42
Maine	768,014	62,603.42	5,579,304.77	Vermont	352,428	33,247.76	3,389,008.65
Maryland	1,449,661	57,098.41	5,795,519.99	Virginia	2,309,187	99,273.30	34,513,060.12
Massachusetts	3,852,356	457,838.77	48,690,156.45	Washington	1,356,621	369,369.44	28,276,568.41
Michigan	3,668,412	142,286.81	25,153,088.00	West Virginia	1,463,701	162,935.38	14,109,462.65
Minnesota	2,387,125	127,601.23	41,713,316.74	Wisconsin	2,632,067	116,902.23	22,312,094.85
Mississippi	1,790,618	32,470.63	13,803,842.20	Wyoming	194,402	11,374.14	1,454,682.78
Missouri	3,404,055	381,250.71	82,974,836.84	Treasurer of United States		31,371,158.73	153,169,791.49
Montana	548,889	37,216.42	6,261,243.58	China (Shanghai)			10,505.10
Nebraska	1,296,372	95,584.82	29,397,880.34				
Nevada	77,407	19,961.30	1,316,894.33	Total	117,639,839	39,802,006.26	1,436,266,740.63
New Hampshire	443,083	100,449.70	4,528,601.34				

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No. 8.—*Comparative statement showing all paid securities received and recorded by the Register of the Treasury, canceled during the fiscal years 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, and accumulative to June 30, 1926*

Class of security	1923		1924		1925		1926		Cumulative total to June 30, 1926	
	Pieces	Amount	Pieces	Amount	Pieces	Amount	Pieces	Amount	Pieces	Amount
Bearer:										
Pre-war loans	205	$30,540.00	136	$7,510.00	9,761	$9,137,240.00	*64,633*	*$11,851,680.00*	18,546,765	$4,831,696,335.27
Liberty loans	5,275,052	1,744,986,500.00	733,256	560,767,300.00	103,605	105,851,550.00	100,776	393,044,200.00	9,449,884	6,953,135,500.00
Treasury bonds	8	8,000.00	6	6,000.00			1	1,000.00	15	15,000.00
Treasury notes	10,132	143,339,500.00	94,656	356,973,000.00	290,189	1,373,391,800.00	182,615	930,485,300.00	577,592	2,804,189,600.00
Certificate of indebtedness	309,026	1,933,403,000.00	190,276	1,415,667,000.00	79,086	1,011,454,500.00	67,884	784,042,500.00	5,818,157	37,253,896,500.00
Treasury (war) savings securities	87,461,467	386,601,090.42	10,821,632	43,246,905.27	3,817,770	14,175,366.37	1,916,840	6,480,196.93	195,815,376	840,932,952.71
Total	93,055,890	4,208,368,630.42	11,839,962	2,376,667,715.27	4,300,411	2,514,010,456.37	2,203,483	2,102,201,516.93	230,207,789	52,683,865,887.98
Registered:										
Pre-war loans	28,768	48,562,200.00	675,875	3,173,341,337.26	*20,471*	*149,934,678.35*	15,544	134,432,240.00	701,405	3,223,487,258.91
Liberty loans	794,428	360,914,550.00	46,387	29,219,050.00	10,072	12,960,750.00	14,680	18,714,850.00	912,689	618,842,600.00
Certificates of indebtedness	466	3,163,000,000.00	48	822,500,000.00	79	1,146,100,000.00	580	1,665,700,000.00	2,813	26,862,142,308.53
Treasury (war) savings securities	47,472,875	254,752,273.84	5,453,180	68,840,686.54	2,030,195	46,849,108.31	1,126,485	33,321,809.33	97,109,704	595,333,787.92
Total	48,296,537	3,827,229,023.84	6,175,490	4,093,901,073.80	2,019,875	1,055,975,179.96	1,157,289	1,852,168,899.33	98,726,611	31,299,805,955.36
Grand total	141,352,427	8,035,597,654.26	18,015,452	6,470,568,789.07	6,320,286	3,569,985,636.33	3,360,772	3,954,370,416.26	328,934,400	83,983,671,843.34

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No. 9.—*United States bonds/notes and certificates of indebtedness, in bearer form, received from Federal reserve banks and the Division of Loans and Currency for credit to fiscal agency retirement accounts during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, grouped according to accounts credited*

Title of loan	Interest rate	Surrendered for reissue of an equal par amount						Claim settlements [3]	Total	
		Denominational exchange	Exchange [1]	Temporary exchange	Conversion	Conversion exchange	Mutilation [2]	Total	Pieces	Amount
INTEREST-BEARING SECURITIES										
Pre-war loans:	P. ct.									
Consols of 1930	2		$74,450					$74,450	98	$74,450
Panama Canal loans—										
Series of 1911–1961	3		176,500					176,500	213	177,000
Conversion bonds—										
Series of 1916–1946	3		46,000					46,000	46	46,000
Series of 1917–1947	3		4,000					4,000	4	4,000
Postal savings bonds—										
First series	2½		200					200	2	200
Second series	2½		1,300					1,300	25	1,300
Third series	2½		760					760	10	760
Fourth series	2½		1,560					1,560	18	1,560
Fifth series	2½		1,900					1,900	23	1,900
Sixth series	2½		2,300					2,300	23	2,300
Seventh series	2½		1,440					1,440	24	1,440
Eighth series	2½		2,140					2,140	15	2,140
Ninth series	2½		1,940					1,940	17	1,940
Tenth series	2½		1,120					1,120	8	1,120
Eleventh series	2½		1,720					1,720	18	1,720
Twelfth series	2½		1,140					1,140	9	1,140
Thirteenth series	2½		400					400	8	400
Fourteenth series	2½		1,000					1,000	10	1,000
Fifteenth series	2½		1,020					1,020	3	1,020
Twenty-first series	2½		500					500	1	500
Twenty-ninth series	2½		4,940					4,940	15	4,940
Thirtieth series	2½		2,500					2,500	5	2,500
Total			328,830					328,830	595	329,330
Liberty loans:										
First, 1932–1947	3½	$8,499,600	49,608,100				$12,400	58,120,100	132,142	58,120,200
First, converted, 1932–1947, temporary	4			$116,150				116,150	1,602	116,200
First, converted, 1932–1947, permanent	4	332,850	81,250		$41,650			455,750	2,394	455,750
First, converted, 1932–1947, temporary	4¼			49,000				49,000	453	49,000
First, converted 1932–1947, permanent	4¼	33,173,400	10,204,500				250	43,378,150	131,013	43,379,950

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First, second converted, 1932–1947, temporary	4¼			100				100		1	100
First, second converted, 1932–1947, permanent	4¼	236, 750	13, 800					250, 550		706	250, 550
Second, 1927–1942, temporary	4		200	486, 350			100	486, 650	2, 000	6, 507	488, 650
Second, 1927–1942, permanent	4	1, 444, 900	37, 900		150, 250	$150	100	1, 633, 300	100	9, 610	1, 633, 400
Second, converted, 1927–1942, temporary	4¼			237, 450			100	237, 550	550	2, 466	238, 100
Second, converted, 1927–1942, permanent	4¼	180, 567, 400	70, 474, 050				5, 900	251, 047, 350	3, 100	493, 172	251, 050, 450
Third, 1928, temporary	4¼		200	1, 382, 850			50	1, 383, 100	4, 000	19, 004	1, 387, 100
Third, 1928, permanent	4¼	211, 645, 850	22, 262, 800				22, 900	233, 931, 550	5, 950	779, 584	233, 937, 500
Fourth, 1933–1938, temporary	4¼		250	2, 270, 150			250	2, 270, 650	2, 200	27, 021	2, 272, 850
Fourth, 1933–1938, permanent	4¼	265, 893, 200	128, 673, 050				6, 000	394, 572, 250	8, 200	889, 966	394, 580, 450
Total		701, 793, 950	281, 356, 100	4, 542, 050	191, 900	150	48, 050	987, 932, 200	28, 050	2, 495, 641	987, 960, 250
Treasury bonds:											
Series 1947–1952	4¼	34, 061, 000	15, 369, 400					49, 430, 400	100	27, 403	49, 430, 500
Series 1944–1954	4	108, 956, 700	36, 324, 100					145, 280, 800		42, 889	145, 280, 800
Series 1946–1956	3¾	49, 532, 000	25, 444, 000					74, 976, 000		15, 271	74, 976, 000
Total		192, 549, 700	77, 137, 500					269, 687, 200	100	85, 563	269, 687, 300
Treasury notes:											
Mar. 15, 1922, series A–1926	4¾	135, 721, 300						135, 721, 300		22, 918	135, 721, 300
June 15, 1922, series B–1925	4⅜	27, 721, 200						27, 721, 200	1, 000	6, 234	27, 722, 200
Aug. 1, 1922, series B–1926	4¼	139, 578, 500						139, 578, 500		17, 393	139, 578, 500
Jan. 15, 1923, series A–1927	4½	70, 295, 800						70, 295, 800		12, 810	70, 295, 800
May 15, 1923, series B–1927	4¾	156, 421, 200						156, 421, 200	600	38, 995	156, 421, 800
Total		529, 738, 000						529, 738, 000	1, 600	98, 350	529, 739, 600
Certificates of indebtedness:											
Sept. 15, 1924, series TS–1925	2¾	21, 256, 000						21, 256, 000		2, 859	21, 256, 000
Mar. 16, 1925, series TD–1925	3	37, 216, 000						37, 216, 000		3, 633	37, 216, 000
June 15, 1925, series TJ–1926	3	61, 130, 500						61, 130, 500		10, 774	61, 130, 500
Sept. 15, 1925, series TJ2–1926	3¼	165, 374, 000						165, 374, 000		20, 526	165, 374, 000
Dec. 15, 1925, series TD–1926	3¾	189, 140, 000						189, 140, 000		24, 375	189, 140, 000
Total		474, 116, 500						474, 116, 500		62, 167	474, 116, 500
Grand total		1, 898, 198, 150	358, 822, 430	4, 542, 050	191, 900	150	48, 050	2, 261, 802, 730	30, 250	2, 742, 316	2, 261, 832, 980

[1] Includes exchange, interim issue.
[2] Includes error.
[3] Includes duplicate exchange, claim issue, claim retirement, securities trust fund, forgery coupon issue, and forgery coupon retirement.

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No. 10.—*Unissued stock of United States bonds, notes, and certificates of indebtedness, in bearer form, received from Federal reserve banks and Division of Loans and Currency, for credit during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926*

Title of loan	Interest rate	Received from Federal reserve banks				Received from Loans and Currency	Total	
		Unissued denominational exchange	Unissued temporary exchange	Unissued registered exchange	Total	Unissued stock	Pieces	Amount
INTEREST-BEARING SECURITIES								
Liberty loans:	*Per cent*							
First, 1932–1947	3½	$600			$600	$700	6	$1,300
First, converted, 1932–1947, permanent	4	205,000			205,000	23,600,050	185,751	23,805,050
First, converted, 1932–1947, permanent	4¼		$521,500		521,500	50	4,314	521,550
First, second, converted, 1932–1947, permanent	4¼		75,000		75,000		780	75,000
Second, 1927–1942, permanent	4	1,195,000			1,195,000	62,000,000	337,050	63,195,000
Second, converted, 1927–1942, permanent	4¼		8,000		8,000	1,000	67	9,000
Third, 1928, permanent	4¼		2,083,000		2,083,000	80,000,300	1,303,569	82,083,300
Fourth, 1933–1938, permanent	4¼		158,000		158,000	9,100	3,072	167,100
Total		1,400,600	2,845,500		4,246,100	165,611,200	1,834,609	169,857,300
Treasury bonds:								
Series 1947–1952	4¼			$121,500	121,500		20	121,500
Series 1944–1954	4	300			300		3	300
Series 1946–1956	3¾	100			100		1	100
Total		400		121,500	121,900		24	121,900
Treasury notes:								
Mar. 15, 1922, series A–1926	4¾	30,310,100			30,310,100	182,676,800	89,368	212,986,900
June 15, 1922, series B–1925	4⅜	51,386,100			51,386,100	140,909,100	110,826	192,295,200
Total		81,696,200			81,696,200	323,585,900	200,194	405,282,100
Certificates of indebtedness:								
Sept. 15, 1924, series TS–1925	2¾	38,228,500			38,228,500	91,788,500	14,987	130,017,000
Mar. 16, 1925, series TD–1925	3	29,611,500			29,611,500	63,181,000	12,649	92,792,500
June 15, 1925, series TJ–1926	3	38,220,500			38,220,500		6,865	38,220,500
Sept. 15, 1925, series TJ2–1926	3¼	49,338,000			49,338,000		10,798	49,338,000
Dec. 15, 1925, series TD–1926	3¾					20,000	2	20,000
Total		155,398,500			155,398,500	154,989,500	45,301	310,388,000
Total interest-bearing securities		238,495,700	2,845,500	121,500	241,462,700	644,186,600	2,080,128	885,649,300

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NONINTEREST-BEARING SECURITIES								
Treasury notes: Dec. 15, 1922, series C–1925	4½					112, 549, 100	74, 133	112, 549, 100
Grand total		238, 495, 700	2, 845, 500	121, 500	241, 462, 700	756, 735, 700	2, 154, 261	998, 198, 400

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No. 11.—*United States bonds/notes and certificates of indebtedness, in bearer form, received from Federal reserve banks and Division of Loans and Currency for credit to all fiscal agency accounts during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, showing loans, denominations, pieces, and total amount*

Title of loan	Interest rate	Denominations by number of pieces								Total	
		$20	$50	$100	$500	$1,000	$5,000	$10,000	$100,000	Pieces	Amount
INTEREST-BEARING SECURITIES											
Pre-war loan:	*Per cent*										
Consols of 1930	2		9	10	12	67				98	$74,450
Panama Canal loans—Series 1911-1961	3			15	45	153				213	177,000
Conversion bonds—											
Series 1916-1946	3					46				46	46,000
Series 1917-1947	3					4				4	4,000
Postal savings bonds—											
First series	2½			2						2	200
Second series	2½	15		10						25	1,300
Third series	2½	3		7						10	760
Fourth series	2½	8		9	1					18	1,560
Fifth series	2½	10		12	1					23	1,900
Sixth series	2½	10		11	2					23	2,300
Seventh series	2½	12		12						24	1,440
Eighth series	2½	2		11	2					15	2,140
Ninth series	2½	7		8	2					17	1,940
Tenth series	2½	1		6	1					8	1,120
Eleventh series	2½	11		5	2					18	1,720
Twelfth series	2½	2		6	1					9	1,140
Thirteenth series	2½	5		3						8	400
Fourteenth series	2½			10						10	1,000
Fifteenth series	2½	1			2					3	1,020
Twenty-first series	2½				1					1	500
Twenty-ninth series	2½	2		4	9					15	4,940
Thirtieth series	2½				5					5	2,500
Total		89	9	141	86	270				595	320,330
Liberty loans:											
First, 1932-1947	3½		45,098	30,591	7,303	49,156				132,148	58,121,500
First, converted, 1932-1947, temporary	4		1,200	372	22	8				1,602	116,200
First, converted, 1932-1947, permanent	4		81,012	91,117	15,169	434	210	203		188,145	24,260,800
First, converted, 1932-1947, temporary	4¼		272	154	14	13				453	49,000
First, converted, 1932-1947, permanent	4¼		55,636	49,352	10,389	18,025	1,257	668		135,327	43,901,500
First, second converted, 1932-1947, temporary	4¼			1						1	100
First, second converted, 1932-1947, permanent	4¼		699	571	61	148	3	4		1,486	325,550
Second, 1927-1942, temporary	4		4,927	1,448	69	63				6,507	488,650

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Second, 1927–1942, permanent	4		95,160	203,984	16,040	31,442	26	8		346,660	64,828,400
Second, converted, 1927–1942, temporary	4¼		1,674	674	62	56				2,466	238,100
Second, converted, 1927–1942, permanent	4¼		177,027	160,546	34,849	107,294	6,759	6,764		493,239	251,059,450
Third, 1928, temporary	4¼		14,454	4,229	159	162				19,004	1,387,100
Third, 1928, permanent	4¼		1,327,618	573,129	52,352	123,026	5,431	1,597		2,083,153	316,020,800
Fourth, 1933–1938, temporary	4¼		19,315	7,066	355	268	3	14		27,021	2,272,850
Fourth, 1933–1938, permanent	4¼		336,095	312,338	57,098	167,495	9,891	10,121		893,038	394,747,550
Total			2,160,187	1,435,572	193,942	497,590	23,580	19,379		4,330,250	1,157,817,550
Treasury bonds:											
Series 1947–1952	4¼			6,045	2,859	14,928	1,312	2,243	36	27,423	49,552,000
Series 1944–1954	4			3,721	3,932	21,428	5,821	7,851	139	42,892	145,281,100
Series 1946–1956	3¾			801	1,178	9,207	1,290	2,455	341	15,272	74,976,100
Total				10,567	7,969	45,563	8,423	12,549	516	85,587	269,809,200
Treasury notes:											
March 15, 1922, series A–1926	4¾			17,382	29,830	32,585	22,220	9,317	952	112,286	348,708,200
June 15, 1922, series B–1925	4⅜			10,889	29,069	61,344	10,214	5,138	406	117,060	220,017,400
Aug. 1, 1922, series B–1926	4¼			1,920	1,473	6,350	2,322	4,579	749	17,393	139,578,500
Jan. 15, 1923, series A–1927	4½			2,363	1,647	4,626	1,078	2,782	314	12,810	70,295,800
May 15, 1923, series B–1927	4¾			10,508	5,226	14,333	2,789	5,438	701	38,995	156,421,800
Total				43,062	67,245	119,238	38,623	27,254	3,122	298,544	935,021,700
Certificates of indebtedness:											
September 15, 1924, series TS–1925	2¾				4,072	7,487	2,620	2,645	1,022	17,846	151,273,000
Mar. 16, 1925, series TD–1925	3				3,215	6,991	2,792	2,455	829	16,282	130,008,500
June 15, 1925, series TJ–1926	3				3,282	7,455	2,593	3,929	380	17,639	99,351,000
Sept. 15, 1925, series TJ2–1926	3¼				4,070	13,937	4,706	7,621	990	31,324	214,712,000
Dec. 15, 1925, series TD–1926	3¾				2,250	9,030	4,379	7,941	777	24,377	189,160,000
Total					16,889	44,900	17,090	24,591	3,998	107,468	784,504,500
Total interest-bearing securities		89	2,160,196	1,489,342	286,131	707,561	87,716	83,773	7,636	4,822,444	3,147,482,280
NONINTEREST-BEARING SECURITIES											
Treasury notes: Dec. 15, 1922, series C–1925	4½			15,286	21,139	28,346	7,579	1,601	182	74,133	112,549,100
Grand total		89	2,160,196	1,504,628	307,270	735,907	95,295	85,374	7,818	4,896,577	3,260,031,380

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No. 12.—*United States bonds/notes and certificates of indebtedness, in bearer form, received from Federal reserve banks and Division of Loans and Currency for credit to all fiscal agency accounts during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, grouped according to fiscal agents*

Federal reserve bank	Surrendered for reissue of an equal par amount							Claims settlement [3]	Unissued stock [4]	Total	
	Denominational exchange	Exchange [1]	Temporary exchange	Conversion	Conversion exchange	Mutilation [2]	Total			Pieces	Amount
Boston	$129,852,050		$495,500				$130,347,550		$12,808,500	232,634	$143,156,050
New York	879,523,800		1,305,000				880,828,800	$19,350	50,947,000	1,083,188	931,795,150
Philadelphia	109,992,250		287,500				110,279,750		18,745,600	180,826	129,025,350
Cleveland	62,643,700		361,050				63,004,750		8,590,300	136,644	71,595,050
Richmond	10,555,750		100,350				10,656,100		14,734,400	26,224	25,390,500
Atlanta	15,370,400		92,250				15,462,650		4,092,300	23,913	19,554,950
New Orleans	5,648,400		59,250				5,707,650		10,300	11,300	5,717,950
Chicago	430,386,300		614,550				431,000,850		54,451,700	562,789	485,452,550
St. Louis	45,907,800		97,550				46,005,350		14,313,100	49,846	60,318,450
Minneapolis	52,420,850		95,500				52,516,350		19,668,400	36,347	72,184,750
Kansas City	26,647,250		169,800				26,817,050		12,493,500	41,056	39,310,550
Dallas	24,942,350		90,000				25,032,350		11,464,700	28,633	36,497,050
San Francisco	91,356,000		565,550				91,921,550		19,142,900	106,831	111,064,450
Loans and Currency	12,951,250	$358,822,430	208,200	$191,900	$150	$48,050	372,221,980	10,900	756,735,700	2,376,346	1,128,968,580
Total	1,898,198,150	358,822,430	4,542,050	191,900	150	48,050	2,261,802,730	30,250	998,198,400	4,896,577	3,260,031,380

[1] Includes exchange, interim issue.
[2] Includes error.
[3] Includes claim issue, claim retirement, forgery coupon issue, forgery coupon retirement, and securities trust fund.
[4] Includes unissued denominational exchange, unissued temporary exchange, and unissued registered exchange.

No. 13.—*First Liberty loan interim certificates returned for credit by Federal reserve banks during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, showing pieces and amounts by banks*

Federal reserve bank	Total (100 per cent)		Federal reserve bank	Total (100 per cent)	
	Pieces	Amount		Pieces	Amount
Boston	10	$1,000	St. Louis	1	$100
New York	54	3,800	Minneapolis	1	500
Philadelphia	53	34,200	Dallas	3	150
Cleveland	7	450	San Francisco	3	250
Richmond	1	50			
Atlanta	1	100	Total	150	41,600
Chicago	16	1,000			

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No. 14.—*United States Treasury (war) savings securities received from Division of Loans and Currency for credit to retirement accounts during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, grouped according to accounts credited*

Class of security	Surrendered for reissue of an equal par amount			Claim settlements [1]	Total	
	Exchange	Reissue	Total		Pieces	Amount
NONREGISTERED						
War-savings stamps: Series 1921		$45.00	$45.00		9	$45.00
Thrift stamps		*1.25*	*1.25*		*5*	*1.25*
Total nonregistered		43.75	43.75		4	43.75
REGISTERED						
Treasury savings certificates:						
Series 1921		8,550.00	8,550.00	$600.00	66	9,150.00
Series 1921, new issue		34,325.00	34,325.00		191	34,325.00
Series 1922, new issue		422,425.00	422,425.00	22,850.00	1,797	445,275.00
Series 1922, issue Sept. 30, 1922		43,175.00	43,175.00	4,875.00	242	48,050.00
Series 1923, issue Sept. 30, 1922		418,425.00	418,425.00	57,050.00	2,699	475,475.00
Series 1923, issue Dec. 1, 1923		94,125.00	94,125.00	7,650.00	366	101,775.00
Series 1924, issue Dec. 1, 1923		299,925.00	299,925.00	18,850.00	1,471	318,775.00
Total		1,320,950.00	1,320,950.00	111,875.00	6,832	1,432,825.00
War-savings stamps:						
Series 1918		*80.00*	*80.00*		*16*	*80.00*
Series 1921	$300.00	300.00	600.00	30.00	126	630.00
Total	300.00	220.00	520.00	30.00	110	550.00
Total registered	300.00	1,321,170.00	1,321,470.00	111,905.00	6,942	1,433,375.00
Grand total	300.00	1,321,213.75	1,321,513.75	111,905.00	6,946	1,433,418.75

[1] Includes claim issue and claim retirement.

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No. 15.—*Unissued stock of United States Treasury (war) savings securities received from Federal reserve banks and other agencies for credit during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926*

Class of security	Unissued stock	Credit allowed	Credit retirement	Total	
				Pieces	Amount
NONREGISTERED					
War savings stamps: Series 1921	$34,330	*$15*	$15	6,866	$34,330
REGISTERED					
Treasury savings certificates:					
Series 1919	100			1	100
Series 1920	244,300			922	244,300
Series 1921	1,457,200			8,494	1,457,200
Series 1922, new issue	2,000			2	2,000
Series 1923, issue Sept. 30, 1922	3,050	*400*	400	14	3,050
Total	1,706,650	*400*	400	9,433	1,706,650
Grand total	1,740,980	*415*	415	16,299	1,740,980

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No. 16.—*United States Treasury (war) savings securities, canceled, received from postmasters and the Division of Loans and Currency for credit to all accounts during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, showing series, denominations, pieces, and total amount*

Class of security	Denominations by number of pieces					Total	
	$0.25	$5	$25	$100	$1,000	Pieces	Amount
NONREGISTERED							
War savings stamps: Series 1921		6,875				6,875	$34,375.00
Thrift stamps	*5*					*5*	*1.25*
Total nonregistered	*5*	6,875				6,870	34,373.75
REGISTERED							
Treasury savings certificates: [1]							
Series 1919				1		1	100.00
Series 1920				753	169	922	244,300.00
Series 1921			2,782	4,868	910	8,560	1,466,350.00
Series 1921, new issue			49	121	21	191	34,325.00
Series 1922, new issue			287	1,191	321	1,799	447,275.00
Series 1922, issue Sept. 30, 1922			42	170	30	242	48,050.00
Series 1923, issue Sept. 30, 1922			573	1,862	278	2,713	478,525.00
Series 1923, issue Dec. 1, 1923			67	221	78	366	101,775.00
Series 1924, issue Dec. 1, 1923			291	965	215	1,471	318,775.00
Total			4,091	10,152	2,022	16,265	3,139,475.00
War-savings stamps:							
Series 1918		*16*				*16*	*80.00*
Series 1921		126				126	630.00
Total		110				110	550.00
Total registered		110	4,091	10,152	2,022	16,375	3,140,025.00
Grand total	*5*	6,985	4,091	10,152	2,022	23,245	3,174,398.75

[1] Includes registered stock in blank, unissued.

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No. 17.—*United States Treasury (war) savings securities received from postmasters and the Division of Loans and Currency for credit to all fiscal agency accounts during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926*

Class of security	Received from Third Assistant Postmaster General		Received from Division of Loans and Currency		Total received	
	Pieces	Amount	Pieces	Amount	Pieces	Amount
NONREGISTERED						
War-savings stamps: Series 1921	*3*	*$15.00*	6,878	$34,390.00	6,875	$34,375.00
Thrift stamps			*5*	*1.25*	*5*	*1.25*
Total nonregistered	*3*	*15.00*	6,873	34,388.75	6,870	34,373.75
REGISTERED						
Treasury savings certificates: [1]						
Series 1919			1	100.00	1	100.00
Series 1920			922	244,300.00	922	244,300.00
Series 1921			8,560	1,466,350.00	8,560	1,466,350.00
Series 1921, new issue			191	34,325.00	191	34,325.00
Series 1922, new issue			1,799	447,275.00	1,799	447,275.00
Series 1922, issue Sept. 30, 1922			242	48,050.00	242	48,050.00
Series 1923, issue Sept. 30, 1922	*7*	*400.00*	2,720	478,925.00	2,713	478,525.00
Series 1923, issue Dec. 1, 1923			366	101,775.00	366	101,775.00
Series 1924, issue Dec. 1, 1923			1,471	318,775.00	1,471	318,775.00
Total	*7*	*400.00*	16,272	3,139,875.00	16,265	3,139,475.00
War-savings stamps:						
Series 1918			*16*	*80.00*	*16*	*80.00*
Series 1921			126	630.00	126	630.00
Total			110	550.00	110	550.00
Total registered	*7*	*400.00*	16,382	3,140,425.00	16,375	3,140,025.00
Grand total	*10*	*415.00*	23,255	3,174,813.75	23,245	3,174,398.75

[1] Includes registered stock in blank, unissued.

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No. 18.—*United States securities, in bearer form (interest coupons not included), received for credit to all fiscal agency accounts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, reported according to the Federal reserve banks and other fiscal agencies*

Federal reserve bank or other fiscal agency	Pre-war loans		Liberty loans [1]		Liberty loan interim certificates		Certificates of indebtedness		Treasury (war) savings securities		Total		Percentage of total
	Pieces	Amount	Pieces	Amount	Pieces	Amount	Pieces	Amount	Pieces	Amount	Pieces	Amount	
Boston			224,363	$92,848,050	10	$1,000	8,271	$50,308,000			232,644	$143,157,050.00	4.39
New York			1,062,744	765,393,150	54	3,800	20,444	166,402,000			1,083,242	931,798,950.00	28.58
Philadelphia			171,067	90,607,850	53	34,200	9,759	38,417,500			180,879	129,059,550.00	3.96
Cleveland			132,603	46,580,050	7	450	4,041	25,015,000			136,651	71,595,500.00	2.20
Richmond			21,284	7,031,000	1	50	4,940	18,359,500			26,225	25,390,550.00	.78
Atlanta			21,343	6,807,450	1	100	2,570	12,747,500			23,914	19,555,050.00	.60
New Orleans			10,573	1,480,950			727	4,237,000			11,300	5,717,950.00	.18
Chicago			540,813	328,068,550	16	1,000	21,976	157,384,000			562,805	485,453,550.00	14.89
St. Louis			44,411	31,286,950	1	100	5,435	29,031,500			49,847	60,318,550.00	1.85
Minneapolis			30,802	40,352,750	1	500	5,545	31,532,000			36,348	72,185,250.00	2.21
Kansas City			38,424	24,215,050			2,632	15,095,500			41,056	39,310,550.00	1.21
Dallas			22,049	13,922,050	3	150	6,584	22,575,000			28,636	36,497,200.00	1.11
San Francisco			102,839	53,063,950	3	250	3,992	58,000,500			106,834	111,064,700.00	3.41
Division of Loans and Currency	595	$329,330	2,365,199	973,539,750			10,552	155,099,500	6,873	$34,388.75	2,383,219	1,129,002,968.75	34.63
Postmasters									*3*	*15.00*	*3*	*15.00*	
Total	595	329,330	4,788,514	2,475,197,550	150	41,600	107,468	784,504,500	6,870	34,373.75	4,903,597	3,260,107,353.75	100.00

[1] Includes Treasury bonds and Treasury notes.

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No. 19.—*United States bonds/notes, in registered form, received from Division of Loans and Currency for credit to retirement accounts during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, grouped according to accounts credited*

Title of loan	Interest rate	Surrendered for reissue of an equal par amount					Claim settlements [2]	Total	
		Exchange	Transfer [1]	Conversion	Mutilation	Total		Pieces	Amount
INTEREST-BEARING SECURITIES									
Pre-war loans:	*Per cent*								
Consols of 1930	2		$48,338,000			$48,338,000	$200	6,513	$48,338,200
Panama Canal loans—									
Series 1906–1936	2		5,758,060			5,758,060		999	5,758,060
Series 1908–1938	2		2,311,040			2,311,040		391	2,311,040
Series 1911–1961	3		2,887,300			2,887,300	1,000	1,746	2,888,300
Conversion bonds—									
Series 1916–1946	3		465,900			465,900		129	465,900
Series 1917–1947	3		7,200			7,200		9	7,200
Postal savings bonds—									
First series	2½		1,200			1,200		12	1,200
Second series	2½		4,940			4,940		31	4,940
Third series	2½		9,280			9,280		72	9,280
Fourth series	2½		10,560			10,560		68	10,560
Fifth series	2½		16,020			16,020		125	16,020
Sixth series	2½		16,380			16,380		99	16,380
Seventh series	2½		15,080			15,080		62	15,080
Eighth series	2½		14,340			14,340		101	14,340
Ninth series	2½		10,640			10,640		68	10,640
Tenth series	2½		13,800			13,800	20	79	13,820
Eleventh series	2½		13,980			13,980		87	13,980
Eleventh series, interims [3]	2½		*1,000*			*1,000*		*1*	*1,000*
Twelfth series	2½		12,300			12,300		59	12,300
Thirteenth series	2½		11,280			11,280		60	11,280
Fourteenth series	2½		1,180			1,180		11	1,180
Fifteenth series	2½		4,860			4,860		19	4,860
Sixteenth series	2½		240			240		4	240
Seventeenth series	2½		5,260			5,260		19	5,260
Eighteenth series	2½		2,460			2,460		11	2,460
Nineteenth series	2½		3,980			3,980		19	3,980
Twentieth series	2½		5,240			5,240		22	5,240
Twenty-first series	2½		4,060			4,060		11	4,060
Twenty-second series	2½		1,120			1,120		4	1,120
Twenty-third series	2½		6,520			6,520		18	6,520
Twenty-fourth series	2½		600			600		2	600
Twenty-sixth series	2½		2,540			2,540		7	2,540
Twenty-seventh series	2½		20			20		1	20
Twenty-eighth series	2½		20,120			20,120		62	20,120

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Twenty-ninth series	2½		23,680			23,680		88	23,680
Thirtieth series	2½		21,340			21,340		51	21,340
Total			60,019,520			60,019,520	1,220	11,058	60,020,740
Liberty loans:									
First, 1932–1947	3½	$23,763,300	12,732,000		$100	36,495,400	6,100	6,614	36,501,500
First, converted, 1932–1947	4	332,000	38,000	$44,900		414,900	650	1,877	415,550
First, converted, 1932–1947	4¼	9,218,250	2,944,600		1,050	12,163,900	12,750	18,795	12,176,650
First, second converted, 1932–1947	4¼	52,050	4,800			56,850	100	154	56,950
Second, 1927–1942	4	1,212,600	198,750	91,500	150	1,503,000	9,200	7,102	1,512,200
Second, converted, 1927–1942	4¼	91,926,700	15,293,800		5,900	107,226,400	62,350	66,871	107,288,750
Third, 1928	4¼	90,539,800	10,491,850		11,850	101,043,500	136,200	127,397	101,179,700
Fourth, 1933–1938	4¼	106,451,350	35,194,100		26,250	141,671,700	159,800	162,670	141,831,500
Total		323,496,050	76,897,900	136,400	45,300	400,575,650	387,150	391,480	400,962,800
Treasury bonds:									
Series 1947–1952	4¼	6,499,000	1,584,900			8,083,900	100	2,893	8,084,000
Series 1944–1954	4	3,833,500	2,719,500			6,553,000	2,500	1,052	6,555,500
Series 1946–1956	3¾	53,500	332,100			385,600		31	385,600
Total		10,386,000	4,636,500			15,022,500	2,600	3,976	15,025,100
Total interest-bearing securities		333,882,050	141,553,920	136,400	45,300	475,617,670	390,970	406,514	476,008,640

[1] Includes transfer, interim issue.
[2] Includes claim issue, claim retirement, and duplicate transfer.
[3] A deduction of 1 piece, $1,000, on account of validation.

NOTE.—The above figures do not include claim redemption retirement as follows: Victory 4¼'s, 12 pieces, $2,300.

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No. 20.—*Unissued stock of United States bonds/notes, in registered form, received from the Division of Loans and Currency for credit during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926*

Title of loan	Interest rate	Total	
		Pieces	Amount
INTEREST-BEARING SECURITIES			
	Per cent		
Pre-war loans: Consols of 1930	2	28	$250,000
Liberty loans:			
First, 1932–1947	3½	14	53,100
First, converted, 1932–1947	4¼	24	14,500
Second, 1927–1942	4	2	200
Second, converted, 1927–1942	4¼	121	102,900
Third, 1928	4¼	72	41,300
Fourth, 1933–1938	4¼	117	369,600
Total		350	581,600
Treasury bonds:			
Series 1947–1952	4¼	6	13,200
Series 1944–1954	4	9	8,800
Total		15	22,000
Total interest-bearing securities		393	853,600

Title of loan	Interest rate	Total	
		Pieces	Amount
NONINTEREST-BEARING SECURITIES			
	Per cent		
Pre-war loans:			
Loan of 1925	4	9,871	$1,344,550
Postal savings, interim	None.	1	No value.
Total		9,872	1,344,550
Special certificates of indebtedness	None.	1	No value.
Total noninterest-bearing securities		9,873	1,344,550
Grand total		10,266	2,198,150

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No. 21.—*United States bonds/notes, in registered form, received from Division of Loans and Currency for credit to all accounts during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, showing loans, denominations, pieces, and total amount*

Title of loan	Interest rate	Denominations by number of pieces									Total	
		$20	$50	$100	$500	$1,000	$5,000	$10,000	$50,000	$100,000	Pieces	Amount
INTEREST-BEARING SECURITIES												
Pre-war loans:	*Per cent*											
Consols of 1930	2		106	359	278	1,513	823	3,258	204		6,541	$48,588,200
Panama Canal loans—												
Series 1906–1936	2	13		88		359		539			999	5,758,060
Series 1908–1938	2	7		19		149		216			391	2,311,040
Series 1911–1961	3			113	68	1,423		142			1,746	2,888,300
Conversion bonds—												
Series 1916–1946	3			19		64	12	34			129	465,900
Series 1917–1947	3			2		7					9	7,200
Postal savings bonds—												
First series	2½			12							12	1,200
Second series	2½	2		24	5						31	4,940
Third series	2½	19		44	9						72	9,280
Fourth series	2½	8		49	11						68	10,560
Fifth series	2½	31		79	15						125	16,020
Sixth series	2½	14		66	19						99	16,380
Seventh series	2½	4		35	23						62	15,080
Eighth series	2½	12		76	13						101	14,340
Ninth series	2½	12		44	12						68	10,640
Tenth series	2½	11		51	17						79	13,820
Eleventh series	2½	14		57	16						87	13,980
Eleventh series, interims	2½					*1*					[1] *1*	*1,000*
Twelfth series	2½	15		25	19						59	12,300
Thirteenth series	2½	14		30	16						60	11,280
Fourteenth series	2½	4		6	1						11	1,180
Fifteenth series	2½	8		2	9						19	4,860
Sixteenth series	2½	2		2							4	240
Seventeenth series	2½	3		7	9						19	5,260
Eighteenth series	2½	3		4	4						11	2,460
Nineteenth series	2½	9		3	7						19	3,980
Twentieth series	2½	2		12	8						22	5,240
Twenty-first series	2½	3			8						11	4,060
Twenty-second series	2½	1		1	2						4	1,120
Twenty-third series	2½	1		5	12						18	6,520
Twenty-fourth series	2½			1	1						2	600
Twenty-sixth series	2½	2			5						7	2,540
Twenty-seventh series	2½	1									1	20
Twenty-eighth series	2½	1		26	35						62	20,120
Twenty-ninth series	2½	9		40	39						88	23,680
Thirtieth series	2½	2		8	41						51	21,340
Total		227	106	1,309	702	3,514	835	4,189	204		11,086	60,270,740

[1] A deduction of 1 piece, $1,000, on account of validation.

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No. 21.—*United States bonds/notes, in registered form, received from Division of Loans and Currency for credit to all accounts during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, showing loans, denominations, pieces, and total amount*—Continued

Title of loan	Interest rate	Denominations by number of pieces									Total	
		$20	$50	$100	$500	$1,000	$5,000	$10,000	$50,000	$100,000	Pieces	Amount
Liberty loans:	*Per cent*											
First, 1932–1947	3½			2,581	511	1,606	497	1,175	112	146	6,628	$36,554,600
First, converted, 1932–1947	4		277	1,302	155	134	6	3			1,877	415,550
First, converted, 1932–1947	4¼		2,745	8,749	2,880	3,784	371	275	3	12	18,819	12,191,150
First, second converted, 1932–1947	4¼		43	83	15	9	2	2			154	56,950
Second, 1927–1942	4		2,396	3,666	536	458	36	12			7,104	1,512,400
Second, converted, 1927–1942	4¼		10,701	26,841	9,499	15,563	1,790	1,936	213	449	66,992	107,391,650
Third, 1928	4¼		28,704	58,518	15,654	21,217	1,564	1,317	112	383	127,469	101,221,000
Fourth, 1933–1938	4¼		30,702	75,225	20,015	30,346	2,806	3,116	202	375	162,787	142,201,100
Total			75,568	176,965	49,265	73,117	7,072	7,836	642	1,365	391,830	401,544,400
Treasury bonds:												
Series 1947–1952	4¼			647	449	1,283	199	283	22	16	2,899	8,097,200
Series 1944–1954	4			228	127	443	77	135	16	35	1,061	6,564,300
Series 1946–1956	3¾			1	7	7	1	12	1	2	31	385,600
Total				876	583	1,733	277	430	39	53	3,991	15,047,100
Total interest-bearing securities		227	75,674	179,150	50,550	78,364	8,184	12,455	885	1,418	406,907	476,862,240
NONINTEREST-BEARING SECURITIES												
Pre-war loans:												
Loan of 1925	4		8,201	350	895	422		3			9,871	1,344,550
Postal savings interim	None.										1	No value.
Total			8,201	350	895	422		3			9,872	1,344,550
Special certificates of indebtedness	None.										1	No valuc.
Total noninterest-bearing securities			8,201	350	895	422		3			9,873	1,344,550
Grand total		227	83,875	179,500	51,445	78,786	8,184	12,458	885	1,418	416,780	478,206,790

NOTE.—The above figures do not include claim redemption retirement as follows: Victory 4¾'s, 4 pieces at $50, 6 pieces at $100, 1 piece at $500, and 1 piece at $1,000.

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No. 22.—*United States securities, belonging to previous fiscal years, received for audit and file during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926*

Title of loan	Interest rate	Redemption	Exchange, transfer, etc.	Claim settlements	Unissued stock	Total	
						Pieces	Amount
PRE-WAR LOANS							
Bearer:	*Per cent*						
Seven-thirties of 1861	7.3	*$95,000*	$50,000		$45,000		
Compound interest notes	6	*3,663,440*			3,663,440		
Ten-forties of 1864	5	*500*			500		
Five-twenties of 1864	6	*100,000*			100,000		
Five-twenties of 1865	6	*450,000*			450,000		
Consols of 1867	6	*4,487,850*			4,487,850		
Consols of 1868	6	*262,150*			262,150		
Funded loan of 1881	5	*393,650*			393,650		
Funded loan of 1891	4½	*2,075,000*			2,075,000		
Loan of 1908–1918	3	*516,300*			516,300		
Conversion bonds—Series 1916–1946, interims	3				*50,900*	*12,695*	*$50,900*
Postal savings bonds—Second series	2½	*200*			200		
District of Columbia funded loan	3.65	*3,500*			3,500		
Total bearer		*12,047,590*	50,000		11,946,690	*12,695*	*50,900*
Registered:							
Loan of 1847	6	56,800	*56,800*				
Five-twenties of 1862	6	17,452,850				2,090	17,452,850
Loan of 1863	6	*1,600*			1,600		
Five-twenties of 1864, act of Mar. 3, 1864	6	753,400				165	753,400
Five-twenties of 1864, act of June 30, 1864	6	17,652,900				2,079	17,652,900
Five-twenties of 1865, act of Mar. 3, 1865	6	14,301,450				1,701	14,301,450
Consols of 1865	6	51,350,400				5,502	51,350,400
Consols of 1867	6	29,629,900				3,305	29,629,900
Consols of 1868	6	2,792,000				419	2,792,000
Loan of 1908–1918	3	*2,980*			2,980		
Panama Canal loan—Series 1911–1961, provisional certificates	3				*415,000*		*415,000*
Conversion bonds—Series 1916–1946, interims	3					12,695	No value.
Total registered		133,985,120	*56,800*		*410,420*	27,956	133,517,900
Total pre-war loans		121,937,530	*6,800*		11,536,270	15,261	133,467,000

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No. 22.—*United States securities, belonging to previous fiscal years, received for audit and file during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926*—Continued

Title of loan	Interest rate	Redemption	Exchange, transfer, etc.	Claim settlements	Unissued stock	Total	
						Pieces	Amount
WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS							
Nonregistered:	*Per cent*						
Series 1918			*$1,305*		$1,810	101	$505
Series 1919			*100*		170	14	70
Series 1920			*25*		110	17	85
Series 1921			125			25	125
Total nonregistered			*1,305*		2,090	157	785
Registered:							
Series 1918			1,875	$846,100		169,595	847,975
Series 1919			40	67,065		13,421	67,105
Series 1920				16,410		3,282	16,410
Series 1921			35	5,775		1,152	5,810
Total registered			1,950	935,350		187,450	937,300
Total war-savings stamps			645	935,350	2,090	187,617	938,085

NOTE.—Includes securities audited and destroyed by Division of Loans and Currency, not previously included in accounts of register's office; also adjustments in classification or amounts of securities previously received and reported.

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No. 23.—*Comparative statement showing United States securities (interest coupons not included) received for credit to all fiscal agency accounts for the fiscal years 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, and totals received and recorded to and inclusive of June 30, 1926*

Class of security	1923 [1]		1924 [1]		1925 [1]		1926 [1]		Cumulative total to June 30, 1926	
	Pieces	Amount	Pieces	Amount	Pieces	Amount	Pieces	Amount	Pieces	Amount
BEARER										
Pre-war loans	2,190	$1,428,810.00	8,713	$15,333,550.00	90,645	$66,388,190.00	52,887	$12,322,520.00	2,869,301	$1,760,128,350.00
Liberty loans	10,201,454	2,515,542,850.00	6,861,848	1,390,497,750.00	3,492,379	1,187,683,400.00	4,330,250	1,157,817,550.00	147,672,934	32,982,530,650.00
Treasury bonds	113,579	172,989,700.00	73,489	118,573,400.00	106,886	270,524,500.00	85,587	269,809,200.00	379,541	831,896,800.00
Treasury notes	191,086	903,704,200.00	230,132	1,099,234,500.00	731,322	1,493,257,100.00	372,677	1,047,570,800.00	1,565,400	4,613,332,000.00
Interim certificates (Liberty loan)	763	65,450.00	288	31,400.00	178	16,600.00	150	41,600.00	8,404,293	6,959,286,850.00
Certificates of indebtedness	472,304	2,111,912,000.00	265,291	1,292,312,500.00	143,923	836,146,000.00	107,468	784,504,500.00	[2] 4,757,168	22,827,010,500.00
Treasury (war) savings securities	2,342,466	2,386,345.25	324,315	474,142.00	271,534	1,355,937.00	7,027	35,158.75	235,333,543	665,679,670.75
Total	13,323,842	5,708,029,355.25	7,764,076	3,916,457,242.00	4,836,867	3,855,371,727.00	4,956,046	3,272,101,328.75	400,982,180	70,644,864,820.75
REGISTERED [3]										
Pre-war loans	14,252	56,232,830.00	2,024,633	7,221,398,871.17	100,625	965,662,895.88	33,668	61,148,070.00	[4] 2,277,235	[4] 8,537,447,397.05
Liberty loans	1,022,008	1,225,828,750.00	496,760	573,867,800.00	419,399	345,392,500.00	391,830	401,544,400.00	5,679,079	5,324,826,100.00
Treasury bonds	2,038	7,216,400.00	3,608	20,253,600.00	3,390	19,446,700.00	3,991	15,047,100.00	13,027	61,963,800.00
Certificates of indebtedness	10	3,967,000.00	300	75,000,000.00	14	No value.	1	No value.	[5] 757	266,805,000.00
Treasury (war) savings securities	715,298	82,314,415.00	438,049	95,532,940.00	3,643,228	327,443,225.00	203,835	4,077,325.00	6,137,146	662,239,780.00
Total	1,753,606	1,375,559,395.00	2,963,350	7,986,053,211.17	4,166,656	1,657,885,320.88	633,325	481,816,895.00	14,107,235	14,853,282,077.05
Grand total	15,077,448	7,083,588,750.25	10,727,426	11,902,510,453.17	9,003,523	5,513,257,047.88	5,589,371	3,753,918,223.75	415,089,415	85,498,146,897.80

[1] Includes work belonging to previous fiscal years, which was received for audit and file or adjustment of accounts during the current year.
[2] Includes Spanish pesetas unissued stock, 1,031 pieces, 1,031,000,000 peseta value, and 498 pieces, having no value, not previously reported.
[3] Includes securities in registered form, unissued and returned in blank.
[4] In adjustment of previous figures deductions are made as follows: 2 pieces, $200, claim retirement, funded loan of 1891; 19 pieces, $14,000, claim retirement, funded loan of 1907; 1 piece, $1,000, claim redemption retirement, loan of July and August, 1861, continued; and 13 pieces, $17,550, claim redemption retirement, funded loan of 1907.
[5] Includes 2 per cent, Pittman Act, unissued stock, 277 pieces, having no value, not previously reported.

NOTE.—Cumulative total, registered pre-war loans, includes unissued stock, 12,698 pieces having no value.

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No. 24.—*Paid coupons received from the Treasurer of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, grouped according to loans and denominations*

Title of loan	Interest rate	Denominations of bonds, notes, and certificates									
		$20		$50		$100		$500		$1,000	
		Coupons	Amount	Coupons	Amount	Coupons	Amount	Coupons	Amount	Coupons	Amount
UNITED STATES LOANS											
Pre-war loans:	*Per cent*										
Five-twenties of 1862 [1]	6					2	$6.00				
Ten-forties of 1864	5					1	5.00				
Seven-thirties of 1864–65	7 3/10			8	$14.60	6	21.90				
Five-twenties of 1865	6							1	$15.00	3	$90.00
Consols of 1865	6					3	9.00				
Funded loan of 1891	4½					4	4.49	4	22.50		
Loan of 1904	5			1	.62						
Funded loan of 1907	4			203	101.50	33	33.00			1	10.00
Loan of 1908–1918	3	878	$131.70			109	81.75	229	858.75		
Loan of 1925	4			260	130.00	349	349.00	119	595.00	890	8,900.00
Consols of 1930	2			243	60.75	848	424.00	527	1,317.50	1,751	8,755.00
Panama Canal loans—											
Series of 1906–1936	2	147	14.70			4	2.00				
Series of 1908–1938	2	11	1.10			5	2.50			3	15.00
Series of 1911–1961	3					1,484	1,113.00	2,000	7,500.00	14,839	111,292.50
Conversion bonds—Series of 1916–1946	3					1,004	753.00	69,321	519,907.50		
Postal savings bonds	2½	1,757	439.25			1,969	2,461.25	492	3,075.00		
Total		2,793	586.75	715	307.47	5,821	5,265.89	72,693	533,291.25	17,487	129,062.50
Liberty loans:											
First, 1932–1947	3½			502,866	439,657.01	315,321	551,811.75	81,753	715,338.75	995,720	17,425,100.00
First, converted, 1932–1947	4			22,073	22,038.83	10,691	21,353.99	751	7,505.80	746	14,907.46
Do	4¼			642,752	681,554.44	616,003	1,308,367.36	124,908	1,326,929.95	172,235	3,659,993.75
First, second converted, 1932–1947	4¼			2,591	2,748.25	2,282	4,852.38	542	5,760.18	1,463	31,088.75
Second, 1927–1942	4			87,670	87,670.00	41,681	83,362.00	3,507	35,070.00	3,614	72,280.00
Second, converted, 1927–1942	4¼			1,938,647	2,055,756.08	1,770,098	3,757,772.49	379,272	4,028,651.71	791,285	16,814,806.25
Third, 1928	4¼			4,218,576	4,472,298.72	3,502,136	7,442,548.12	664,814	7,063,642.86	1,165,200	24,760,265.05
Fourtb, 1933–1938	4¼			4,492,691	4,764,765.39	4,494,633	9,554,413.92	968,743	10,293,513.71	2,224,345	47,267,021.50
Victory, 1922–23	4¾			52,988	62,164.03	23,521	55,154.26	1,570	18,383.34	1,029	23,994.66
Do	3¾			34	31.61	41	85.68	3	26.80	18	334.82
Total				11,960,888	12,588,684.36	10,776,407	22,779,721.95	2,225,863	23,494,823.10	5,355,655	110,069,792.24

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Treasury bonds:											
Series 1947–1952	4¼					75,772	160,954.10	44,014	467,616.56	209,681	4,455,715.37
Series 1944–1954	4					21,775	43,550.00	20,400	204,000.00	90,095	1,801,900.00
Total						97,547	204,504.10	64,414	671,616.56	299,776	6,257,615.37
Treasury notes:											
June 15, 1921, series A–1924	5¾					213	612.22	97	1,394.57	109	3,133.75
Sept. 15, 1921, series B–1924	5½					85	233.75	91	1,251.25	236	6,490.00
Feb. 1, 1922, series A–1925	4¾					715	1,739.07	504	6,077.37	693	16,577.61
Mar. 15, 1922, series A–1926	4¼					49,346	117,183.28	22,886	271,765.89	94,142	2,235,872.50
June 15, 1922, series B–1925	4⅜					28,255	61,867.35	12,408	135,740.19	27,519	601,907.47
Aug. 1, 1922, series B–1926	4¼					20,554	43,695.62	17,830	189,463.19	54,147	1,150,785.99
Dec. 15, 1922, series C–1925	4½					18,227	41,010.75	7,539	84,813.75	12,918	290,655.00
Jan. 15, 1923, series A–1927	4½					37,715	84,775.91	24,336	273,649.44	48,326	1,087,070.73
May 15, 1923, series B–1927	4¾					198,030	469,851.07	106,305	1,261,524.39	212,704	5,049,483.80
Total						353,140	820,969.02	191,996	2,225,680.04	450,794	10,441,976.85
Certificates of indebtedness	2¾							636	4,375.17	3,598	49,472.46
Do	3							4,021	29,085.00	15,028	217,590.00
Do	3¼							2,088	8,435.52	11,530	93,162.40
Do	3¾							2	18.76	2	37.50
Do	4							52	520.00	136	2,720.00
Do	4¼							55	584.49	65	1,243.19
Do	4½							37	416.25	43	967.50
Do	4¾							2	22.58		
Do	5¼									2	52.50
Do	5½							10	130.74		
Do	6							4	60.00	6	180.00
Total								6,907	43,648.51	30,410	365,425.55
Grand total		2,793	586.75	11,961,603	12,588,991.83	11,232,915	23,810,460.96	2,561,873	26,969,059.46	6,154,122	127,263,872.51

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No. 24.—*Paid coupons received from the Treasurer of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, grouped according to loans and denominations*—Continued

Title of loan	Interest rate	Denominations of bonds, notes, and certificates						Total	
		$5,000		$10,000		$100,000		Coupons	Amount
		Coupons	Amount	Coupons	Amount	Coupons	Amount		
UNITED STATES LOANS									
Pre-war loans:	*Per cent*								
Five-twenties of 1862 [1]	6							2	$6.00
Ten-forties of 1864	5							1	5.00
Seven-thirties of 1864–65	7 3/10							14	36.50
Five-twenties of 1865	6							4	105.00
Consols of 1865	6							3	9.00
Funded loan of 1891	4½							8	26.99
Loan of 1904	5							1	.62
Funded loan of 1907	4							237	144.50
Loan of 1908–1918	3							1,216	1,072.20
Loan of 1925	4							1,618	9,974.00
Consols of 1930	2							3,369	10,557.25
Panama Canal loans—									
Series of 1906–1936	2							151	16.70
Series of 1908–1938	2							19	18.60
Series of 1911–1961	3							18,323	119,905.50
Conversion bonds—Series of 1916–1946	3							70,325	520,660.50
Postal savings bonds	2½							4,218	5,975.50
Total								99,509	668,513.86
Liberty loans:									
First, 1932–1947	3½							1,895,660	19,131,907.51
First, converted, 1932–1947	4	8	$800.00	2	$400.00			34,271	67,006.08
Do	4¼	9,074	964,112.50	12,133	2,578,262.50			1,577,105	10,519,220.50
First, second converted, 1932–1947	4¼	34	3,612.50	71	15,087.50			6,983	63,149.56
Second, 1927–1942	4	93	9,300.00	63	12,600.00			136,628	300,282.00
Second, converted, 1927–1942	4¼	52,951	5,626,043.75	118,584	25,199,100.00			5,050,837	57,482,130.28
Third, 1928	4¼	67,621	7,184,731.25	185,113	39,336,512.50			9,803,460	90,259,998.50
Fourth, 1933–1938	4¼	178,103	18,923,422.75	449,734	95,568,475.00			12,808,249	186,371,612.27
Victory, 1922–23	4¾	21	2,459.83	4	916.07			79,133	163,072.19
Do	3¾	6	575.89					102	1,054.80
Total		307,911	32,715,058.47	765,704	162,711,353.57			31,392,428	364,359,433.69

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Treasury bonds:									
Series 1947–1952	4¼	24,726	2,627,132.28	67,607	14,366,486.33	126	$267,750.00	421,926	22,345,654.64
Series 1944–1954	4	26,347	2,634,700.00	57,219	11,443,800.00	1,814	3,628,000.00	217,650	19,755,950.00
Total		51,073	5,261,832.28	124,826	25,810,286.33	1,940	3,895,750.00	639,576	42,101,604.64
Treasury notes:									
June 15, 1921, series A–1924	5¾	20	2,875.00	11	3,162.50			450	11,178.04
September 15, 1921, series B–1924	5½	22	3,025.00	1	275.00			435	11,275.00
February 1, 1922, series A–1925	4¾	102	12,140.80	35	8,312.50			2,049	44,847.35
March 15, 1922, series A–1926	4¾	14,202	1,686,487.50	27,397	6,506,787.50	7,644	18,154,500.00	215,617	28,972,596.67
June 15, 1922, series B–1925	4⅜	3,111	340,255.87	6,440	1,408,750.00	1,908	4,173,750.00	79,641	6,722,270.88
August 1, 1922, series B–1926	4¼	12,211	1,297,520.67	21,994	4,673,725.00	4,783	10,163,875.00	131,519	17,519,064.87
December 15, 1922, series C–1925	4½	940	105,750.00	542	121,950.00	3	6,750.00	40,169	650,929.50
January 15, 1923, series A–1927	4½	6,989	786,013.42	11,430	2,571,673.36	1,739	3,912,750.00	130,535	8,715,932.86
May 15, 1923, series B–1927	4¾	24,166	2,869,015.54	33,502	7,956,647.57	5,702	13,542,250.00	580,409	31,148,772.37
Total		61,763	7,103,083.20	101,352	23,251,283.43	21,779	49,953,875.00	1,180,824	93,796,867.54
Certificates of indebtedness	2¾	1,562	107,387.50	5,402	742,775.00	1,429	1,964,875.00	12,627	2,868,885.13
Do	3	4,643	341,025.00	10,442	1,526,400.00	1,665	2,493,750.00	35,799	4,607,850.00
Do	3¼	4,477	180,870.80	6,094	492,456.14	1,551	1,253,301.06	25,740	2,028,225.92
Do	3¾							4	56.26
Do	4	10	1,000.00	9	1,800.00			207	6,040.00
Do	4¼	32	1,275.00	5	743.75			157	3,846.43
Do	4½	2	225.00	3	675.00			85	2,283.75
Do	4¾							2	22.58
Do	5¼							2	52.50
Do	5½	2	275.00					12	405.74
Do	6	3	450.00					13	690.00
Total		10,731	632,508.30	21,955	2,764,849.89	4,645	5,711,926.06	74,648	9,518,358.31
Grand total		431,478	45,712,482.25	1,013,837	214,537,773.22	28,364	59,561,551.06	33,386,985	510,444,778.04

[1] Redemption cost of above coupons $2.58.

NOTE.—The above figures do not include the months of May, covering 4,158,365 pieces, $56,020,917.78, and June, 3,900,547 pieces, $71,623,785.46, which are in process of audit. Figures by denominations are unavailable.

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No. 25.—*Comparative statement of coupons redeemed during the fiscal years 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, and cumulative total to June 30, 1926*

Detached from (class of security)—	1923		1924		1925 [1]		1926 [2]		Cumulative total to June 30, 1926	
	Pieces	Amount	Pieces	Amount	Pieces	Amount	Pieces	Amount	Pieces	Amount
United States loans:										
Pre-war loans	164,232	$1,100,530.00	151,907	$1,030,666.41	142,406	$977,200.34	105,918	$706,464.38	17,318,270	$77,979,018.67
Liberty loans	73,116,532	553,182,248.70	51,160,203	470,494,710.23	43,631,531	456,431,190.60	39,077,892	451,379,415.93	648,523,467	4,447,158,555.99
Treasury bonds	312,766	13,127,979.94	586,838	25,012,101.78	679,890	41,657,660.61	831,257	60,854,731.81	2,410,751	140,652,474.14
Treasury notes	1,360,765	141,061,982.10	2,479,097	188,192,636.86	1,995,081	158,346,484.99	1,293,118	102,028,948.38	7,432,054	616,855,938.57
Certificates of indebtedness	405,323	50,575,784.27	272,105	38,316,681.82	138,753	24,371,883.53	137,712	23,119,917.36	3,534,277	451,142,038.66
Total	75,359,618	759,048,525.01	54,650,150	723,046,797.10	46,587,661	681,784,420.07	41,445,897	638,089,477.86	679,218,819	5,733,788,026.03
District of Columbia	1,344	6,999.33	1,242	6,807.86	1,417	5,308.75¾			101,774	769,618.49½
Grand total	75,360,962	759,055,524.34	54,651,392	723,053,604.96	46,589,078	681,789,728.82¾	41,445,897	638,089,477.86	679,320,593	5,734,557,644.52½

[1] Figures of 1925 fiscal year adjusted to include audited instead of received figures for May and June.
[2] Figures of 1926 fiscal year contain received instead of audited figures for May and June.

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No. 26.—*Coupons detached from Liberty loan bonds/notes, Treasury bonds/notes, and certificates of indebtedness prior to issue and forwarded to the Register of the Treasury for credit by Federal reserve banks and Division of Loans and Currency during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926*

Title of loan	Interest rate	Denominations of bonds, notes, and certificates							
		$50		$100		$500		$1,000	
		Coupons	Amount	Coupons	Amount	Coupons	Amount	Coupons	Amount
Liberty loans:	*Per cent*								
First, 1932–1947	3½	25,942	$22,705.72	50,601	$88,541.75	29,204	$255,535.00	522,766	$9,148,405.00
First, converted, 1932–1947	4	14,044	14,044.00	15,453	30,906.00	9,538	95,380.00	11,951	239,020.00
First, converted, 1932–1947	4¼	46,955	49,907.96	66,886	142,109.05	41,827	444,396.04	73,617	1,564,351.25
First, second converted, 1932–1947	4¼	531	563.44	558	1,185.75	484	5,142.44	1,326	28,177.50
Second, 1927–1942	4	19,905	19,905.00	32,489	64,978.00	9,223	92,230.00	12,590	251,800.00
Second, converted, 1927–1942	4¼	107,794	105,455.65	275,665	579,472.43	117,219	1,236,331.61	369,294	7,847,497.50
Third, 1928	4¼	217,092	230,627.49	384,789	817,766.24	134,190	1,425,797.65	355,670	7,557,987.50
Fourth, 1933–1938	4¼	224,766	238,660.50	532,390	1,131,569.55	259,115	2,752,683.53	566,568	12,039,570.00
Total		657,029	681,869.76	1,358,831	2,856,528.77	600,800	6,307,496.27	1,913,782	38,676,808.75
Treasury bonds:									
Series 1947–1952	4¼			13,840	29,398.00	12,960	137,692.02	30,553	649,013.77
Series 1944–1954	4			11,596	23,192.00	13,206	132,060.00	21,464	429,280.00
Total				25,436	52,590.00	26,166	269,752.02	52,017	1,078,293.77
Treasury notes:									
Mar. 15, 1922, series A–1926	4¾			5,869	13,919.13	5,224	62,008.91	9,254	219,782.50
June 15, 1922, series B–1925	4⅝							6	131.25
Aug. 1, 1922, series B–1926	4¼			9,246	19,646.95	5,853	62,187.78	12,121	262,387.75
Jan. 15, 1923, series A–1927	4½			13,964	31,362.00	6,391	71,802.75	15,906	353,656.68
May 15, 1923, series B–1927	4¾			8,271	19,485.77	12,177	144,544.36	16,124	382,379.98
Total				37,350	84,413.85	29,645	340,543.80	53,411	1,218,338.16
Certificates of indebtedness:									
Sept. 15, 1924, series TS–1925	2¾								
Mar. 16, 1925, series TD–1925	3							200	1,500.00
June 15, 1925, series TJ–1926	3					2,469	18,517.50	2,590	38,850.00
Sept. 15, 1925, series TJ2–1926	3¼					2,694	10,883.76	6,211	50,184.88
Dec. 15, 1925, series TD–1926	3¾					3,549	33,254.13	8,228	154,275.00
Total						8,712	62,655.39	17,229	244,809.88
Grand total		657,029	681,869.76	1,421,617	2,993,532.62	665,323	6,980,447.48	2,036,439	41,218,250.56

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No. 26.—*Coupons detached from Liberty loan bonds/notes, Treasury bonds/notes, and certificates of indebtedness prior to issue and forwarded to the Register of the Treasury for credit by Federal reserve banks and Division of Loans and Currency during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926*—Continued

Title of loan	Interest rate	Denominations of bonds, notes, and certificates						Total	
		$5,000		$10,000		$100,000		Coupons	Amount
		Coupons	Amount	Coupons	Amount	Coupons	Amount		
Liberty loans:	*Per cent*								
First, 1932-1947	3½							628,513	$9,515,187.47
First, converted, 1932-1947	4	320	$32,000.00	152	$30,400.00			51,458	441,750.00
First, converted, 1932-1947	4¼	11,560	1,228,250.00	31,096	6,607,910.00			271,941	10,036,924.30
First, second converted, 1932-1947	4¼	34	3,612.50	149	31,662.50			3,082	70,344.13
Second, 1927-1942	4	3,776	377,600.00	887	177,400.00			78,870	983,913.00
Second, converted, 1927-1942	4¼	55,201	5,865,106.25	219,301	46,601,462.50			1,144,474	62,235,325.94
Third, 1928	4¼	47,205	5,015,531.25	273,570	58,133,625.00			1,412,516	73,181,335.13
Fourth, 1933-1938	4¼	60,335	6,410,593.75	275,788	58,604,950.00			1,918,962	81,178,027.33
Total		178,431	18,932,693.75	800,943	170,187,410.00			5,509,816	237,642,807.30
Treasury bonds:									
Series 1947-1952	4¼	6,026	640,223.64	11,602	2,464,072.48	462	$981,750.00	75,443	4,902,149.91
Series 1944-1954	4	6,736	673,600.00	6,786	1,357,200.00	1,938	3,876,000.00	61,726	6,491,332.00
Total		12,762	1,313,823.64	18,388	3,821,272.48	2,400	4,857,750.00	137,169	11,393,481.91
Treasury notes:									
Mar. 15, 1922, series A-1926	4¾	6,627	786,956.25	19,748	4,690,150.00	6,145	14,594,375.00	52,867	20,367,191.79
June 15, 1922, series B-1925	4⅜			1,800	393,750.00	420	918,750.00	2,226	1,312,631.25
Aug. 1, 1922, series B-1926	4¼	5,010	536,112.00	22,859	5,020,883.75	6,758	14,872,325.10	61,847	20,773,543.33
Jan. 15, 1923, series A-1927	4½	5,015	560,355.50	15,847	3,477,439.00	3,440	7,549,146.48	60,563	12,043,762.41
May 15, 1923, series B-1927	4¾	6,208	720,085.76	18,514	4,164,165.56	7,603	17,036,571.24	68,897	22,467,232.67
Total		22,860	2,603,509.51	78,768	17,746,388.31	24,366	54,971,167.82	246,400	76,964,361.45
Certificates of indebtedness:									
Sept. 15, 1924, series TS-1925	2¾	50	3,437.50	100	13,750.00	25	34,375.00	175	51,562.50
Mar. 16, 1925, series TD-1925	3	100	3,750.00	600	45,000.00	95	71,250.00	995	121,500.00
June 15, 1925, series TJ-1926	3	1,120	84,000.00	2,229	334,350.00	311	466,500.00	8,719	942,217.50
Sept. 15, 1925, series TJ2-1926	3¼	2,167	87,546.80	3,825	309,098.25	742	599,580.52	15,639	1,057,294.21
Dec. 15, 1925, series TD-1926	3¾	2,443	229,031.25	2,413	452,437.50	444	832,500.00	17,077	1,701,497.88
Total		5,880	407,765.55	9,167	1,154,635.75	1,617	2,004,205.52	42,605	3,874,072.09
Grand total		219,933	23,257,792.45	907,266	192,909,706.54	28,383	61,833,123.34	5,935,990	329,874,722.75

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No. 27.—*Comparative statement showing coupons detached from Liberty loan bonds/notes, Treasury bonds/notes, and certificates of indebtedness prior to issue and forwarded to the Register of the Treasury for credit during the fiscal years 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, and cumulative totals to June 30, 1926*

Detached from (class of security)—	1923		1924		1925		1926		Cumulative total to June 30, 1926	
	Pieces	Amount	Pieces	Amount	Pieces	Amount	Pieces	Amount	Pieces	Amount
Liberty loans	6, 744, 978	$197, 439, 513. 58	4, 907, 591	$176, 983, 842. 40	6, 159, 075	$235, 562, 574. 67	5, 509, 816	$237, 642, 807. 30	58, 736, 442	$1, 332, 292, 649. 91
Treasury bonds	46, 614	2, 069, 781. 96	138, 139	6, 037, 467. 39	121, 795	7, 469, 416. 37	137, 169	11, 393, 481. 91	443, 717	26, 970, 147. 63
Treasury notes	483, 865	44, 067, 949. 84	651, 923	82, 280, 528. 53	404, 399	86, 768, 899. 37	246, 400	76, 964, 361. 45	1, 885, 132	295, 564, 463. 22
Certificates of indebtedness	76, 682	7, 667, 185. 33	30, 684	3, 615, 859. 49	49, 008	4, 361, 015. 35	42, 605	3, 874, 072. 09	455, 619	42, 515, 569. 90
Total	7, 352, 139	251, 244, 430. 71	5, 728, 337	268, 917, 697. 81	6, 734, 277	334, 161, 905. 76	5, 935, 990	329, 874, 722. 75	61, 520, 910	1, 697, 342, 830. 66

No. 28.—*Interest checks received on account of payment of past-due coupon interest on Liberty loans during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926*

Title of loan	Interest rate	Total	
		Pieces	Amount
Past-due coupon interest checks (Liberty loans):	*Per cent*		
Second, converted, 1927–1942	4¼	1	$6. 37
Third, 1928	4¼	5	19. 15
Fourth, 1933–1938	4¼	3	22. 29
Total		9	47. 81

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No. 29.—*Insular-possessions loans (securities not affecting the public debt of the United States) received from Division of Loans and Currency, audited and filed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926*

Title of loan	Interest rate	Redemption	Transfer exchange, etc.[1]	Unissued stock	Total	
					Pieces	Amount
BEARER						
Insular possessions loans:	*Per cent*					
Philippine Islands gold loan of 1925 (1935–1955), interims	5		$1,000,000		1,000	$1,000,000
Porto Rico gold loan of 1923 (1943–1955) public improvement—Series D, interims	5		15,000		15	15,000
Porto Rico gold loan of 1926 (1956–1959) public improvement—						
Series A, interims	4½		385,000		385	385,000
Series B, interims	4½		400,000		400	400,000
Series C, interims	4½		388,000		388	388,000
Series D, interims	4½		105,000		105	105,000
Total			2,293,000		2,293	2,293,000
District of Columbia funded loan of 1924	3.65	$200			4	200
Total bearer		200	2,293,000		2,297	2,293,200
REGISTERED						
Insular possessions loans:						
Philippine Islands loan of 1904 (1914–1934) land purchase, bonds	4		486,000		234	486,000
Philippine Islands loan of 1916 (1926–1946), bonds	4		200,000		92	200,000
Philippine Islands loan of 1905 (1915–1935), first series, public improvement, bonds	4		50,000		41	50,000
Philippine Islands loan of 1906 (1916–1936), second series, public improvement, bonds	4		430,000		61	430,000
Philippine Islands loan of 1909 (1919–1939), third series, public improvement, bonds	4		32,000		32	32,000
City of Manila, Philippine Islands loan of 1905 (1915–1935), first series, sewer and water, bonds	4		196,000		52	196,000
City of Manila, Philippine Islands loan of 1907 (1917–1937), second series, sewer and water, bonds	4		123,000		87	123,000
City of Manila, Philippine Islands loan of 1908 (1918–1938), third series, sewer and water, bonds	4		7,000		7	7,000
City of Cebu, Philippine Islands loan of 1911 (1921–1941), sewer and water, bonds	4		35,000		35	35,000
Philippine Islands loan of 1920 (1930–1950), Manila port works and improvements, bonds	5½		683,000		350	683,000
Philippine Islands loan of 1920 (1930–1950), Manila port works and improvements, interims	5½		5,000		5	5,000
Porto Rico gold loan of 1913 (1933–1943), irrigation, bonds	4		140,000		28	140,000
Porto Rico gold loan of 1913 (1944–1950), irrigation—						
Series A, bonds	4		35,000		19	35,000
Series B, bonds	4		60,000		16	60,000
Series C, bonds	4		27,000		15	27,000
Series E, bonds	4		2,000		2	2,000
Series F, bonds	4		7,000		7	7,000
Series G, bonds	4		25,000		5	25,000
Porto Rico gold loan of 1914 (1951–1954), irrigation—						
Series A, bonds	4		15,000		3	15,000
Series C, bonds	4		12,000		8	12,000
Series D, bonds	4		12,000		4	12,000

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Porto Rico gold loan of 1915 (1955–1958), irrigation—						
Series E, bonds	4		7,000		7	7,000
Series G, bonds	4		1,000		1	1,000
Series H, bonds	4		2,000		2	2,000
Porto Rico gold loan of 1918 (1958–1959), irrigation—Series A, bonds	4		3,000		3	3,000
Porto Rico gold loan of 1923 (1929–1941), irrigation—						
Series C, bonds	4½		30,000		17	30,000
Series D, interims	4½		40,000		40	40,000
Series F, bonds	4½		20,000		7	20,000
Series G, bonds	4½		60,000		21	60,000
Series I, bonds	4½		7,000		7	7,000
Series J, bonds	4½		8,000		4	8,000
Porto Rico gold loan of 1924 (1942–1949), irrigation—						
Series N, interims	4½			$50,000	50	50,000
Series O, bonds	4½		15,000		15	15,000
Series O, interims	4½			85,000	85	85,000
Series P, interims	4½			100,000	100	100,000
Series Q, bonds	4½		6,000		2	6,000
Series Q, interims	4½			100,000	100	100,000
Series R, interims	4½			108,000	108	108,000
Series S, bonds	4½		40,000		10	40,000
Series S, interims	4½			125,000	125	125,000
Series T, interims	4½			125,000	125	125,000
Series U, bonds	4½		16,000		3	16,000
Series U, interims	4½			103,000	103	103,000
Porto Rico gold loan of 1925 (1963), irrigation, bonds	4½		115,000		115	115,000
Porto Rico gold loan of 1925 (1963), irrigation, interims	4½		135,000	165,000	300	300,000
Porto Rico gold loan of 1925 (1939–1959), irrigation—						
Series V, bonds	4½		15,000		15	15,000
Series V, interims	4½		75,000	75,000	150	150,000
Series W, interims	4½		70,000	75,000	145	145,000
Series X, interims	4½		75,000	75,000	150	150,000
Series Y, interims	4½		65,000	75,000	140	140,000
Series Z, interims	4½		75,000	75,000	150	150,000
Series AA, interims	4½		75,000	75,000	150	150,000
Series BB, bonds	4½		37,000		37	37,000
Series BB, interims	4½		75,000	75,000	150	150,000
Series CC, interims	4½		75,000	75,000	150	150,000
Series DD, bonds	4½		25,000		3	25,000
Series DD, interims	4½		75,000	75,000	150	150,000
Series EE, bonds	4½		75,000		8	75,000
Series EE, interims	4½		75,000	75,000	150	150,000
Porto Rico gold loan of 1925 (1935–1948), target range and aviation field—						
Series A, interims	4½		50,000	50,000	100	100,000
Series B, interims	4½		50,000	50,000	100	100,000
Series C, interims	4½		50,000	50,000	100	100,000
Series D, interims	4½		50,000	50,000	100	100,000
Porto Rico gold loan of 1914 (1925–1939), public improvement, bonds	4		33,000		17	33,000

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No. 29.—*Insular-possessions loans (securities not affecting the public debt of the United States) received from Division of Loans and Currency, audited and filed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926*—Continued

Title of loan	Interest rate	Redemption	Transfer exchange, etc.[1]	Unissued stock	Total	
					Pieces	Amount
Insular possessions loans—Continued.						
Porto Rico gold loan of 1916 (1927–1930), public improvement—						
Series B, bonds	4		$21,000		17	$21,000
Series C, bonds	4		4,000		4	4,000
Series C, interims	4		3,000		3	3,000
Series D, bonds	4		30,000		6	30,000
Porto Rico gold loan of 1918 (1927–1930), public improvement—Series H, bonds	4		90,000		62	90,000
Porto Rico gold loan of 1920 (1937–1940), public improvement—						
Series A, bonds	4½		15,000		3	15,000
Series B, bonds	4½		5,000		1	5,000
Series D, bonds	4½		25,000		5	25,000
Porto Rico gold loan of 1922 (1941–1944), public improvement—						
Series A, bonds	5		14,000		6	14,000
Series B, bonds	5		40,000		40	40,000
Series C, bonds	5		10,000		1	10,000
Series D, bonds	5		30,000		12	30,000
Porto Rico gold loan of 1923 (1944–1948), public improvement—						
Series A, bonds	5		98,000		72	98,000
Series A, interims	5		25,000		25	25,000
Series B, bonds	5		5,000		5	5,000
Series C, bonds	5		16,000		16	16,000
Series D, bonds	5		15,000		11	15,000
Porto Rico gold loan of 1914 (1923–1953), refunding—						
Series K, bonds	4			$56,000	36	56,000
Series L, bonds	4		2,000		2	2,000
Series O, bonds	4		1,000		1	1,000
Series P, bonds	4		2,000		2	2,000
Series Q, bonds	4		1,000		1	1,000
Series S, bonds	4		1,000		1	1,000
Series V, bonds	4		5,000		1	5,000
Porto Rico gold loan of 1915 (1919–1935), refunding municipal—						
Series G, bonds	4			55,000	55	55,000
Series I, bonds	4		12,000		12	12,000
Series P, bonds	4		2,000		2	2,000
Porto Rico gold loan of 1916 (1918–1927), refunding municipal—Series H, bonds	4			115,000	99	115,000
Porto Rico gold loan of 1920 (1930–1945), house construction—						
Series A, bonds	4½		14,000		14	14,000
Series A, interims	4½		3,000		3	3,000
Porto Rico gold loan of 1920 (1940–1942), workingmen's house construction—Series B, bonds	4½		2,000		2	2,000
Total registered			4,698,000	2,137,000	4,938	6,835,000
Grand total		$200	6,991,000	2,137,000	7,235	9,128,200

[1] Includes interim exchange, interim transfer, and interim transfer registered bond issue.

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No. 30.—*Statement showing securities destroyed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926*

Class of security	Total	
	Pieces	Amount
Nonregistered:		
War-savings stamps	37, 549, 665	$187, 748, 325
Thrift stamps	6, 053, 184	1, 513, 296
Total	43, 602, 849	189, 261, 621
Registered:		
War-savings stamps [1]	26, 088, 629	130, 443, 145
Treasury savings certificates	2, 838, 058	342, 992, 950
Total	28, 926, 687	473, 436, 095
Grand total	72, 529, 536	662, 697, 716

[1] Represents 2 wings detached from certificate, stubs (one-third) retained in file.

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